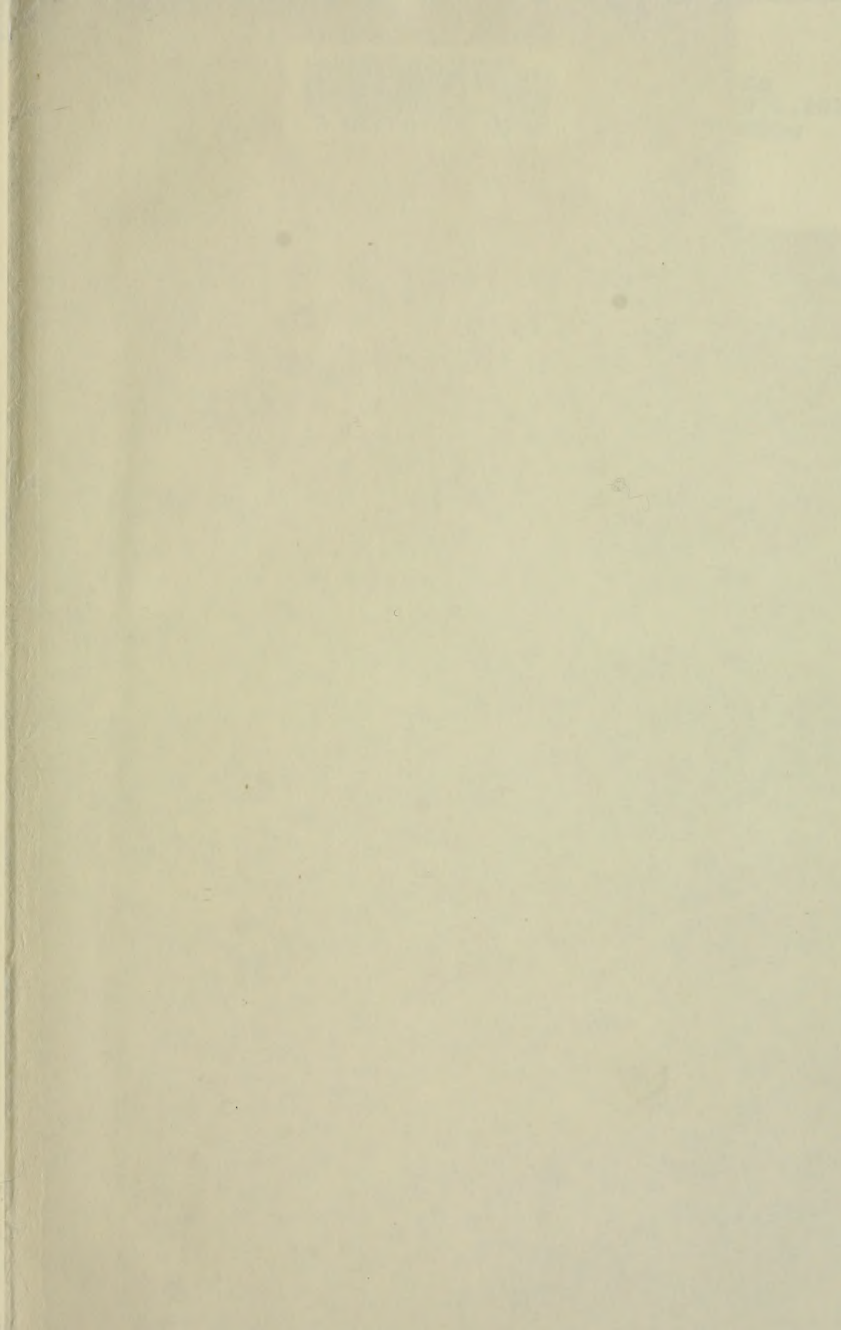
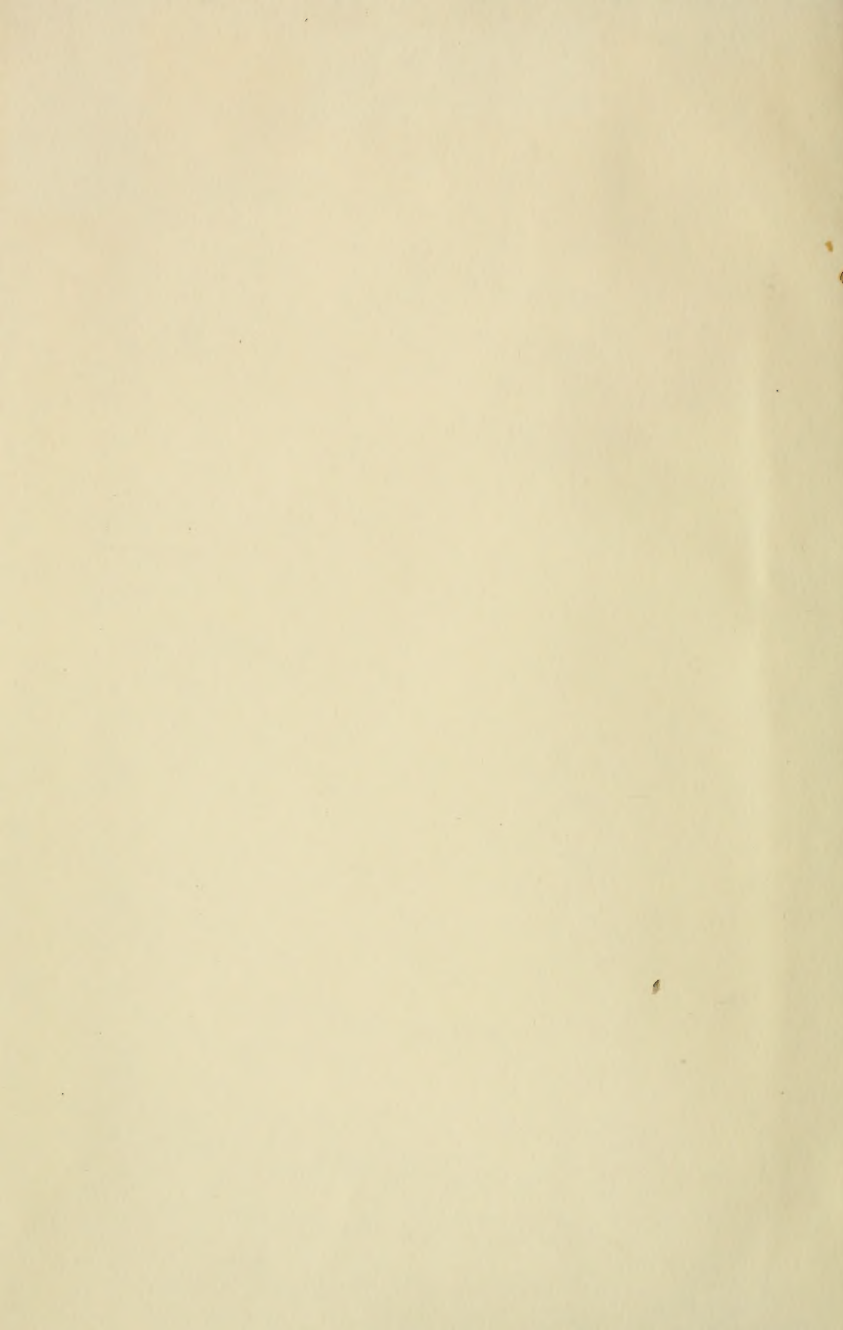


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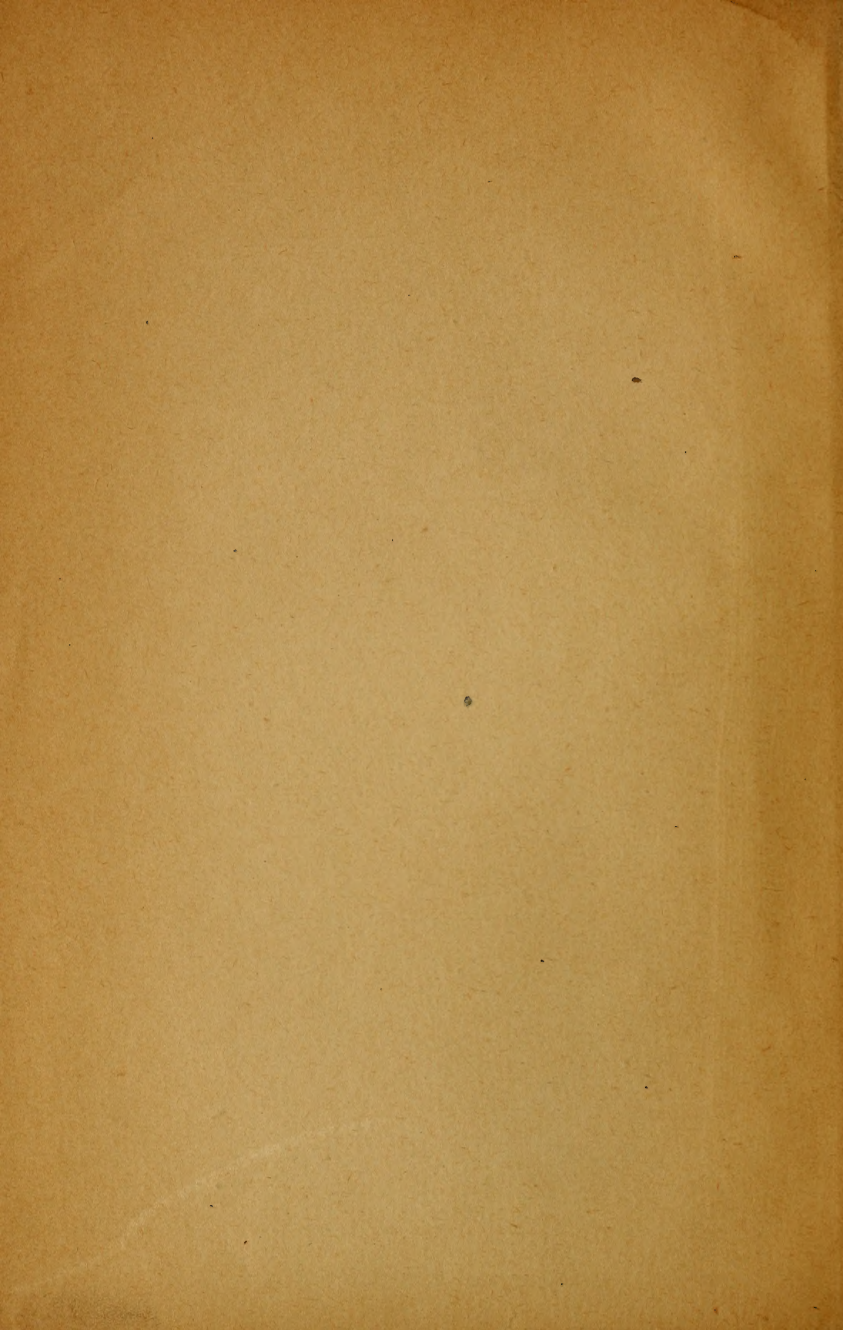


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OTIS F. R. WAITE.

HISTORY
OF THE
TOWN OF CLAREMONT
NEW HAMPSHIRE

FOR A PERIOD OF
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY YEARS
FROM 1764 TO 1894

BY OTIS F. R. WAITE

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE TOWN

MANCHESTER, N. H.
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1895

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INTRODUCTION.

At the annual town-meeting in 1892, the question of a history of Claremont being under consideration, and having heard the report of the committee previously appointed to investigate and report upon the subject, it was :

“Voted that the committee, viz., John S. Walker, Ira Colby, and George L. Balcom, be authorized to act as a committee to procure the writing and publication of a history of Claremont.”

Agreeably to the authority thus conferred, the committee, on behalf of the town, contracted with Otis F. R. Waite to write and prepare such history, from the grant of the township and its settlement through all its subsequent growth and progress down to the close of 1894.

The work, completed, is now submitted to the approval of the town.

JOHN S. WALKER.

IRA COLBY.

GEORGE L. BALCOM.

Claremont, N. H., August, 1895.

ERRATA.

On page 138 the following names of graduates of Stevens High School should have been inserted.

1871.

Edward F. Barnes.
Imogene E. Barnes.
Cora E. Chellis.
Elizabeth W. Goddard.
Mary E. Partridge.
Abbie E. Read.
Kate M. Rossiter.
Marshall S. Rossiter.
Julia E. Roys.
Georgianna H. Tutherly.
Emma J. Weed.
Mary E. Whitcomb.

1872.

Clarissa A. Bardwell.
Annie E. Stone.

1873.

Fannie A. Bailey.
Ella B. Carroll.
H. Maria Chase.
James P. Holt.
Franklin N. Hunton.
Arthur G. Jones.
Fannie B. Jones.
Ida B. Rossiter.
Lilla A. Tutherly.

On page 290, insert Andrew J. Pierce, mustered into Co. G, 5th Regt. Oct. 12, 1861; discharged for disability, Oct. 28, 1862; pensioner.

Page 43, eleventh line, read Grandy instead of Grundy.

PREFACE.

Sober and exact history is one thing, while imagination and romance is quite another. In writing a history of Claremont from 1764 to 1894 — a period of one hundred and thirty years — which has been too long delayed — the author has relied upon town and other records, written history, and available tradition for his facts. Many who might have furnished valuable information of interesting and entertaining incidents of the early days of the settlement of the town and of the struggles, lives, and habits of the inhabitants of a century and a quarter ago, have long been numbered with the great majority and their records are to be found upon stones in the cemeteries. Tradition is generally unreliable, from the fact that the children and grandchildren of the early settlers know the stories they relate only from hearsay and, as a consequence, conflict in their statements of the same event. Information from this source has been examined with much care, with a view of arriving as nearly as possible at the exact truth.

It would be worse than idle to suppose that this history is entirely free from errors of statement or other mistakes, although they have been guarded against in all practicable ways ; but it is hoped that none will suffer from them.

Believing that the genealogy of families of any real value is impracticable, it has not been attempted ; but biographical sketches of many dead and living citizens are given in the last part of the

book. Others would have been noticed in a similar way had the necessary data been obtained. In these sketches the author has confined himself to ascertained facts, rather than resort to the use of rhetoric in the treatment of each subject of them.

To the many who have in any way assisted in this work, by furnishing data or otherwise, the author hereby tenders his grateful thanks.

O. F. R. W.

July, 1895.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

Grant of the town — Division into shares — Names of grantees — Names of proprietors — Meetings of proprietors — Draught of lots 9-25

CHAPTER II.

First settlement of the town — Burying yard and common — Taxes — Small-pox — Paper currency 26-46

CHAPTER III.

New Hampshire grants — Vermont controversy — Letter from George Washington — Petition of sundry inhabitants of Claremont 27-58

CHAPTER IV.

Federal and state constitutions — Federal constitution — State constitution 59-66

CHAPTER V.

County of Sullivan 67-69

CHAPTER VI.

Boundaries — Natural characteristics — Localities — Village in 1822 . 70-77

CHAPTER VII.

Ecclesiastical — Congregational church — Settlement of Rev. George Wheaton — Will of Joel Richards 81-92

CHAPTER VIII.

Episcopal church — Division of the parish — Trinity church . . . 93-110

CHAPTER IX.

Baptist church — Methodist Episcopal church — Alterations and improvements of the church building — Junction camp-meeting grounds — Universalist church — St. Mary's church	111-129
---	---------

CHAPTER X.

Schools and academies — Stevens high school — Mary J. Alden prizes — Rev. Virgil H. Barber's academy — Claremont academy	133-143
--	---------

CHAPTER XI.

Literary societies — Libraries — New Hampshire Historical Society — Newspapers — United Fraternity of Young Men — Fiske free library — Claremont Book Club — Private libraries — the Claremont Spectator — Independent Advocate — The Impartialist — The National Eagle — The Northern Advocate — The Compendium	144-155
--	---------

CHAPTER XII.

Farming interests — Family manufactures — Sullivan County Agricultural Society — Market day and cattle fair — New Hampshire State Agricultural Society — Claremont — Farms	156-182
--	---------

CHAPTER XIII.

Town hill — Part of the town first settled	183-187
--	---------

CHAPTER XIV.

Water power — Manufacturing and industrial interests — Monadnock mills — Sullivan Machinery Company — Sugar River Paper Mill Company — The Claremont Manufacturing Company — Slipper shop — Sugar River Mills Company — The Home mill — The Emerson-Heyward privilege — The Sullivan Manufacturing Company — The old knife-factory privilege — The Lower Falls Company — The Lafayette privilege — The old Meacham factory — Freeman & O'Neil Manufacturing Company — The Maynard & Washburn shoe factory — The Eastman tannery — Carpet factory — The S. T. Coy Paper Company — Benjamin Tyler's smelting and iron works — The Gilmore edge tool works — Flax mill — The Grannis lumber mill — Shoe manufacturing — Claremont creamery	191-212
---	---------

CHAPTER XV.

Revolutionary War — Stamp act — Sons of Liberty — Duty act — Arrests on charge of Toryism — False alarm — Arrest of William McCoy — Another alarm — Claremont men engaged — Capt. Oliver Ashley's company 215-241

CHAPTER XVI.

The war of 1812 and Texan wars — Volunteers from Claremont — Capt. Joseph Kimball's company — Capt. Reuben Marsh's company . . . 242-246

CHAPTER XVII.

War of the Rebellion — Assault on Fort Sumter — Meetings of citizens — Volunteers — Home guard — Meeting of condolence — County war meeting — The draft — Claremont's quota of soldiers — Ladies' Soldiers' Aid societies — Auxiliary sanitary commission — Thanksgiving to soldiers' families
247-269

CHAPTER XVIII.

Soldiers' monument — Financial statement 270-279

CHAPTER XIX.

Memorial tablets — Citizen soldiers who have been killed or died in the war of 1861-1865 280-302

CHAPTER XX.

National, state, county, and town officers — Representatives in congress — Presidential electors — United States marshal — Members of the governor's council — Railroad commissioners — Insurance commissioner — State senators — Speakers of the house — Clerk of the house — Engrossing clerk — Judges of the supreme court — Judges of probate — Register of probate — County treasurers — Sheriffs — County solicitors — Road commissioners — County commissioners — Town officers from 1768 to 1894 — Moderators — Town clerks — Selectmen — Representatives 303-313

CHAPTER XXI.

Marriages — Births — Deaths, prior to 1797 314-324

CHAPTER XXII.

Licensed liquor sellers and tavern keepers 325-331

CHAPTER XXIII.

Lawyers and physicians — Brief records 332-335

CHAPTER XXIV.

Fires — Casualties — Freshets — Lightning — Tornadoes — Earthquake — Murders 336-344

CHAPTER XXV.

Postal service — Banks — Railroads — List of postmasters in Claremont — Sunnerville — West Claremont — Claremont Junction — The Claremont bank — The People's National bank — Sullivan Savings Institution — Sullivan County railroad — Concord and Claremont railroad — Windsor and Forest Line railroad — Claremont and White River Junction railroad — Black River railroad 345-351

CHAPTER XXVI.

Town hall — Cottage hospital — Highways and bridges — Ashley ferry — Lottery bridge — Turnpike 352-360

CHAPTER XXVII.

Death of Presidents William H. Harrison, Abraham Lincoln, and Ulysses S. Grant 361-365

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Secret societies — Masonic organizations — Hiram Lodge, No. 9 — Union Mark Lodge, No. 1 — Webb Royal Arch Chapter — Columbian Council, No. 2 — Sullivan Commandery — Odd Fellows — Sullivan Lodge, No. 12 — Knights of Pythias — Grand Army — Major Jarvis Post, No. 12 — Patrons of Husbandry 366-369

CHAPTER XXIX.

Marks of cattle, sheep, and swine — Musical reminiscences — Western New Hampshire Musical association — Coaching party — Speculation times — West Claremont Cadets — Visit of General Lafayette — Unusual seasons — The cold season — Army worm — Flood — Carnival of coasting — Large elm tree — First muster 361-384

CHAPTER XXX.

Biographical sketches 387-500

INDEX OF BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Abel, Dr. Truman	387	Chase, Dudley T. . . .	406
Ainsworths	387	Chapin, Bela	407
Alden family	388	Chellis, Burt	409
Ezra B. . . .	390	Clark, William	409
Levi	388	Colby, Ira	410
Levi, 2d	389	Cole, Samuel	411
Louisa M. . . .	388	Cooke, Capt. John	411
Lucinda C. . . .	390	Cossit, Ambrose	413
Thomas W. . . .	389	Ambrose, Jr. . . .	413
Allen, Dr. Arthur N. . . .	390	Cummings, Dr. Alvah R. . . .	414
William H. H. . . .	390	Dexter, Col. David	414
Ashley, Samuel	392	Dickinson, Aurelius	415
Austin, William P. . . .	393	Dole, Edmund	416
Baker, Dr. Cyrus E. . . .	394	Lemuel	415
Edward D. . . .	394	Dustin, Mighill	418
Balcom, George L. . . .	395	Moody	417
Balloch, George W. . . .	399	Thomas and Timothy	417
Barnes, Bill	398	Dowlin, Dr. Winefred M. . . .	418
Bingham, Charles M. . . .	400	Eastman, Charles H. . . .	418
James H. . . .	401	Timothy	418
Bond, Daniel	401	Ellis, Barnabas	419
Daniel, Jr. . . .	401	Caleb	420
George	402	William	420
Job	402	Emerson, John T. . . .	422
Bowker, Daniel S. . . .	402	Farley, Harriet N. . . .	423
Breck, William	402	Farwell, George N. . . .	424
Brown, Oscar J. . . .	377	George N., 2d	426
Bunnell, Abel	404	John L. . . .	425
Charlton, Edwin A. . . .	405	Nicholas	423
Chase, Arthur	406	Fay, Harry C. . . .	426
Rev. Dr. Carlton	405	Fisher, Leonard P. . . .	426
Daniel	406	Fiske, Samuel	427

Fiske, Samuel P.	427	Ladd, Dr. William M.	446
Freeman, Philander C.	428	Leland, Charles	446
Fuller, Samuel W.	428	Leland, Thomas	447
Gardiner, Col. Alexander	429	Lewis, George G.	447
Gates, James M.	429	Livingston, Jonas	449
Gilmore, Hiram	429	Locke, Francis	449
Leonard	429	Long, Charles H.	449
Glidden, Charles E.	431	Lovell, Michael	450
Gen. Erastus	430	Lovering, Leonard A.	451
Goddard, Edward L.	431	Marden, Albert L.	451
Goss, Joel	432	Maynard, Frank P.	452
Nathaniel	432	McClure, Milon C.	451
Grannis, Solon C.	433	Metcalf, Gov. Ralph	452
Timothy	432	Moody, William H. H.	453
Timothy, Jr.	432	Noyes, Chase	454
Graves, Dr. Leland J.	433	Parker, Hosea W.	455
Handerson, Gideon	434	Patten, Henry	457
Phinehas	434	Ralston, Alexander	457
Rufus	435	Rand, Samuel S.	458
Hart, Ichabod	435	Richards, Dr. Josiah	458
Hitchcock, Ichabod	436	Rossiter, Sherman	459
Holt, Hermon	436	Pomeroy M.	460
Dr. James P.	436	Stephen F.	461
Holton, Asa	437	Timothy B.	461
Howe, Rev. James B.	437	William	460
Hubbard, Isaac	438	Sabine, Dr. Silas H.	461
Rev. Dr. Isaac G.	438	Sankee, Simeon	462
Ide, Simeon	439	Smith, Rev. Henry S.	462
Jarvis, Dr. Leonard	441	Dr. Nathan	463
Dr. Leonard, 2d	442	Snow, Alpheus F.	464
Russell	441	Stevens, Alvah	466
Col. Russell	441	Godfrey	465
Dr. Samuel G.	442	Col. Josiah	464
Jewett, Frederick	443	Dea. Josiah	465
John	443	Linus	468
John W.	444	Paran	466
Marcus L.	443	Stone, Dea. Matthias	468
Johnson, Daniel W.	444	Stowell, George H.	469
Miles	444	Swett, Josiah	470
Parmer	445	Rev. Josiah	471
Kimball, John	445	Josiah, Jr.	470
Kingsbury, Sanford	446	Dr. John L.	470

Sumner, Col. Benjamin . . .	471	Upham, James P. . . .	485
Dr. William . . .	471	Samuel R. . . .	485
Tappan, John W. . . .	471	Vaughan, Edwin . . .	299
Taylor, Capt. Joseph . . .	472	Waite, Col. Joseph . . .	486
Tenney, Amos J. . . .	473	Otis F. R. . . .	490
Edward J. . . .	473	Walker, Horace Eaton . .	493
George A. . . .	474	John S. . . .	490
Ticknor, George . . .	474	Warland, John H. . . .	493
Thomas, John . . .	475	Warner, Thomas . . .	494
Tolles, Dr. Clarence W. . .	476	Way, Dr. Osmon B. . . .	495
Dr. Nathaniel . . .	475	Weber, Joseph . . .	495
Tutherly, Herbert E. . . .	477	Whitcomb, Dea. Jonathan .	496
William E. . . .	476	Whipple, John M. . . .	495
Tyler, Austin . . .	479	Wilkinson, Dr. Frederick C. .	496
Col. Benjamin . . .	477	Williamson, Alonzo B. . .	499
John . . .	479	Wilson, Josiah . . .	497
John, 2d . . .	479	Nahum . . .	498
Upham, George B. . . .	480	Woolson, Charles J. . . .	499
Jabez . . .	483	Constance Fenimore . .	500
Dr. J. Baxter . . .	484	Thomas . . .	498

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Maps—

Town of Claremont . . .	9
Claremont Post-office . . .	71
Claremont Village . . .	167

Views of —

Village, from Flat rock . . .	29
John Tyler house, W. Claremont	41
Hira R. Beckwith's residence	71
The Bill Barnes homestead . .	73
East side of Tremont square . .	73
Upper iron bridge . . .	75
George H. Stowell's residence	77
Dr. Osmon B. Way's residence	78
Congregational church . . .	81
Union church, West Claremont	95
Interior of Union church . . .	99
Trinity church . . .	105
Baptist church . . .	110
Methodist church . . .	114
Universalist church . . .	125
From High street, in 1846 . . .	127
St. Mary's church . . .	129
Stevens High School . . .	135
Sugar river at high water . . .	141
Fiske Free Library . . .	147
Cupola farm, Pomeroy M. Rossiter	171
Broad street . . .	174

Soldiers' Monument . . .	175
Highland View, W. H. H. Moody	177
The Capt. John Cooke farmhouse	180
Shoe shop dam . . .	191
Monadnock mills . . .	195
Sugar River paper mill . . .	197
Sullivan Machinery Co.'s works	201
Sullivan mills, Geo. L. Balcom	203
Maynard & Washburn shoe fac- tory . . .	205
Stone watering trough . . .	223
George N. Farwell's residence	227
Hosea W. Parker's residence	273
Union block . . .	329
Heywood's and Rand's blocks	331
Hunton's block . . .	331
Hotel Claremont block . . .	333
Tremont House, in 1870 . . .	337
Claremont National bank . . .	347
Sullivan Railroad high bridge	351
Town House, in 1850 . . .	353
Cottage Hospital . . .	355
Lower village and bridge . . .	356
Upper dam, and Green Moun- tains . . .	359
Coaching party . . .	375
Central street . . .	379
Frank P. Maynard's residence	427

Portrait of William H. H. Allen	391	Portrait of Rev. Robt. F. Lawrence	91
George L. Balcom .	395	Francis Locke .	449
Geo. W. Balloch .	399	Charles H. Long .	279
Charles M. Bingham	401	Frank P. Maynard .	205
William Breck .	403	William H. H. Moody	176
Oscar J. Brown .	375	Hosea W. Parker .	455
Bela Chapin .	407	Dr. Josiah Richards	459
Bishop Carlton Chase	109	Pomeroy M. Rossiter	172
William Clark .	409	George H. Stowell .	469
Ira Colby .	411	Rev. Henry S. Smith	105
Ambrose Cossit .	413	Paran Stevens .	135
John T. Emerson .	423	Dr. Clarence W. Tolles	477
Harry C. Fay .	153	Dr. Nathaniel Tolles	475
George N. Farwell .	425	Edward J. Tenney .	473
John L. Farwell .	347	John Tyler, 1st .	479
Samuel P. Fiske .	149	John Tyler, 2d .	197
Philander C. Freeman	429	George B. Upham .	481
Erastus Glidden .	431	Dr. J. Baxter Upham	173
Isaac Hubbard .	178	James P. Upham .	196
Rev. Isaac G. Hubbard	97	Edwin Vaughan .	297
Rev. James B. Howe	437	Otis F. R. Waite, Fr'tisp'ce	
Simeon Ide .	199	John S. Walker .	491
Dr. Leonard Jarvis	441	Dr. Osmon B. Way .	494
Dr. Samuel G. Jarvis	443	Joseph Weber .	155
Daniel W. Johnson	195		

EARLY HISTORY.







HISTORY OF CLAREMONT.

CHAPTER I.

GRANT OF THE TOWN. — DIVISION INTO SHARES.

By the proprietors' book of records it appears that on October 26, A. D. 1764, a township six miles square, containing twenty-four thousand acres, and named Claremont, was granted to Josiah Wil-
lard, Samuel Ashley, and sixty-eight others. The name of the town was derived from the county seat of Lord Clive, a celebrated English general, who was styled the founder of the British Empire in India. The following is a verbatim copy of the charter :

PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

George the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To all persons to whom these Presents shall come greeting, know ye that we of our Especial Grace certain knowledge and mere Motion for the Due Encouragement of Settling a New Plantation within our s'd Province, by and with the Advice of our Trusty and well Beloved Benning Wentworth, Esqr., our Governor and Commander-in-chief of s'd Province of New Hampshire, in New England, and of our Council of the s'd Province, have, upon the Conditions and Reservations hereinafter made, given and Granted, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and Successors, Do give and grant in Equal Shares unto our loving subjects, Inhabitants of s'd Province of New Hampshire and our other Government, and to their Heirs and Assigns forever whose names are entered in this Grant, to be divided to and amongst them into 75 Equal Shares, all the Tract or Parcel of Land Situate, Lying and Being within our s'd Province of New Hampshire, containing by admeasurement, 24,000 acres, which Tract is to Contain

about Six Miles square and no More, out of which an allowance is to Be made for highways and unimproved Lands, by Rocks, Ponds, Mountains and Rivers, 1040 acres, free, according to a Plan and Survey thereof made by our said Governor's order and returned into ye Secretary's office, and hereunto Annexed, Butted and Bounded as Follows (viz.): Beginning at a marked Tree Standing on the Easterly Bank of Connecticut River, which is in the Northwesterly corner bounds of Charlestown; from thence running South 78° Easterly about 6 miles, and one-half mile to the Southwesterly angle of Newport; from thence Turning off and running North 8° Easterly about 5 miles, and seven-eighths of a mile by Newport, aforesaid, to the Southwesterly angle of Cornish; thence turning off again and running North 77° Westerly about 6 miles, by Cornish, aforesaid, to Connecticut River, aforesaid; thence Down the said River, as that runs, to the Bound Begun at, together with the Islands lying in the Said River opposite to the Premises, and that the same be and hereby is Incorporated into the Township by ye name of CLAREMONT, and the Inhabitants that Do or shall henceforth Inhabit the said Township are hereby Declared to be Enfranchised with and Entitled To, all and Every, the Privileges and Immunities that other Towns within our Province by Law Exercise and Enjoy, and Further, that the s'd Town, as soon as there shall Be fifty Families Resident and settled thereon, shall have the Liberty of holding two Fairs, one of which shall be on the ——— and the other in the ———, annually, which Fairs are not to be continued longer than the ———. Following the said, and that, as soon as the said Town shall consist of Fifty Families, a market May be opened and kept one or more Days in Each Week, as may be thought most advantageous to the Inhabitants; also, that the First meeting for the choice of Town Officers, agreeable to the Law of our said Province, shall be held on ye Second Tuesday of March Next, which s'd Meeting shall be Notified by Samuel Ashley, who is hereby appointed the Moderator of s'd first Meeting, which he is to Notify and Govern agreeably to Law and Customs of our s'd Province, and that the annual Meeting forever hereafter for the Choice of such officers for the said Town shall be on the Second Tuesday of March, annually, To HAVE AND To HOLD the s'd Tract of land as above Expressed, together with all the Privileges and Appurtenances to them, and their Representative Heirs and Assigns forever, upon the following conditions (viz.):

1stly. That every grantee, his heirs or assigns, shall plant and cultivate Five acres of Land within the Term of Five years for every fifty acres contained in his or their share or proportion of Land in said Township, and Continue to Improve and Settle the Same By additional Cultivations, Penalty of the Forfeiture of his grant or Share of Land in said Township, and of its Reverting to us, our heirs and Successors, to be by us or them Regranted to such of our Subjects as shall Effectually Settle and Cultivate the same.

2dly. That all white and other pine Trees within ye s'd Township fit for Masting our Royal Navy be Carefully Preserved for that use, and none to be

Cut or Felled without our Special License for so doing first had and obtained, upon the Penalty of the Forfeiture of the Rights of such grantee, his heirs and assigns, to us, our heirs and successors, as well as being subject to the Penalty of any act or acts of Parliament that now and hereafter shall be Enacted.

3dly. That before any Division of s'd Land be made to and among the Grantees, a Tract of Land, as near the Centre of ye s'd Township as the Land will admit of, shall be Reserved and marked out for Town Lots, one of which shall (be) allotted to each Grantee of the Contents of one acre.

4thly. Yielding and paying, therefor, to us, our heirs and successors for the Space of Ten Years, to be Computed from the Date hereof, the rent of one ear of Indian Corn only, on the Twenty-fifth day of December, annually, if Lawfully Demanded, the First payment to be made on ye 25th Day of December, 1764.

5thly. Every Proprietor, Settler or Inhabitant Shall Yield and pay unto us, our heirs and successors, yearly and every year forever, from and after the expiration of Ten Years from the above s'd 25th Day of December, namely, on the 25th Day of December, which will be in the Year of our Lord 1774, one Shilling Proclamation Money for every hundred acres he so owns, settles or Possesses, and so in proportion for a greater or lesser Tract of ye s'd Land, which money shall be Paid by the Representative Persons above s'd, their heirs or assigns, in our Council Chamber at Portsmouth, or to such officer or officers as shall be appointed to Receive the same, and this is to be in Lieu of all other rents and services whatsoever.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, we have caused the Seal of our s'd Province to be hereunto affixed.

Witness Benning Wentworth, Esq., our Governor and Commander-in-Chief of our said Province, the Twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord Christ 1764.

(Signed),

B. WENTWORTH.

By his Excellency's command,

With advice of Council,

T. ATKINSON, JUN'R, *Sec'y.*

NAMES OF THE GRANTEES.

Josiah Willard Esq'r	Jno Scott	Sam'l Field
Sam'el Ashley	Wm. Richardson	Hen'y Bond
Jere'h Hall	Jno Peirce	Sim'n Chamberlain
Josiah Willard Jun'r	Tho's Lee	Elijah Alexander
Tho's Frink Esq'r	Stephen Putnam	Eben'r Dodge
Jno. Ellis	Timothy Taylor	Jno. Cass
Samson Willard	Benj'a Freeman	Joshua Hide

Abra'm Scott	Ol'r Fairwell	Nath'l Heaton
Hen'y Foster	Jno Searles	Gideon Ellis
Solomon Willard	Ol'r Fairwell, Jun'r	Jos. Ellis
Jon'a Hammond	Eph'm Adams	Jno. Grimes
Wm Heaton	Phineas Wait	Jos. Cass
Prentice Willard	Lem'l Hedge	Samuel Wells
Jo's Hammond	Clem't Sumner	Jno Hunt
Wm. Grimes	Abel Willard	Wm Smeed
Jon'a Willard	Michael Medcalf	Col. Jno Goffe Esq'r
Sam'el Ashley Jr	Eph'm Dorman	Dan'l Jones Esq'r
James Scott	Jos. Lord	Hon'le Jno Temple Esq'r
Sam'el Scott	Wm Willard	Mark H. Wentworth Esq'r
Ol'r Ashley	Jeremiah Powers	Theodore Atkinson Jun'r
Abijah Willard	Jno. Armes	Col. William Symes
Micah Lawrence	David Field	Simon Davis
Abel Lawrence	Jno. Hawks	The'r Atkinson Esq'r

The Governor's reservation, which he invariably made in his grants, and also reservations of lands for other purposes, as appears by the records, were as follows :

His Excellency, Benning Wentworth, Esq., a Tract of Land to contain 500 Acres, as marked B. W. in the Plan, and also a small Island lying in the River, opposite s'd 500 acres, which are to be accounted two of the within Shares ; one which shares for the Incorporated Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts ; one whole share for a Glebe for ye Church of England, as by law established ; one whole share for ye first settled (minister) of the Gospel, and one share for the Benefit of a school forever, in said Town forever.

Governor Wentworth's share was located in the southwesterly corner of the town, and included what has long been known as the Isaac Hubbard farm. Lientenant George Hubbard acquired this right and was one of the early settlers of the town. At his death, which occurred April 16, 1818, he was succeeded by his son, Isaac Hubbard, Esq. The farm is now owned and occupied by Isaac H. Long, a grandson of Isaac Hubbard, Esq., and the widow and children of the late Rev. Isaac G. Hubbard, D. D., who was a son of Isaac Hubbard. The island in Connecticut river, known as Hubbard's Island, was included in the Governor's share. A portion of the school lands are situated on the east side of Broad street, beginning at Sugar river and extending southerly to and in-

cluding the residence of the Rev. Charles S. Hale. Of the land reserved "for the society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts," one hundred acres lie in the north part of the town, and are owned by the heirs of the late Solon C. Grannis, and others. About one hundred acres of the glebe land are located on the northerly side of what is called the new road from Claremont to Newport, about three miles from Claremont village, now owned by the Monadnock Mills corporation. Another portion lies near Union church, West Claremont.

The first meeting of the proprietors of Claremont, as appears by the records, was held at "ye house of Lieutenant Hilkiah Grout, inn-holder, in Winchester, on Monday, ye second day of February, A. D. 1767." An organization was formed as provided by the charter. The first act is recorded as follows:

Voted, 1stly, and chose Lieut. Samuel Ashley Moderator for this meeting.
2d, *Voted*, and chose Colonel Josiah Willard Proprietors' clerk.

They then laid out the Governor's two shares:

Beginning at ye southwest corner of ye Town, on the bank of ye river, running East 12 deg. south on ye line between Claremont and Charlestown, 360 rods, to a pillow of stones; then runs West 12 degrees North, 260 rods to ye river, and then runs down ye river as that runs to where it begins, including the Island in said river opposite ye two shares aforesaid.

It was afterwards ascertained that the tract thus laid out did not contain the required quantity of five hundred acres, and an addition was accordingly made of a triangular piece of land on the easterly side of the lot first set off. Next were the shares of "ye honorable council," when it was

Voted and agreed to set off ye share of Col. William Symes as follows: Beginning at Governor Wentworth's southeast corner, and running east 12 deg. south to the southeast corner of the town, then running north on ye town line thirty rods to a pillow of stones. Then running west 12 deg. north to the east line of the Governor's share; then running north 12 deg. west 30 rods to where it began.

Voted and agreed that ye share of Jno. Goff, Esq., be set off as follows: beginning at ye northwest corner of ye share set off to Colonel William Symes, and running east 12 deg. south on Colonel Symes line to the east line of the town; then runs west 12 deg. north to the east line of Gov. Wentworth's shares; then runs south 12 deg. west to where it began.

Voted and agreed that ye share of Theodore Atkinson, Jr., shall be set off as follows. Beginning at ye Northwest corner of s'd Goffe's share runs East 12° South on s'd Goffe's line to ye East Line of Town, then runs Northerly on the East Line of the Town 30 rods to a pillow of Stones then runs West 12° North to the Line of Governor Wentworth's Shares then runs South 12° West to where it began.

Voted and agreed that ye Share of Mark Hunking Wentworth be set off as follows Viz. Beginning at the Northwest corner of s'd Atkinson's Share & running East 12° South on s'd Atkinson's line to the East Line of ye town and then running Northerly on ye East Line of ye Town 30 rods to a Pillow of Stones, then running west 12° North to ye East Line of Governor Wentworth's Share then runs South 12° West 30 rods to where it began.

Voted and agreed that ye Share of Jno. Temple Esq. be set off in the following manner Viz. Beginning at ye Northwest Corner of s'd Mark H. Wentworth's Share & running East 12° South on s'd Wentworth's Line to the Line of ye Town, then running Northerly on East Line of ye Town 30 rods to a Pillow of Stones then running West 12° North to ye East Line of Governor Wentworth's share then running South 12° West 30 rods to where it began.

Voted and agreed that shares of Lemuel Hedge, Micah Lawrence, John Hunt, Simon Chamberlain, Joshua Hide, Wm. Willard, Joseph Lord Jr., Thomas Frink, Jno Hawks, David Field, Samuel Ashley, Samuel Ashley Jr., & Ol'r. Ashley be set off in the following manner, Viz. Beginning at a Pillow of Stones on the Bank of Connecticut River Being ye Northwest corner of Governor Wentworth's two shares East 12° South in ye Governor's Line 260 rods to a pillow of Stones then running South 12° West 50 rods to a pillow of Stones then running East 12° South on ye share sett off to John Temple Esq. to ye East line of the Town then running northerly on ye town Line 400 rods to a Pillow of stones then running west 12° North to Connecticut River then Down ye river as that runs to where it began including an (Island) against Hubbard's meadow so called.

They next appointed William Parker of Portsmouth, Samuel Livermore of Londonderry, Josiah Willard of Winchester, "all of ye Province of New Hampshire Esq's. and Samuel Ashley of Winchester in s'd Province agents and Attorneys for ye Proprietors in all suits and Controversies moved or to be moved for or against s'd Proprietors & in their behalf to appear, plead and pursue to final judgment & Execution with full power of Substitution & power to Compound and settle such actions and controversies wherein s'd Proprietors are or shall be concerned, the s'd Proprietors hereby ratifying confirming and holding valid whatever s'd

Agents & Attorneys or any two of them shall Legally do or cause to be done in or about the Premises."

At a meeting of the proprietors at the house of Colonel Josiah Willard, in Winchester, on the eighteenth of February, 1767, Captain Enos Atwater, Captain Benjamin Brooks, Colonel Josiah Willard, Jotham Hitchcock, and Asa Leet, were appointed a committee to "lott out ye remaining part of said Town in such manner as they shall judge most proper and Return a Plan thereof to the Proprietors." It was also "voted and agreed that Benj. Tyler have 2 acres of Land for a Mill yard and Convenience for Building Mills in the most Convenient Place on Sugar River in Claremont with ye priviledge of said Stream on Condition the said Tyler doth Build a Mill or Mills and keep the same in Repair for ye space of Ten Years."

The Willard and Ashley line, beginning on the easterly line of the town, at a distance of five hundred and fifty rods from the southern extremity, extended westerly, parallel with the south line of the town, to Connecticut river. Ashley's claim was limited on the south by the share of John Temple, and on the north by the line just described. It comprised a tract of about four hundred rods in width through the town, from east to west. Willard's claim comprised all that part of the town north of "Willard and Ashley line." Thus it will be seen that with the exception of the shares of the Governor and Council, Willard and Ashley were the actual owners of the entire township. After obtaining such liberal grants their next object was to find purchasers. This, it seems was not difficult, as settlements were made quite rapidly after the year 1767. But as late as 1787, Willard was the owner of fifteen shares, equal to forty-eight hundred acres. This is on the supposition that the town was divided into seventy-five equal shares, according to the provisions of the charter. Whether such division was ever made does not appear from any known records. The shares set off to the Council included each three hundred and twenty acres.

The method first adopted by the proprietors in laying out the township into lots was to set off fifty acres of meadow for tillage, the same quantity of upland for pasturage, and three acres for house lots. They then proceeded to draw by lot—taking care to have

several more lots of each kind than there were persons to draw — so that if any were dissatisfied with the result they might relinquish those assigned by the drawing, and select from those remaining. The first meeting for the selection of lots was at Winchester, on April 14, 1767. The committee appointed at the former meeting having discharged the duties imposed upon them acceptably were “desired by a vote to lay out ye Gleab for ye church of England and ye school in some convenient place ye whole Right together.” This was accordingly done, and the whole were located at the west part of the town. Exchanges were afterwards made so that the glebe lands and school lands were situated in various parts of the town. A tract was also set off for a fair and market ground. This is believed to have included the cemetery and grounds about Union church, at the west part of the town.

At the meeting of the proprietors at Winchester, on the fourteenth day of April, 1767, it was “Voted to Except the Plan of ye 51 house Lotts Laid out in s’d Town & also ye Plan of ye 51 meadow Lotts, and also proceeded to draw the Same.” “Voted that ye Committee be Desired to lay out ye Glebe the Church of England & ye school in some Convenient place ye whole right together.” “Voted that there be 75 acres Laid on ye hill South of house Lot No. 44 for Town Lotts or that place be Reserved for that Use.”

At a meeting of the proprietors at the house of Thomas Jones, innholder, in Claremont, on the twentieth day of April, 1768, “Voted to Except ye plan as Returned & Signed by the Committee & to proceed to draw ye second division Both of upland and meadow lots as they are laid out.” “Voted as there is 8 50 acre Lotts of upland laid out more than one Lot to Each proprietor that if any Person shall be Dissatisfied with his Lott he may have Liberty to throw up his Lott & Take one of the Eight Lots already Laid out by applying to the Committee & they giving him a certificate to ye Clerk any Time within 6 months from the date hereof.”

The drawings according to the proprietors’ records, were as follows:

PROPRIETORS' NAMES.	50 Acre Division	3 Acre Division	50 Acre Division	9 Acre Division Timber
Josiah Willard	46	02	46	14
Jeremiah Hall	42	24	38	15
Josiah Willard, Jun'r.....	14	26	54	10
Jno Ellis	36	25	11	11
Samson Willard.....	31	10	19	42
Abraham Scott.....	29	45	21	24
Henry Foster	44	16	13	12
Solomon Willard.....	26	3	17	8
Jon'a Hammond	10	34	18	48
Wm Heaton	18	2	57	46
Jos. Hammond.....	17	22	14	53
Prentice Willard.....	50	28	41	37
Wm Grimes.....	23	39	37	2
Jon'a Willard.....	34	35	30	54
James Scott.....	51	8	31	40
Samuel Scott.....	3	50	15	29
Minister.....	43	49	48	41
Abijah Willard	15	43	29	51
Abel Lawrence.....	39	15	28	32
Clement Sumner	1	40	50	50
Abel Willard.....	19	41	34	4
Michael Medcalf.....	47	18	1	5
Ephraim Dorman.....	16	21	16	3
Jeremiah Powers	48	38	27	6
Simon Davis.....	13	30	56	34
Jno Ames.....	24	47	5	25
Henry Bond	4	14	49	13
Elijah Alexander.....	38	44	7	22
Eben'r Dodge	7	5	12	30
Jno Cass.....	9	27	53	17
Nath'l Heaton	6	9	32	39
Gid'n Ellis.....	22	46	2	47
Jno Grimes.....	5	7	4	33
Jos Cass.....	41	31	55	23
Jno Scott.....	40	6	35	35
Wm Richardson.....	28	29	58	7
Jno Peirce.....	33	37	20	52
Tho's Lee.....	49	17	3	58
Stephen Putnam.....	32	1	22	16
Timo Taylor.....	45	19	33	44
Benjamin Freeman	21	12	41	9
Ol'r Fairwell.....	11	23	51	49
Jno Serles.....	37	51	52	36
Ol'r Fairwell Jun'r.....	35	33	4	26
Ephraim Adams.....	30	4	61	28
Jos Ellis.....	22	46	2	47
Phin's Waite.....	8	13	10	19
Samuel Wells.....	27	48	39	1

PROPRIETORS' NAMES.	50 Acre Division	3 Acre Division	50 Acre Division	9 Acre Division Timber
Wm Smeed.....	25	11	59	18
Theodore Atkinson.....	12	36	26	27
Daniel Jones.....	2	32	36	43
Glebe.....	52	52	8	20
School.....	53	53	6	45
Propagation of ye Gospel.....	54	54	60	21

MEETING OF THE PROPRIETORS.

At a meeting of the proprietors at the house of Thomas Jones in Claremont, on the nineteenth of August, 1769, it was

Voted to Lay a Third Division of upland Containing one Hundred acres in Each Lott in the best Lands and in the best manner they can. Voted to Lay out said Hundred acre Lotts by Draught,

and Jeremiah Spencer, Benjamin Sumner and Asa Jones were chosen a committee to lay out the lots; and they were empowered to rectify any mistakes in the former layings, both in lots and highways. At a meeting on the fifth of April, 1770,

Voted and chose Jacob Rice to supply the place of the Late Jeremiah Spencer, Deceased. Voted that if the Committee for the Laying out the third Division of upland in said Town do not complete the survey by the first Day of November next that then there office shall seece and others chosen in their Room.

At a meeting on the twelfth of December, 1770, at the house of Benj. Sumner,

Voted to Except the Plan and Survey Returned by the Committee (viz) Benjamin Sumner, Asa Jones and Jacob Rice in Laying out the Hundred acre Division containing 105 acres Each Lott to Each Proprietor that hath a Wright North of Col. Ashley's Line in said Town in the year 1770; and further Voted to Draw ye Lotts to Each Proprietor. Voted that the 50 acre Lott of Second Division Number 36 be Recorded to the Schools. Voted that 50 acre Lott of the Second Division Number 39 be Record to the Propigation of the Gospel in forron Parts. Voted to Proceed and Draw the Hundred acre Lotts,

and they were drawn as follows:

PROPRIETORS' NAMES.	Div. 105	PROPRIETORS' NAMES.	Div. 105
Josiah Willard Esq'r.....	52	Joseph Hammon.....	30
Jeremiah Hall.....	10	Prentis Willard.....	3
Josiah Willard Jn'r.....	12	William Grimes.....	19
John Ellis.....	31	Jonathan Willard.....	17
Sampson Willard.....	41	James Scott.....	39
Abraham Scott.....	4	Samuel Scott.....	54
Henry Foster.....	20	First Settled Minister.....	37
Solomon Willard.....	33	Abijah Willard.....	2
Jonathan Hammon.....	51	Abil Larrence.....	24
William Heaton.....	28	Clement Sumner.....	9
Abill Willard.....	8	John Pirce.....	6
Micah Medcalf.....	5	Thomas Lee.....	48
Ephereum Dorman.....	34	Stephan Putnam.....	32
Jerathmiel Powers.....	18	Timothy Taylor.....	11
Simon Davis.....	50	Benjamin Freeman.....	35
John Armes.....	23	Oliver Farrwell.....	49
Henry Bond.....	42	John Serles.....	21
Elijah Alexander.....	22	Oliver Farwell Jun'r.....	53
Ebenezer Dodge.....	29	Epherium Addams.....	36
John Cass.....	1	Phenihias Wait.....	40
Nathaniel Heaton.....	47	Samuel Wells.....	15
Gideon Ellis.....	43	William Smeed.....	26
Joseph Ellis.....	27	Theo'd Atkinson.....	45
John Grimes.....	44	Daniel Jones.....	25
Joseph Cass.....	46	Gleebe for ye Ch'h.....	14
John Scott.....	13	Schools.....	16
William Ritchardson.....	7	Propegation of the Gospel.....	38

This meeting is Dissolved

Test Josiah Willard

Moderator.

B Sumner Pr Clerk.

The first meeting of the proprietors was not held in strict accordance as to time with the provisions of the charter, which provided that

The First meeting for the choice of Town officers agreeably to the laws of our s'd Province shall be held on ye Second Tuesday of March next (1765) which s'd meeting shall be Notified by Samuel Ashley who is hereby appointed Moderator of s'd first meeting.

According to the record the first meeting of the proprietors was held on the second of February, 1767—nearly two years later

than the time fixed by the royal grant. To a great extent the interests of the proprietors and those of Governor Benning Wentworth were identical and sustained by the same authority. Apparently Messrs. Willard and Ashley were in favor with the Governor and had only to ask to have any indulgence in his power granted to them. Hence respecting their acquisition of Claremont, they felt at liberty to act when and in such manner as their interests might suggest. They were in no haste for the settlement of the town, seeming to regard it as a valuable acquisition, on account of its agricultural and manufacturing advantages. They therefore determined to be governed in their proceedings by the degree of earnestness manifested by those who sought to purchase. Another object was to induce such persons to settle the town as would be sure to be loyal and faithful to the crown.

While the proprietors were waiting to secure these advantages, there was danger from another source, which it was necessary to check without delay. "Squatter Sovereignty" had planted itself upon their territory and was rapidly gaining strength there; and having once secured a foothold, it would not be easily eradicated. Further delay they saw would therefore be injurious to their interests, and accordingly, as before stated, in 1767 they took active measures for the settlement of the town by virtue of their incorporated rights.

The grantees found a few squatters upon their grant, among them Moses Spafford and David Lynde. The proprietors proposed to such as had built cabins and made improvements, to give to each a deed of sixty acres of land, to be located by the proprietors. These propositions were gladly accepted. Moses Spafford's sixty acres were located south of Ashley Ferry, said to have been a part of the farm owned by the late Charles Leland. David Lynde's sixty acres were located at the foot of Green Mountain, near the farm of the late Tracy Cowles.

On the twenty-second of April, 1784, Josiah Willard, owner of fifteen shares of the town of Claremont, petitioned Benjamin Sumner, clerk of the proprietors, to call a meeting of the proprietors, to act on the subjects set forth in the petition. The fol-

lowing is a verbatim copy of the record of the doings of the meeting, as found in the proprietors' book of records :

Att a Legal meeting of the Proprietors of the Town of Claremont Holden at the House of Mr John Spencer in s'd Claremont on the 26th day of May 1784.

First Voted and choos L'tt Asa Jones Moderator of s'd Meeting.

2dly Voted and choos Cap't Benjamin Sumner, Colo. Samuel Ashley Mr Prentis Willard L'tt Asa Jones and Mr Ambrous Cossit a Committee to pre-ambelate the Lines of the Town.

3dly Voted to Subdivide the undivided Land in s'd Town Equally in acres amongst s'd Propt's and appointed Capt Benjamin Sumner Lt Asa Jones and Deack Jacob Roys for that Purpos a Committee

4thly Voted the Two Shares belonging to the Late Gov'r Benning Wentworth Colo William Symes John Goff Esq'r Theo Atkins Jun'r Esqr Mark H. Wentworth Esqr and John Temple Esqr Lemuel Hedge Micha Larrance John Hunt Simon Chamberlin Joshua Hide William Willard Joseph Lord Jnr Thomas Frink John Hawks David Field Sam'll Field Sam'll Ashley Sam'll Ashley Junior and Ol'r Ashley is Not entitled to, Nor Shall have any one acre House Lot Laid out to them North of Colo Sam'll Ashleys Line, so called in s'd Town, those Shares having had their full Cotas of Land Laid out to them here to fore in one Tract

5thly Voted Two acres Three Quarters and Ten Rods of Land be Laid out Eighteen Rods East and west and Twentyfive Rods 7 L's North and South and Recorded for a Burying Yard for the use and Benefit of the Town to Bury their Dead in and to be Alienated to No Other use whatever, Lying and Butting North on Mr Ebenezer Rice House Lot and west on the Church Gleebe

6thly Voted to lay out house acres for the use and Benefit of the Apescopol Church; Commonly called the Church of England for a church yard Including the ground on which the Church Now Stands, said Land Butting North on Mr Ebn'r Rice and West on the Burying ground Beforementioned; Lying in a Squair Forme

7thly Voted to Lay out and Record for the use and Benefit of Building a meeting House and Trayning field four acres in a squair forme Lying East and adjoining the Gleebe and South and adjoining the Burying ground and Church yard, provided that the Town shall set a meting House on the same Lands within the Terme of Twelve years from this Date if Not Built by s'd Town with in the Terme of Twelve years from this Date as above sd then to Revert back to the Promotors Aforesd

8thly Voted to Adjourn this meting to Tuesday the 17th Day of August Next at one of the clock P. M. then to meet at this place

Test

ASA JONES, Moderator

At a meeting of the proprietors on the nineteenth of May, 1789, at the house of Capt. Benjamin Sumner, it was voted to

Discontinue the agency of Wm Parker, Sam'll Livermore, Josiah Willard and Sam'll Ashley, Esqr and in their Room and Sted choose Capt Benj'n Sumner Mr Ambrous Cossit and Mr David Dodge with as full power of attorney as the former Committee or Agents had, being full athority to act for s'd Proprietors in all Causes Moved or to be moved against them with full power of substitution they or any two of them and prosecute in their Name and act to final judgement and execution.

Voted to Discontinue the Roads Left in the common medows for the proprietors to Pass and Repass on from the Lottery Bridge over Sugar River all along on the North Banks of said River to the Banks of Connecticut River and Likewise to Discontinue the gate Standing at the North End of meadow Lot Number 31 and No. 32 and Likewise to Discontinue the passways on Roads Between No. 31 and No. 32 and connect the same to the Proprietors Lands adjoining and voted to Discontinue the Roads or passway from said Bridge all along on the South Banks of Sugar River to the mouth there of and Likewise the Roads Between the full tier of meadow Lots to the South side of Meadow Lot No. 13 Running from Sugar River Southward and connect the same to the Proprietors use oning the Land adjoining and to open in sted of the last mentioned Rode to the use of s'd Proptrs a Road from the East End of Meadow Lot No 51 to the South side of No 23 and on as the Rode Now Travelled to the 13th Lot Continuing the Roads open for the Proprietors use to the first Lot as they are now Used and frequented.

At a meeting of the proprietors December 7, 1789, it was

voted to lay out a road of four rods wide to their use Beginning at a stake and stones on the division line east of Doc'r Abner Meiggs house between the second and third division of fifty acre lots east 20° South to the dividing line of lots No. 14 and 15, then to run northward to intersect the division line between the two tier of lots then to continue on the s'd division line eastward to Newport about seven hundred rods.

Voted to accept of the plan and survey of the third division of fifty acre lots according as they are bounded and numbered agreeable to the plan returned by the Committee.

Voted to accept of the one acre lotts so called house lots according to plan thereof returned by the Committee.

Voted to draw the 2 divisions.

A DRAUGHT OF THE THIRD FIFTY ACRE DIVISION.

	No.		No.
Josiah Willard Esqr.....	47	Michael Medcalfe.....	41
Jeremiah Hall.....	50	Epherium Dorman.....	38
Josiah Willard Junior.....	29	Jerathmiel Powers.....	48
John Ellis.....	52	Simon Davis.....	33
Sampson Willard.....	10	John Armes.....	53
Abraham Scott.....	43	Henry Bond.....	40
Henry Foster.....	35	Abijah Alexander.....	1
Solomon Willard.....	2	Ebenezer Dodge.....	21
Jonathan Hammond.....	7	John Cass.....	26
Prentis Willard.....	9	Nathaniel Heaton.....	23
William Heaton.....	34	Gideon Ellis.....	37
Joseph Hammond.....	13	John Grimes.....	24
William Grimes.....	16	Joseph Cass.....	11
Jonathan Willard.....	18	John Scott.....	42
James Scott.....	28	William Richardson.....	45
Ministers Lott.....	44	John Peirce.....	36
Samuel Scott.....	49	Thomas Lee.....	30
Abijah Willard.....	8	Stephen Putnam.....	27
Abel Lawrence.....	22	Timothy Taylor.....	20
Clement Sumner.....	25	Benjamin Freeman.....	51
Abel Willard.....	46	Oliver Fairwell.....	39
Joseph Ellis.....	37	William Smeed.....	5
John Serles.....	12	Theo'd Atkinson Esqr.....	15
Oliver Fairwell Jun'r.....	31	Daniel Jones Esqr.....	32
Epherum Addams.....	19	Gleeb.....	4
Phenihas Adams.....	54	School.....	14
Samuel Wells.....	3	Gospel.....	6

A DRAUGHT OF THE ONE ACRE LOTTS.

	No.		No.
Josiah Willard Esqr.....	26	Jonathan Willard.....	21
Jeremiah Hall.....	51	James Scott.....	9
Josiah Willard Junior.....	33	Ministor Lott.....	2
John Ellis.....	28	Samuel Scott.....	25
Sampson Willard.....	14	Abijah Willard.....	12
Abraham Scott.....	39	Abel Lawrance.....	34
Henry Foster.....	41	Clement Sumner.....	20
Solomon Willard.....	10	Abel Willard.....	32
William Heaton.....	15	Michael Medcalfe.....	38
Jonathan Hammond.....	40	Ephrium Dorman.....	1
Joseph Hammond.....	22	Jerathmiel Powers.....	29

A DRAUGHT OF THE ONE ACRE LOTTS.—*Continued.*

	No.		No.
Prentis Willard.....	23	Simeon Davis.....	42
William Grimes.....	27	John Armes.....	30
Henry Bond.....	48	Timothy Taylor.....	31
Elijah Alexander.....	24	Benj'a Freeman.....	45
Ebenezer Dodge.....	43	Oliver Fairwell.....	37
John Cass.....	53	John Serles.....	47
Nathaniel Heaton..	18	Oliver Fairwell Jn'r.....	50
Gideon Ellis.....	52	Epherium Addams.....	7
Joseph Ellis.....	54	Phenias Wait.....	46
John Grimes.....	11	Samuel Wells.....	49
Joseph Cass.....	16	William Smeed.....	44
John Scott.....	19	Theo'd Atkinson Esqr.....	13
William Richardson.....	35	Daniel Jones Esqr.....	36
John Peirce.....	17	Gleeb.....	5
Thomas Lee.....	4	School.....	3
Stephan Putnam.....	6	Gospel.....	8

Several of the lots drawn in the third fifty acre division were surrendered to the proprietors, and other lots not drawn were taken in their stead.

At a meeting of the proprietors of the common or undivided lands, at the Tremont house in Claremont, on the second of December, 1845, Nathaniel Cowles was chosen moderator, and Solon C. Grannis, proprietors' clerk; Solon C. Grannis and Nathaniel Cowles a committee for "making sales and giving deeds" of lands. It was

Voted that the following instruction to the Committee of Sales be adopted. That as David H. Sumner is a large proprietor of the lands, no sales of any part of them (until further ordered, otherwise) shall be made without his consent in writing the said consent to be put on file and recorded in the record of the Proprietors.

Voted and chose Alpheus F. Snow, Nathaniel Cowles and Moody Dustin, Agents.

By consent of Mr. Sumner, the committee conveyed tracts of these lands to James Sperry, Hira Ayer, Ichabod Hitchcock, Leonard Richardson, Leonard P. Fisher, Curtis Stoddard, Charles

Cotton, Nathan G. Allds, David H. Sumner, and Daniel J. Livingston. At a meeting March 28, 1857, at the office of Snow & Baker, Solon C. Grannis and Leonard P. Fisher were chosen the committee for making sales.

The last meeting of the proprietors that appears on record, was held at the office of A. F. Snow, on the twenty-eighth of October, 1858. David H. Sumner was moderator. By a loose paper, in the handwriting of A. F. Snow, Esq., dated July 16, 1864, found in the proprietors' record book, David H. Sumner consented to the sale, to Daniel J. Livingston, of the westerly half of Lot Number 2, and to himself of Lots Numbers 9 and 10, 8, 15, and 16, and the westerly half of Lot Number 5, and three fourths of an acre adjoining Lot Number 10, called the "Mill Privilege." These sales, it would appear, disposed of the last of the common or undivided lands in Claremont. Solon C. Grannis was the last proprietors' clerk chosen and in his possession the records remained until his death, March 7, 1892.

CHAPTER II.

FIRST SETTLEMENT OF THE TOWN.

In 1762 Moses Spafford and David Lynde came to town, selected land and built cabins. They cleared some land and did other things to make for themselves homes. Between that time and 1767 a few others came, built cabins, cleared land and returned to their homes to pass the winter. Most of these cabins and clearings were in the west part of the town and along Sugar river. In 1767 the proprietors began to take steps to dispose of their shares and held out inducements for people to settle upon their grant. That year several came from Farmington, Hebron, Colchester, and other towns in Connecticut. None of the grantees came that year, and only Samuel Ashley, Samuel Ashley, Jr., and Oliver Ashley of the whole number ever became inhabitants of the town. Samuel Ashley did not become a citizen of the town until 1782. The early inhabitants of the town were nearly equally divided in their attachment to the Episcopal and Congregational denominations. An Episcopal church was organized in 1771, and a Congregational minister was settled in February, 1772.

Some years ago Bela Chapin, a painstaking and careful writer, prepared an interesting sketch of the "Bygone Times in Claremont," which was published in the "National Eagle." His data were gathered mostly from tradition and are as reliable, probably, as the generality of information obtained from that source. He says,

Near the middle of the last century a man named Eastman of Killingworth, Conn., a hunter and trapper, came up the Connecticut river as far as this town, and here, by the Sugar river and the various brooks which empty into it, he pur-

sued his vocation with great success. He extended his excursions into Newport, and having taken a large number of beavers and otters, he carried their dry skins back to Connecticut. He gave there a marvelous account of the region he had visited, and after disposing of his valuable furs he set out again for the same hunting ground. But he was heard from no more. After the first settlers arrived in Newport from Killingworth, Mr. Eastman's bones were found near Mink brook, just east of Kelleyville. It is thought he was killed by Indians, who considered him trespassing upon their hunting grounds.

At an early day many of the first settlers made changes in the ownership of their land. Some were afraid of the early autumn frosts on the lowland farms. Some were suspicious that the fertility of the light terrace land farms would not endure, and would some day become like the soil in parts of Connecticut. One Mathews, who had settled in what is now called Puckershire, sold his large farm and bought another uncleared on the high northern slope of Green mountain. "I am going," he said "where there is *land*," meaning by his emphasis that he was going where he would have much better land to till than where he had lived. He lived many years upon the mountain, and there are yet to be seen the ruins of his cellar and barnyard wall and a few old apple trees where he lived so long perhaps in contentment and happiness. The farm where he dwelt upon the mountain is now occupied by Timothy B. Rossiter as a sheep pasture. Two other men also sold their farms and went to live upon the mountain. Another early settler in the west part of the town became discouraged and sold his farm, which was nearly covered with great pine trees, and went where the trees were smaller, because there was so much labor required in burning and clearing away the great pine trees.

One of the oldest roads in Claremont was that running north and south over the hills in the western part of the town. This was the highway of travel up and down the river valley. It was through this town on that road that, in 1770, President Wheelock and his family in a large wagon, accompanied by students and attendants, about ninety in all, passed on their way from Connecticut to Hanover, driving before them a drove of hogs. At Hanover they established Moor's Charity School, which in due time became Dartmouth College.

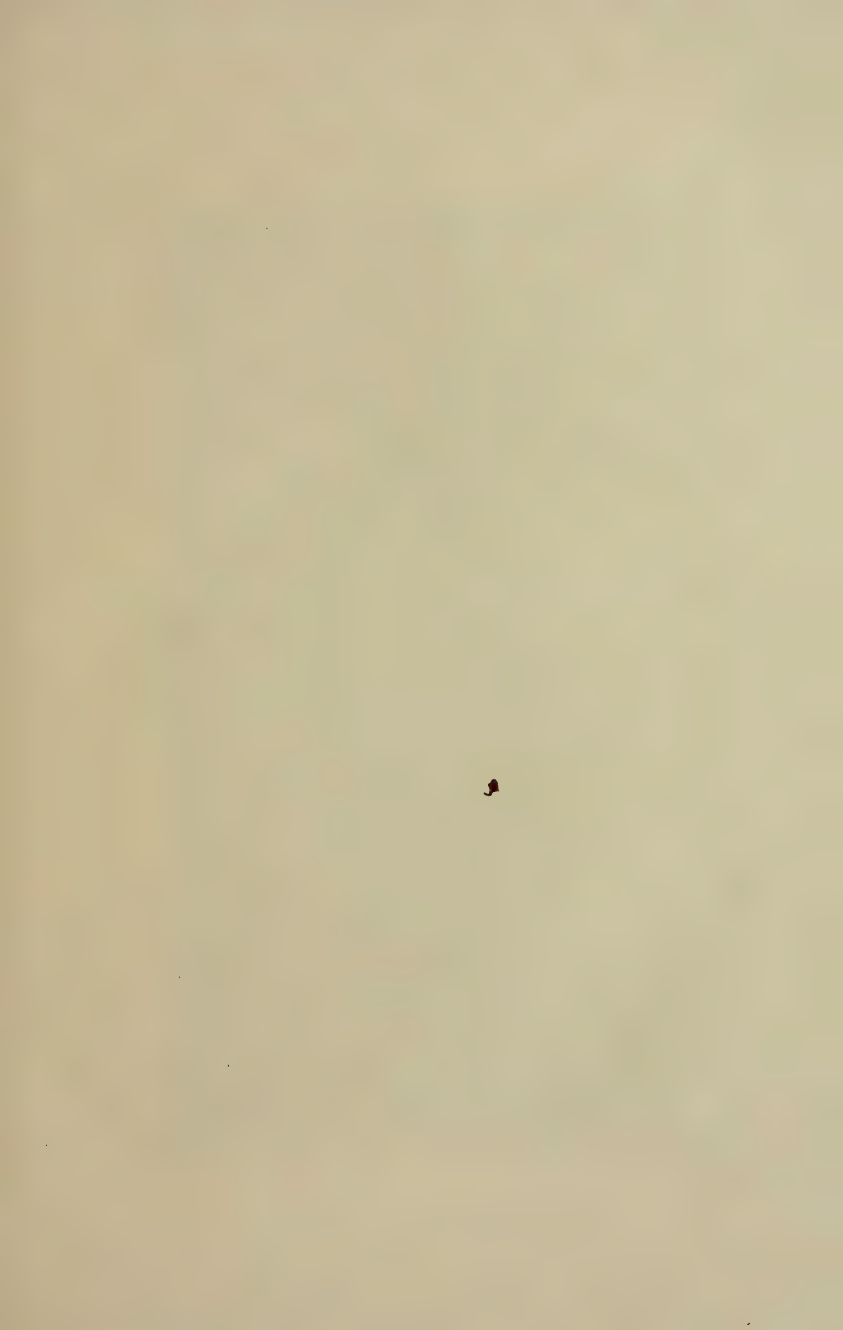
Manufacturing in the early days of our history was carried on in all parts of the town. There were many blacksmiths who made nails and many kinds of farming tools. There were also shoemakers in abundance, and a few coopers. But every house, especially every farmhouse, was a manufactory. Nearly all wearing apparel was home-made. Woman's lot then was that of great hardship. Carding wool and flax, and spinning and weaving it, was much of her employment. The warping bars, the loom, and the spinning wheels, both for flax and wool, were had in almost every residence. Then carding machines and fulling mills were put in operation, and, as time progressed, facilities increased. At the close of the war of 1812 manufacturing by water power became more extensive, and continued to increase as the years passed by, and the business of the

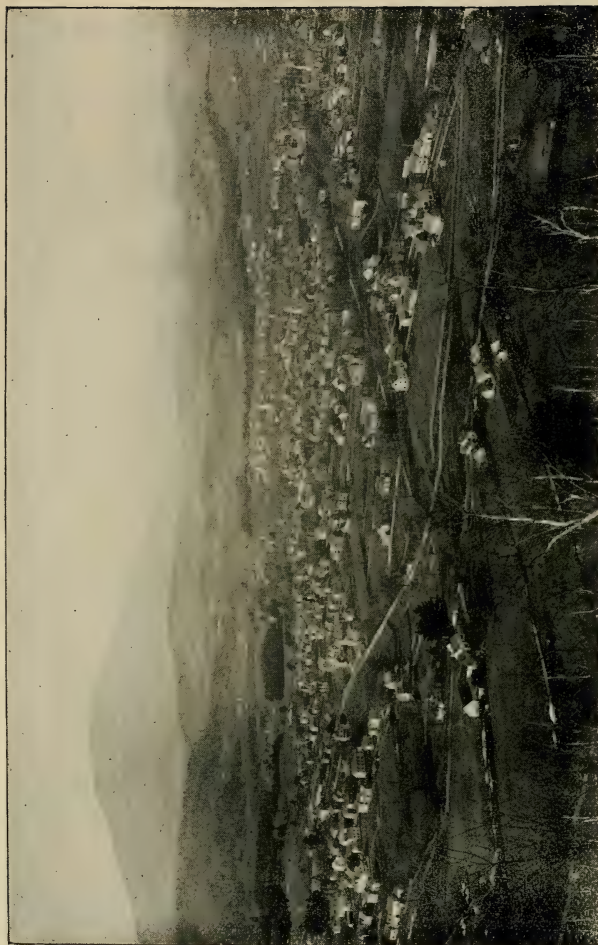
town became still more important. About 1835 there were in Claremont eight stores, one furnace, four fulling mills, one woolen factory, one cotton factory, two paper-mills, eight saw-mills, and two printing offices.

In olden times corn, rye, oats, potatoes, pumpkins, and maple sugar were the principal productions of the soil. The raising of corn, oats, wheat, and rye were attended with some uncertainty. Raccoons, bears, and hedgehogs devoured the corn, much of it before it became ripe. Men killed the raccoons and hedgehogs at night by going with sled-stakes where would be the exit of the game, while the boys ran through the cornfields, and, with great noise, drove out the animals for the men to kill as they were about to escape to the woods. Potatoes were raised in abundance. Pumpkins were a sure crop, and many were raised. These last afforded food for both man and beast, and often were eaten in various ways when better food was scarce. Maple sugar was the first crop of the year. There were an abundance of maple trees in the different parts of the town, and especially along the hillsides near Sugar river, which from that fact received its name. And it was believed that the time for tapping sugar maples was only after the river had cleared itself of ice in the spring. Many a tired and hungry man, returning to his cabin, would refresh himself with sugar from his abundant store.

Claremont was once a region of lofty pines. These were cut down and disposed of in various ways. Many were split into rails for fences, and many were sawn into boards or made into shingles and clapboards, and many were burned and wasted. But the stumps remained in the ground and were likely to almost never rot. Then the stump-puller was put in operation. This consisted of a long, slim tree, cut and made into a lever, with a stout truck-wheel upon the smaller end. The longer end of the lever was chained to the stump with a monstrous chain, a link of which would weigh about fifteen pounds. Then a half-dozen yokes of oxen were hitched to the wheel and driven forward, and the great stumps were thus turned out of the ground. These were drawn away and fences made of them.

New England rum for many years made sad havoc among the town's people. The first or early settlers were temperate in the use of ardent spirits, but the next generation of inhabitants were carried away and made miserable, many of them, by intemperate habits. It was a fault of the times. It was customary and fashionable to drink rum, brandy, and other kinds of fire-water upon all occasions and in everyday life. The preachers of the gospel drank rum, the deacons drank it, and almost every one, male and female, the aged, the middle-aged, and those in tender years, drank intoxicating drink. Not all were excessive drinkers, most drank moderately. On extra occasions, such as ordinations, weddings, funerals, family and friendly reunions, huskings, the raising of buildings, bear hunts, musters, and on all occasions of merriment, much liquor was used, and often many became drunk or much beside themselves. Rum-drinking was a cause of much trouble, poverty and unhappiness. It made men quarrel





VILLAGE FROM FLAT ROCK.

with each other and spend their money foolishly. One old man, in his latter days, used to boast that he had had a dozen lawsuits and had beaten every time. This manner of life continued until about 1828, when Dr. Reuben Muzzey, of Dartmouth College, came about delivering his noted lecture, entitled "Rum,—its history, its uses and abuses." This lecture had immediate effect. All the good people, almost without exception, signed a pledge of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, and from that day to the present time the cause of temperance reform has continued its onward progress among our people. Still rum was sold and used in town. When laws were enacted to prevent its sale, sellers were licensed to sell it. We remember one noted rum-seller in town [Luther Farwell]. He had a general assortment store in Dog Hollow. He was licensed to sell from year to year, but sometimes there were gaps when he had no license. Before the expiration of his legal time of selling he would advertise his stock so as to reduce it by a more rapid sale. One year the following was a part of his advertisement:

"The appointed time is hastening on
To prosecute for selling rum.
Bring in your things, glass, wood, and stone,
The time is coming when you'll get none,
For selling rum is just and right
Till 12 o'clock next Saturday night."

Small were the excuses for drinking rum. A friend of mine tells me of his first visit one winter morning, long ago, at the house of two maiden sisters, neighbors of his, who lived about a mile from the village. He called at the house, and after some talk, the lady there asked: "Are you going to the village?" He told her he was going there, and she then said: "You see, my sister has to do the chores at the barn, and she very much needs something to keep the cold from her lungs. Would you get her a gallon of rum?" He answered yes. Going then to the barn he found the other lady cleaning the stable, and after some talk, she asked: "Are you going to the village?" He replied in the affirmative, and she continued: "You know my sister in the house is not very well, and she needs something to strengthen her. Would you be so kind as to get her a gallon of rum?" He said he would, and on his return he brought them their rum. After the era of licensing had gone by, the people of the town elected a rum-seller to furnish fire-water to all who wanted it for medicinal and mechanical uses. Then there appeared to be much sickness in town. Men bought liquors for all kinds of complaints, and many bought it as a preventive of sickness. Much was sold for mechanical purposes. Farmers bought it for the purpose of making their scythes swing easily in hay time. We once heard of a man from a neighboring town who called at the agency to buy rum for the purpose of pickling cucumbers.

After getting his large jug filled, and having paid for it all, he took a solid drink. Said the agent: "Hold on, sir; you bought that for pickles." "So I did," said the man, "and want first to pickle the cucumbers I had for breakfast."

In 1764, according to E. D. Sanborn's History of New Hampshire, from Charlestown to Haverhill, more than seventy miles, there was no road, only a bridle path indicated by marked trees. This was often hedged up by fallen trees or made impassable by freshets. Claremont then contained two families, and Cornish and Plainfield one each. A rude cabin was their only shelter, game or fish, for a time, their principal food, and water from the spring their only beverage. The wife lived alone while the husband was abroad felling trees or securing food. Comfort was unknown. When food became more plenty the inhabitants generally ate meat once in a day. Porridge of beans, pease, or milk furnished their other meals. Bowls, dishes, and plates were usually of wood. The more wealthy used pewter and tin. There was then a mill at Charlestown for grinding corn, and people came long distances to get their grain made into meal.

The first meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Claremont in the Province of New Hampshire was held on the eighth day of March, 1768. How this meeting was notified or warned does not appear. The record of that meeting is as follows:

At a meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Claremont holden at the House of Capt. Benj'n Brooks of said Claremont on tuesday the eigth day of March, 1768.

Capt. Benj'n Brooks was chose Moderator to regulate said Meeting.

Joseph Ives was chose Town Clerk.

Capt. Benj'n Brooks, Ebenezer Skinner, Benj'n Tyler, Thomas Jones and Amos York were chosen Selectmen.

Benj'n Brooks, Jr. was chosen constable

Then this meeting was adjourned to the 29th day of instant March at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Mar. 29th, 1768. Then met according to adjournment.

Amos York and Benedick Roys were chose Tithingmen.

Benedick Roys and Josiah Rich were chose Deer Reves

Asa Leet and Ebenezer Skinner were chose Surveyors of Highways.

Voted to build a Pound for the use of the Town, near Thomas Jones' House, in the most convenient place

Thomas Jones chose Pound Keeper.

Voted to raise a Rate of ten Pounds, Lawful Money to defray Town charges.
Capt. Benjamin Brooks and Benjamin Sumner were chose a committee to lay out a Road to Newport.

Voted to take two acres of land off from the North west corner of the Fair for a Burying place

At a legal Town meeting holden at the House of Dr. William Sumner, on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of March, 1769,

Dr. William Sumner was chose Moderator

Benjamin Sumner was chose Town Clerk.

Jeremiah Spenser, Lieut. Benjamin Tyler and Benjamin Sumner were chose Selectmen.

Ebenezer Rice was chose Constable.

Ebenezer Skinner and Lieut. Tyler were chose Tithingmen, and said Tyler refused to serve, Asa Leet chose in his Room

Benedick Roys and Joseph Ives were chosen surveyors of Highways and Thomas Jones Keeper of the Town Pound.

Voted to adjourn this meeting to Tuesday the 28th day of instant March, at 3 o'Clock P. M. at the above mentioned place.

This meeting was opened according to adjournment.

At the same meeting chose Asa Leet, Thos. Gustin and Joseph Ives to be a Committee to examine the Selectmen's accounts for the last year.

Asa Jones, Asaph Atwater, Beriah Murray, Hawards or field drivers.

The duty of a hayward was to keep a common herd of cattle of a town and see that they did no harm to hedges or enclosed grounds; to decide how many cattle each man was entitled to pasture on common grounds set off for grazing; and to impound all cattle going at large, doing or liable to do mischief. This officer long since became obsolete.

Josiah Rich and Jacob Roys chose fence viewers.

Amos York chose Leather Sealer.

Voted that Daniel Warner shall have for his services in making a road to Merrimack £1-8-0 Lawful money

Voted that Hogs may run at large Yoked and ringed according to law.

This meeting is dissolved.

A Town meeting legally warned, March 13, 1770.

Capt. Benjamin Brooks was chose Moderator

Ebenezer Rice was chose Town Clerk

Capt. Benjamin Brooks, Capt. Benjamin Sumner, Jacob Rice, Joseph Ives and Asa Jones were chosen Selectmen.

Barnabas Ellis was chose Constable

Josiah Rich and Benjamin Brooks, Jun'r, were chosen Tithing men.

Messrs. Joseph Ives and Asa Jones were chose Leather Sealers.

John Spencer and Joseph Taylor were chose Field Drivers.

Thomas Gustin was chose Town Treasurer.

Joseph York, Asa Leet, Moses Spaford were chosen Surveyors of Highways.

Thomas Gustin, Ebenezer Skinner and Samuel Ashley were chosen a Committee to examine the Selectmen's accounts.

Voted that swine shall go upon the Commons yoked and ringed according to Law.

Voted that this be dissolved.

The preceding extracts are given verbatim, showing how the records were kept, as well as the business that was transacted. Following are such abstracts from the recorded proceedings of town meetings as seem of interest.

At the annual meeting, on March 12th, 1771, holden at the house of Benjamin Brooks, who was chosen moderator, Samuel Cole was chosen town clerk, Thomas Gustin, Benjamin Brooks, and Asa Jones selectmen, and John Kelborn sealer of measures and weights.

Voted that the Town should record the Marks for Cattle and swine belonging to the Inhabitants of the Town.

September 26th, 1771. A meeting of the Inhabitants of the town of Claremont qualified to vote in common affairs and warned according to Law, at the South School House. At the same meeting Capt. B. Brooks was chosen Moderator. At the same meeting Capt. B. Brooks was chosen Grand Juror for the year ensuing.

At the annual town meeting in March, 1772, it was

Voted to raise three Pounds Lawful Money to purchase weights and measures for the use of the Town.

At a town meeting held on the sixth day of January, 1773, "Mr. Thomas Gustin was chosen moderator," and "Messrs. John Sprague, Benjamin Brooks, Jr., Ebenezer Rice, and Jacob Rice, drawn and appointed to serve on the petit jury."

At a town meeting held on April 5, 1773, it was

Voted that those who are appointed to serve as Jurors at the Court of Common Pleas should serve at the Court of General Sessions of the Peace also.

At the same meeting John Thomas and Capt. Wait were drawn and appointed to serve at both Courts aforesaid.

At a town meeting on August 16, 1773,

Mr. Phineas Fuller was chosen Grand Juror, to serve at his Majesty's Supreme Court to be holden at Keene, on the third day of Sept. next.

The selectmen of Claremont received the following letter, and promptly made return as given below:

PORTSMOUTH, October 15th, 1773.

Sir, —

I am to request an exact list of the number of inhabitants in the town of Claremont, distinguished into different Ranks or Classes, according to the schedule below, which I shall be glad to have returned to me, authenticated, as soon as possible.

JOHN WENTWORTH.

Unmarried men 16 to 60 years of age	. . . . .	41
Married men 16 to 60 years of age	. . . . .	66
Boys 16 years and under	. . . . .	121
Men 60 years and upwards	. . . . .	2
Females unmarried	. . . . .	125
Females married	. . . . .	66
Widows	. . . . .	2
Male slaves	. . . . .	0
Female slaves	. . . . .	0
Total	. . . . .	423

ASA JONES,
BENJAMIN BROOKS,
JOSEPH TAYLOR,

Selectmen.

At the annual town meeting in March, 1774, Matthias Stone was chosen moderator, Benjamin Sumner town clerk, Thomas Gustin, Matthias Stone, and Stephen Higbee selectmen, and all of them were sworn. This is the first record of any of the town officers having been sworn to the faithful performance of their respective duties.

At a town meeting on April fifth of that year, it was

Voted that those Jurors that are appointed to serve at next Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Charlestown in and for The County of Cheshire, on the 12th day of April Instant, shall serve at the General Sessions of the Peace to be holden at said Charlestown on the 14th day of Instant April. Joseph Hubbard and Asa Jones was appointed to serve the Courts aforesaid as jurors.

At a legal town meeting holden in the town of Claremont, at the meeting house in said town on July the 8th, 1774, Voted and chose Deak'n Matthias Stone, Moderator. At the same meeting a vote was called to see whether the town would stand trial with Mr. John Kilborn, who had commenced an action against said town for boarding the wife of Samuel Lewis and her children, by order of the Selectmen. Voted not to stand trial on the above action.

At the same meeting Voted to raise on the inhabitants of said town money for the discharging the several debts hereunder mentioned :

To Lieut. John Kilborn for keeping the wife and children					
of Samuel Lewis and his children	.	.	.	92 6	£4 12 6
To Joseph Hubbard	.	.	.	23 8	1 3 8
To Daniel Curtis	.	.	.	16 9 2-6	16 9 2-4
To Capt. Sumner	.	.	.	13	13
To Capt. Brooks	.	.	.	22 9	1 2 9
To Lieut. Joseph Taylor	.	.	.	17 6	6 17 6
					<hr/>
					6 63 38 2-4

Thier several accompts being exhibited in the open town meeting and allowed by vote.

The above meeting was dissolved by

MATTHIAS STONE, *Moderator.*

At a town meeting on the thirteenth of September, 1774,

Voted and chose Capt. Benjamin Sumner to be Agent for the town to stand trial against a bill found by the Grand Jury for said County, against said town for not building a bridge over Sugar River on the road leading from Mr. Thomas Jones northward over said River.

Voted to raise money for the defraying the charges of said suit and collect it in the next Provincial rate that is gathered in said Town.

At a town meeting on June 15, 1775, "For the purpose of hearing the reports of Mr. Oliver Ashley from Provincial Congress and to choose a Committee of Safety, &c.,"

Voted that the town is fully satisfied with the doings of our Member, Mr. Oliver Ashley, at the Provincial Congress, holden at Exeter on the 17th of May last.

Voted and chose Capt. Joseph Wait, Ens'n Oliver Ashley, Mr. Thomas Gustin,

Mr. Asa Jones, Jacob Roys, Eleazer Clark and Lieut. Joseph Taylor a Committee of Safety in this town.

Voted that Mr. Oliver Ashley shall attend Provincial Congress till further orders.

At a town meeting on December 15, 1775, "Capt. Joseph Wait was chosen Representative to attend the Provincial Congress to be held at Exeter on the 21st day of December next."

Voted that said member shall have full power with the other members of said Colony to resolve themselves into such a House as the Continental Congress shall recommend for taking up Government in the Colony.

In accordance with an order of the Provincial Congress, the census of New Hampshire was taken in 1775. The following is a *verbatim* return of Claremont:

Males under 16 years of age	148
Males from 16 to 50 — not in the army	125
All males above 50 years of age	18
Persons gone in the army	1
All females	231
Negroes, and slaves for life	0
Total	523

The number of fire-arms in the Town of Claremont fit for actual service, 60 stand; 65 wanted.

Colony of New Hampshier, Claremont, Oct'r 13th, 1775.

A true Number. Attest,

MATTHIAS STONE,
OLIVER ASHLEY,
Selectmen.

Thus it will be seen that in this year the number of inhabitants in Claremont was five hundred and twenty-three. In the year 1776 the number of new settlers fell so far short of the number of removals that in the winter of 1777-78, according to tradition, there were only forty families in town, which, being estimated at eight persons in each family,—considerably more than the subsequent and present average,—we find a reduction of two hundred in the population in the short space of two years. Among those who left about this time was Colonel Benjamin Sumner, who took up his

residence in Long Island. He was suspected of being on friendly terms with the British. He occasionally made short visits to this town, when on his journeys to and from Canada, carefully avoiding any contact with his former townsmen, excepting certain known and well-tried friends. Several attempts were made by the Committee of Safety and other ardent Whigs to arrest him when on his flying visits, but without success.

The order for this census required a return of "The Number of Fire Arms in the respective Districts fit for use, and the number wanting to complete one for every person capable of using them," and it was "further strictly enjoined upon all Selectmen and Committees to endeavor to prevent all persons from burning their Powder in shooting at Birds and other Game."

At a town meeting held December 10, 1776,

Voted and chose Mr. Elihu Stevens for a Representative to represent s'd town in the Assembly to be held at Exeter on the third Wednesday in December next, at 3 of the clock in the afternoon, and also empowerd said Representative for the term of one year from their first meeting.

Then proceeded and voted for two Counsellors for the Province of Cheshire and State of New Hampshire, in obedience to the warrant.

At the annual town meeting in March, 1777,

John Sprague was chosen Constable on the south side of Sugar River, Edwin Goodwin was chosen Constable on the north side of Sugar River.

Voted to pay the Rev'd Mr. Augustine Hibbard's third year's salary in good wheat at five shillings per Bushel; in good well fatted pork at four pence per pound; good flax, well dressed at eight pence per pound, and other articles of provision or labor in proportion to the above Articles.

Benning Wentworth was commissioned governor of the Province of New Hampshire in 1741. In 1767 he resigned his office in favor of his nephew, John Wentworth, a son of Mark Hunking Wentworth, and to his nephew and successor in office it was supposed he would bequeath the bulk of his large estate. But in 1759, on his sixtieth birthday — being a childless widower — he had married Martha Hilton, his twenty years old servant girl, a young woman of matchless beauty, ready wit, and good sense, but very

poor, and died childless at the age of seventy-four years, in 1770. To her he bequeathed by his will, executed but a short time before his death, almost his entire property. Events which followed the death of the late Governor caused great uneasiness and perplexity to the owners of lands reserved by himself in townships granted by him. Those reservations were carefully located with reference to timber, soil and other advantages, and were bought at high prices by actual settlers. Doubtless the late Governor intended, and supposed he had, invested the several grantees with titles which could never be disputed, much less disturbed.

The hopes of his successor in office being cut off, he determined, if possible, to oust the young widow from her inheritance. Long forgotten claims against the late Governor's estate were unearthed and brought forward, suits at law were commenced, and even in some instances forcible entries were made upon the lands devised. But these proceedings, so long as they were confined within the range of the domestic circle, were but little noticed by the public. It was not long, however, before the new Governor began to turn his attention to the reservations made by his deceased uncle in grants of townships. He submitted the question to the Council "whether the reservations of five hundred acres in the several townships made by the late Governor Benning Wentworth, in the charter grants, conveyed the title to him?" The Council determined this question in the negative. The Governor then asked whether they would advise him to grant the said tracts to such of his majesty's subjects as should settle and cultivate the same? To this they gave their assent. It may be stated that of the councilors seven on this occasion were relatives of the governor.

The next step was to dispossess all who had derived their title to the reserved lots through the late Governor. This extraordinary movement brought forth, in rapid succession, its legitimate results. The occupants of the disputed lands at once determined to defend their estates at whatever cost. The officers of the government used every artifice in their power to accomplish the object of their mission, but the settlers remained firm and uncompromising. Threats, insults, and violence were resorted to, but without success. A few,

alarmed at the prospect of a lawsuit and intimidated by the menaces of officers, relinquished their titles, and at no inconsiderable expense repurchased their possessions. Complaints were at last sent to the Lords of Trade of England, and measures were taken to examine into the acts and conduct of the Governor. The Council undertook to reply to the charges made against themselves and the Governor. With their defense were sent depositions from persons in all ranks and professions testifying in favor of the Governor. "In reference to the matter before us," it was declared by the King in Council, that "the lands granted to the late Governor were granted in the name of the King, which was sufficient to empower him to convey a title, and that the Council was mistaken in directing otherwise."

In accordance with this decision the Governor was directed not to disturb the title or interest of those who had purchased of the late Governor and had complied with the terms of the charter, by actually occupying and improving the lands. Lieut. George Hubbard, father of the late Isaac Hubbard, Esq., and great-grandfather of Isaac Hubbard Long, the present owner and occupant of the farm, was the owner of the governor's reservation in this town. He was an early settler, having come here in 1778, and had made considerable improvements upon his lands. The possession of these was considered by the Governor and those employed by him to dispossess Mr. Hubbard, as very desirable. They were favorably located, and the common prediction that Claremont was destined to become a wealthy and prominent town rendered them of still more importance. Hence no effort was spared which might insure success to the undertaking. But Mr. Hubbard was not the man to be deluded, driven, or persuaded to acceptance of the terms or inducements held out to him to part with that which he wished to retain. His reply to those who from time to time attempted to dispossess him of what he regarded as his rights, almost invariably was, "The law sustains me, if law is common sense, and neither the Governor nor His Majesty King George shall drive me from this soil." Mr. Hubbard had early been informed, through Peter Livius, Esq., one of the Council, that preparations were making to lay the whole matter

before the King's Council, and doubtless felt quite sure that the acts of the late Governor, unless clearly illegal, would never be discountenanced by the King. The title of the late Governor to the lands in question being confirmed by the King in Council, the owners were relieved from further anxiety.

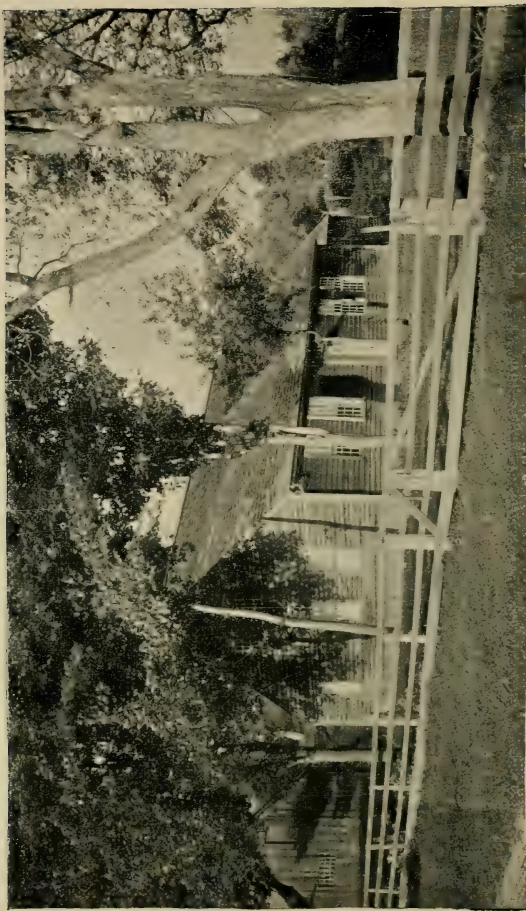
The committee, Benj. Brooks and Benj. Sumner, chosen at the first town meeting to lay out a highway to Newport, in pursuance of this duty, began about half a mile south of the middle point of the west line of the town, and proceeded easterly in a straight line to Sugar river. The course was not varied by hills or valleys. The width of the highway was uniformly ten rods. This road passed through what is now the south part of the village, near the Stevens High School building. It was the custom to reserve strips of land ten rods in width between adjacent tiers or divisions of lots, with the intention that whenever lands might be taken for actual highways, the owners of lands so appropriated could be compensated from the "reservations." Hence it is found that the one hundred acre lots generally contain one hundred and five acres each.

In 1769 the settlement of the town had so far progressed that husbands who had provided cabins sent for their wives and children, and single men began to consider the subject of matrimony. Barnabas Ellis and Elizabeth Spencer were the first couple married in Claremont according to the usages of civilized society. There being no one in town empowered to perform the ceremony, the Rev. Bulkley Olcott of Charlestown was sent for to officiate. There were no roads through the wilderness, and a brother of the bride was sent to act as pioneer for the clergyman and to procure new rum for the wedding. All the people in town were invited. The ceremony was performed in a log cabin,—the largest and best adapted one in the neighborhood for such a gathering. It contained three rooms, and a chamber which was reached by a ladder made of spruce poles. The guests were seated upon benches, stools, and blocks of wood. In front of the happy pair was a stand upon which was a Bible, hymn book, and a full tumbler of the beverage provided. The parties being in order the minister approached the stand, and with becoming dignity took up the tumbler, and

after a generous sip of its contents, said: "I wish you joy, my friends, on this occasion." A chapter from the Bible was read, a hymn was sung,—the minister reading a line and those present singing each line as read. The marriage knot was then solemnly and duly tied, a long prayer offered and the ceremony was complete. Then followed toasts, jokes, and merriment, interspersed with black-strap.

Mr. Ellis was one of the early settlers. He filled several town offices, was a lieutenant in the continental army, and was with Ethan Allen's expedition against Forts Ticonderoga and Crown Point, in 1775, and in the battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777. He purchased a tract of land on Town hill, where he lived, honored and respected, and died in 1837. The farm continued the home of his youngest son, William Ellis, until his death, in 1880, and is now owned by his grandson, William Barnabas Ellis.

Since the termination of the French and Indian War, in 1760, the Indians had not troubled the settlements along the Connecticut river. Game and fish were very abundant, and occasionally they resorted in small numbers to their old hunting and fishing grounds, but their visits were few and short. Probably they never occupied the territory in this vicinity as a permanent or habitual abode, as no relics of the race have ever been discovered in the neighborhood which would indicate it. At the time referred to a single Indian by the name of Tousa still lingered in the west part of the town, and claimed certain territory as his hunting ground, on which he mostly stayed. Tradition has it that he had been chief of a tribe who were once lords of the soil, but now were either exterminated or had removed to Canada. But he seemed determined not to relinquish the possessions of his ancestors to the aggressive palefaces. Though he continued to remain here for several years after the settlement of the town, and at last died on what he termed his own soil, yet he sought no intercourse or friendship with the new occupants, but followed his favorite pursuits—fishing and hunting. It was known that he had borne a conspicuous part in the bloody and devastating expeditions against Charlestown, Keene, and other English colo-



JOHN TYLER HOUSE, WEST CLAREMONT.

nies, and it was feared that he might be still lurking about, watching an opportunity to enact similar scenes.

He had frequently warned the white hunters not to trespass upon his ground, and they generally heeded his warning. He was present at the raising of the frame of Union church in 1773, and expressed great indignation at the erection of so large a building, seeming to regard it as an encroachment upon his rights. He became crazed with too much fire-water, was boisterous, and loudly threatened to shoot any white hunter who should intrude on his territory. One Timothy Atkins, a full match for Tousa in size and strength, between whom and the Indian a bitter enmity had long existed, hearing these threats, determined to hunt on the forbidden ground. One morning he went off in that direction alone, with his gun heavily charged, after which Tousa was never seen or heard of, and his sudden disappearance was a mystery. In 1854, Josiah Hart, now living, in digging on his premises—territory which was claimed by Tousa as his ground—unearthed a skeleton, which from its great size, and the form of the skull and face bones, was believed to be that of the last Indian habitue of Claremont.

The territory claimed by Tousa as his hunting ground was on the north side of Sugar river, and embraced parts of the farms of the late Messrs. Danford Rice, Dr. S. G. Jarvis, and John Tyler.

In the spring of 1767 Benjamin Tyler, a mill-wright and an ingenious and enterprising mechanic, came from Farmington, Conn., to Claremont on foot. In March of that year the grantees voted him two acres of land on Sugar river for a mill yard, with the privilege of the stream, on condition that he build a mill or mills and keep them in repair for ten years. That summer he built the first dam across that river at West Claremont, in the same place where the Jarvis and Coy dam now is, and then returned to Farmington. The next March he brought his wife, six children, and his household effects here on an ox sled. There being no roads he came on the ice of Connecticut river from Bellows Falls. He was delayed at Montague, Mass., several days

by a snow storm, and in the time made a pair of cart wheels for the tavern keeper to pay for his entertainment.

While building his dam Mr. Tyler lived in a rude hut under a fallen pine tree, near where the dam was built. When he arrived in Claremont with his family, in March, 1768, they stopped at the log house of Daniel Warner, located on the meadow near where Lottery bridge now stands. This was the second house built in town, the first one being built by Samuel Ashley on what has since been known as Ashley meadow, a short distance north of Ashley ferry. Soon after the arrival of Mr. Tyler the ice in Connecticut river broke up, formed a dam near the mouth of Sugar river, the water set back onto the meadow, and the inmates of the Warner house were forced, to save their lives, to make their escape on rafts and a canoe. The house and its entire contents were carried away and destroyed.

Mr. Tyler was born at Wallingford, Conn., on February 22, 1732—George Washington's birthday—married Mahitabel Andrews, and removed to Farmington, Conn., where they had seven children born to them, the first of which died in infancy. At the first town meeting, in March, 1768, and before his arrival with his family, Mr. Tyler was chosen one of the selectmen, was subsequently re-elected several times, and held other offices of honor and trust in the town. That summer he built, in connection with his dam, grist and saw mills on the north side of the river. At the raising of the frame of the grist mill, which was no common event, the settlers in the vicinity were present to help, some of them coming twenty miles. Mr. Tyler had brought with him from Connecticut half a barrel of West India rum for this occasion. It was not tapped until the work of raising the frame was finished. Any kind of spirituous liquor was a rarity in town in those days, and some of the men indulged so freely as to be overcome by it, were unable to reach their homes that night, and slept by the side of fallen trees in the forest.

For two or three years the crops were almost a failure, and the settlers suffered greatly in consequence. As soon as he got his mills in order, Mr. Tyler ground corn and other grain for

the settlers over a considerable extent of territory, many bringing their grists through the forest for miles on their backs. He also got out lumber, and being a carpenter as well as millwright, superintended the building of many framed houses and barns in the next few years, the most of them in the west part of the town. He built for himself what was for those days a large two story house, the same that has for many years been well known as the Maynard tavern stand.

The first framed house in town was built by Benedick Roys, about a hundred rods east from James P. Upham's residence, on Town hill. In 1807 Benjamin Grundy moved it to its present location, finished it in a few years, and then sold it to Benjamin Tyler, father of West Part John Tyler, as he was called, to distinguish him from John Tyler of Claremont village. The house and surrounding lands, after the death of his father, Benjamin Tyler, the younger, passed into the possession of West Part John Tyler, who spent most of his life there, and from it was carried direct to his last resting place by the side of his ancestors, in the cemetery near Union church, in which he had worshiped all his life. This house is still standing and is occupied by his widow.

Town meetings for several years prior to 1792 were held at private houses and at the tavern of Ebenezer Rice.

In the warrant for a town meeting to be held on the eighth day of December, 1794, was this article, "To choose one of the following persons, viz: Abel Foster, Esq., or Paine Wingate, Esquire, they having the highest number of votes next to those already elected to represent this State in the Congress of the United States, to hold his place for two years from the fourth day of March next."

The vote of Claremont at the town meeting was, for Abel Foster, Esq., 43; Paine Wingate, Esq., 28. Abel Foster, a clergyman of Canterbury, was elected.

Prior to 1794, two tax collectors — one on the north and the other on the south side of Sugar river — had been chosen. At the annual meeting this year it was voted that one man should be chosen tax collector for the whole town, and that the office for the ensuing year "should be set up at thirty pounds, and any person

should have the right to say how much less he would do it for, with the privilege of being Constable, and furnish a good and sufficient bondsman." After several bids Joseph Rice declared that he would comply with the conditions and perform the duty for the sum of nineteen shillings and eight pence, and he was chosen.

It was voted to raise one hundred and twenty pounds for the support of schools the ensuing year; one hundred and twenty pounds to repair highways, and sixty pounds to defray incidental expenses. The whole number of votes cast for governor was 120, viz: John Taylor Gilman, Esq., 112; Simeon Olcott, Esq., 6; Bazellah Woodward, Esq., 1, and Benjamin West, Esq., 1.

At the annual town meeting in March, 1776,

Voted to choose George Hubbard to inspect the Bank of Connecticut River on those days which the law prohibits fishing.

At a town meeting on August 29, 1796,

Voted to choose a committee to view the Common & to see what addition was necessary to be made to said Common.

Voted and chose Oliver Ashley, Esq., Moody Dustin, Esq., George Hubbard, Gentleman, Gideon Handerson, Ezra Jones, Gentleman, a committee for the above purpose.

The Committee report that it is necessary to make an addition to the Common of three quarters of one acre of land taken on the west side of said Common of Capt. Stevens land.

Voted to accept the report of the Committee.

BURYING YARD AND COMMON.

At a town meeting on August 27, 1792,

Voted to give of the school lot two acres of Land for a Burying Yard near the Meeting House.

At the same meeting

Voted to accept the Highway beginning at Atkins Bridge by the meeting house so through Mr. James Strobridge land. Voted to exchange one acre and two rods of land on the school lot No. 29, with Samuel Whitter for one acre & two rods of Ground which the meeting house stands on.

TAXES.

At the annual town meeting, on March 10, 1778, "Dea. Matthias Stone and Dr. Thos. Sterne were chosen a committee to petition the Assembly in the State of New Hampshire that no land Tax may be laid on the lands in the Town of except nonresident lands only, and that s'd Committee shall offer the Town's reasons and their remonstrance against it."

SMALL POX.

On February 7, 1788, in legal meeting, the town voted that "they would admit of a Pest House to be set up or procured for the purpose of Innoculating for the small pox if leave can be obtained of the Sessions of the Peace," and that "Capt. George Hubbard, Sanford Kingsbury, Esq., and Ambrose Cossit, Esq., be a committee to over see the affairs or take due measures to prevent the Small Pox from spreading from those that are Innoculated."

At a town meeting on January 19, 1792,

Voted to discontinue the pest houses or liberty of Innoculating in s'd Town.

In 1783 there is no record of an annual town meeting for the choice of the usual town officers. During that year there were several town meetings, but mention is only made of the assemblings and adjournments without the transaction of any business, excepting in November, when a vote was passed to "assess the town or Claremont in the sum of 130 pounds lawful money to pay the remaining part of Rev. Mr. Hibbard's settlement," and also to "raise money to pay the bondsmen of Capt. Benj. Sumner, on account of the charges incidental to the settlement of the late Mr. Wheaton's estate."

PAPER CURRENCY.

At town meeting on August 8, 1786,

Voted that this State make a Bank of paper Currency. Voted to choose a Committee of five men to give our Representative instruction how and in what manner s'd money shall be made to answer the publick interest, and also in what manner said money shall be drawn out of the Treasury to answer the most valuable purpose.

Samuel Ashley, Jun., Major Ol'r Ashley, Elihu Stevens, Esq'r, Lt. Benjamin Tyler & Dea. Matthias Stone were chosen a Committee for ye above purpose.

At a town meeting on November 21, 1786, this committee reported a plan which they had agreed upon for a paper currency, and "Eighteen voted for the plan proposed to make paper money five voted against s'd plan."

To make this matter as clear as possible at this remote period, it may be stated that at the close of the Revolutionary War the general government as well as the states, was involved in debt. "Silver and gold, which had been extensively circulated during the last years of the war, were now returning by the usual course of trade to those countries whence large quantities of necessary and unnecessary commodities had been imported." The country was drained of specie, and congress then possessed no power to lay imposts, and there was no check to this universal flow from the public treasury. To remedy existing evils taxations upon polls and estates were resorted to, and thus frequent and almost insupportable burdens were thrown upon the husbandman and the laborer.

Hence arose a clamor throughout the state for the establishment of a paper currency. In almost every town was a party in favor of this measure. It was insisted that through this method life would be imparted to commerce and encouragement to agriculture; that the poor would thereby be provided with means for the payment of their debts and taxes, and finally that it would act as an effectual check to the operations of speculators and monopolists.

To still the clamor and ascertain the real sentiments of the people upon the subject, the General Assembly in session at Exeter, on September 13, 1786, formed a plan for the emission of fifty thousand pounds to be loaned at four per cent on land securities, and this to be a tender in payment of taxes, and for the fees and salaries of public officers. This plan was sent to the several towns, and the people were requested to give their opinions in town meeting for and against it, and to make return of the votes to the Assembly at its next session. This plan, however, did not meet with public approbation,—a majority of the people having voted against it.

CHAPTER III.

NEW HAMPSHIRE GRANTS—VERMONT CONTROVERSY.

In 1749 a controversy arose between Governor Benning Wentworth of New Hampshire and Governor George Clinton of New York, as to their respective jurisdictions over the territory now forming the state of Vermont, concerning the western line of the Province of New Hampshire, and the eastern line of New York. Governor Wentworth claimed that by the King's commission to him he had authority to grant townships on the west side of Connecticut river, according to Williams's History of Vermont, extending to a line "twenty miles east of Hudson river, as far as that extended to the northward; and after that as far west as the eastern shore of Lake Champlain;" while Governor Clinton claimed that he had jurisdiction over all the lands from the west side of Connecticut river to the east side of Delaware bay. Governor Wentworth had granted the township of Bennington, gave to it his own name, and continued to give grants of townships on the west side of Connecticut river until August, 1764. On December 28, 1763, Mr. Colden, Lieutenant-Governor of New York, issued a proclamation "commanding the sheriff of the county of Albany to make return of the names of all persons who had taken possession of lands under the New Hampshire grants; and claiming jurisdiction as far east as Connecticut river," by virtue of a royal grant to the Duke of York.

The government of New York resorted to many methods to dispossess all those who had derived their titles from Governor Wentworth. Officers were sent among them, commanding them to deliver up their premises; landlords claimed rent, and attempted to

collect it; actions were commenced against the occupants, which, being brought in the courts of New York, were invariably decided against the defendants. Long and bitter controversies arose, and the sturdy settlers, determined not to yield, resorted to arms in defense of their estates. Acts of violence were frequent, and the officers of New York often found the physical power was on the side of the settlers. There were among the inhabitants many daring, intrepid men, ready to encounter danger, if necessary, and by no means scrupulous of the observance of "points of law," as settled by the courts of New York.

The early settlers of New Hampshire, especially the western portion of the province, as well as those of Vermont, were not, like the Plymouth colonists, actuated solely in their enterprises by religious motives. Their association consisted primarily more in the regulations of mercantile companies than in civil legislation; though, from the necessity of the case, the latter became their condition in the process of time. Speculation and the acquisition of wealth formed the basis of their movements; and it is thought that, judged in accordance with the principles of sound morality and law, their acts would in some instances have been considered oppressive and unjust. The institutions of religion were not disregarded. In many cases, among the first of their legislative corporate acts was the providing for a minister "to come and settle among" them. Particularly was this the case with the first settlers of Claremont.

Soon after the declaration of American independence the inhabitants of the territory in question assembled to take into consideration their peculiar condition, and to provide means of safety. The situation of the country created, as they believed, a radical change in their political connections. By the dissolution of the bonds which had subjected America to the rule of Great Britain, they imagined that all acts sanctioned by the authority of the mother country were abrogated, and no longer binding; and hence conceiving themselves free from the government of New York, to which they had never willingly submitted, and being, as they declared, "reduced to a state of nature," they insisted that they had a right to form such association as was agreeable to themselves.

Accordingly, they made the declaration that "they would at all times consider themselves as a free and independent state, capable of regulating their own internal police; that they had the sole, exclusive right of governing themselves in such manner as they should choose, not repugnant to the resolves of Congress; and that they were ready to contribute their proportion to the common defense." Guided by these principles, they adopted a plan of government, established a code of laws, and petitioned Congress to receive them into the Union.

The inhabitants of the eastern valley of the Connecticut river, both on account of location and sympathy, were strongly inclined to unite with those on the western side in the formation of a new state. They claimed that the original grant to Captain John Mason was limited by the line drawn at a distance of sixty miles from the sea; that all the lines westward of that line were royal grants, which being under the jurisdiction of New Hampshire merely by the force of the royal commission, were vacated by the assumed independence of the American colonies, and therefore, that all the inhabitants of this territory had "reverted to a state of nature." By this it was understood that each town retained its corporate unity, but was wholly disconnected from any superior jurisdiction. They made a distinction between commissions derived from the King, revocable at his pleasure, and incorporations granted on certain conditions, which conditions having been performed, the powers and privileges incident to or resulting from the corporate bodies were perpetual.

They asserted that when the power of the King had been rejected and no longer recognized, the only legal authority remaining was vested in their town incorporations, and that the majority of each town had a right to control the minority. These views, however, did not meet with universal approval.

Doctor Jeremy Belknap, in his History of New Hampshire, published in 1813, from which valuable work the facts connected with this matter are mainly derived, says,

The majority of some towns was in favor of their former connexion, and in those towns where the majority inclined the other way, the minority claimed

protection of the government. They supposed that the existence of their town incorporations, and the privileges annexed to them, depended on their union to New Hampshire; and that their acceptance of the grants was in effect an acknowledgment of the jurisdiction, and a submission to the laws of the State from which they could not fairly be disengaged without its consent, as the State had never injured or oppressed them.

Much pains were taken by the other party to disseminate the new ideas. Conventions were held, pamphlets were printed, and at length a petition was drawn in the name of sixteen towns on the eastern side of Connecticut river, requesting the new state, which had assumed the name of Vermont, to receive them into its union, alleging that they were not connected with any state, with respect to their internal police. These towns were Cornish, Lebanon, Dresden—now Hanover, Bath, Lyme, Orford, Piermont, Haverhill, Lyman, Apthorp—since divided into Littleton and Dalton—Canaan, Cardigan—now Orange, Landaff, Gunthwaite—now Lisbon, Morristown—now Franconia, and Enfield.

The Assembly at first appeared to be against receiving these towns; but the members from those towns which were situated near the river on the west side, declared that they would withdraw and join with the people on the east side, in forming a new state. The question was then referred to the people at large, and means were used to influence a majority of the towns to vote in favor of the union, which the Assembly could not but confirm. The sixteen towns were received, and the Assembly of Vermont passed a resolution that other towns on the eastern side of Connecticut river might be admitted on procuring a vote of a majority of the inhabitants, as in the election of a representative.

In 1778 great effort was made to secure the favor of Claremont and other towns below in behalf of this movement, but without success. The towns thus admitted gave notice to the government of New Hampshire, and expressed their desire for an amicable adjustment of a jurisdictional line and a friendly interchange. Bitter animosities and confusion were the offspring of this act. The President of New Hampshire, as the executive was then styled, resorted to persuasions and threats in order to reclaim the seceders. Vermont was slow to give up an acquisition so valuable, and at last both parties appealed to Congress for aid. After long delay, Congress declared it an "indispensable preliminary" to the admission of Vermont as a member of the United States, that she

should "explicitly relinquish all demands of lands and jurisdiction on the east side of the Connecticut river, and on the west side of a line drawn twenty miles eastward of Hudson's River to Lake Champlain."

The resolution being laid before the Assembly of Vermont, in session at Charlestown, they voted to "remain firm in the principles on which they had first assumed government, and to hold the articles of union inviolate; that they would not submit the question of their independence to the arbitrament of any power whatever; but they were willing at present to refer the question of their jurisdictional boundary to commissioners mutually chosen; and when they should be admitted into the American Union, they would submit any such disputes to Congress."

This state of things produced, as it naturally would, deep resentment between the people of New Hampshire and Vermont, which, on slight occasion, would break forth in acts of hostility. An example is furnished in an affray which had its beginning at Chesterfield in 1781. A constable, under authority of Vermont, had a writ against a man favorable to the interests of New Hampshire, and went in pursuit of him. He found him in a dwelling house, surrounded by his friends, and attempted to arrest him. The owner of the house interfered and ordered the officer to depart. The constable produced a book, which he said contained the laws of Vermont, and began to read. The householder commanded him to desist. Threatening words followed, and, finally, the officer was compelled to retire. Under a writ issued by a Vermont justice, the householder and another of the company were arrested and committed to prison at Charlestown. The prisoners sent a petition to the Assembly of New Hampshire for relief. The Assembly authorized the Committee of Safety to direct the sheriff of Cheshire county to relieve the prisoners; and, further, empowered the committee to cause to be committed to prison, in any of the counties, all persons acting under the pretended authority of the state of Vermont, to be tried by the courts of those counties where they might be confined; and for this purpose sheriffs were directed to raise the *posse comitatus*.

The sheriff of Cheshire county, in the attempt to release the two prisoners, was himself arrested and imprisoned by the Vermont sheriff, under the authority of three justices. The imprisoned sheriff applied to a brigadier general of New Hampshire to call out the militia for his liberation. This alarmed the Vermonters, and orders were issued by the governor for their militia to oppose force with force. A committee from Vermont was sent to Exeter "to agree on measures to prevent hostilities." One of the committee was the Vermont sheriff, who was immediately arrested, thrown into prison at Exeter, and held as a hostage for the release of the sheriff of Cheshire.

There were many instances of collisions and open violence, in attempts of officers from each of the two states to collect the taxes and enforce other restrictions upon the people. Such was the menacing aspect of affairs at this juncture that Congress, from motives of general policy, determined to settle the difficulties, if possible. General Washington wrote the governor of Vermont the following letter :

LETTER FROM GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON TO GOVERNOR THOMAS
CHITTENDEN OF VERMONT.

PHILADELPHIA, 1st January, 1782.

SIR,—I received your favor of the 14th of November, by Mr. Brownson. You cannot be at a loss to know why I have not heretofore, and why I cannot now address you in your public character or answer you in mine. But the confidence which you have been pleased to repose in me, gives me an opportunity of offering you my sentiments, as an individual, wishing most ardently to see the peace and union of this country preserved, and the just rights of the people of every part of it fully and firmly established.

It is not my business, neither do I think it necessary now, to discuss the origin of the right of a number of inhabitants to that tract of Country, formerly distinguished by the name of the New Hampshire Grants, and now known by that of Vermont. I will take it for granted that their right was good, because Congress, by their resolve of the 7th of August imply it; and by that of the 21st, are willing fully to confirm it, provided the new State is confined to certain described bounds. It appears, therefore, to me, that the dispute of boundary is the only one that exists, and that being removed, all further difficulties would be removed also, and the matter terminated to the satisfaction of

all parties. Now I would ask you candidly, whether the claim of the people of Vermont was not, for a long time, confined solely, or very nearly, to that tract of country which is described in the resolve of Congress of the 21st of August last; and whether, agreeable to the tenor of your own letter to me, the late extension of your claim upon New Hampshire and New York, was not more a political move, than one in which you conceived yourselves justifiable. If my first question be answered in the affirmative, it certainly bars your new claim. And if my second be well founded, your end is answered, and you have nothing to do, but withdraw your jurisdiction to the confines of your old limits, and obtain an acknowledgment of independence and sovereignty, under the resolve of the 21st of August, for so much territory as does not interfere with the ancient established bounds of New York, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts. I persuade myself you will see and acquiesce in the reason, justice, and indeed, the necessity of such a decision.

You must consider, Sir, that the point now in dispute is of the utmost political importance to the future union and peace of this great country. The State of Vermont, if acknowledged, will be the first new one admitted into the confederacy; and if suffered to encroach upon the ancient established boundaries of the adjacent ones, will serve as a precedent for others, which it may hereafter be expedient to set off, to make the same unjustifiable demands. Thus, in my private opinion, while it behoves the delegates of the States now confederated, to do ample justice to a body of people sufficiently respectable by their numbers, and entitled by other claims, to be admitted into that confederation, it becomes them also to attend to the interests of their constituents, and see, that under the appearance of justice to one, they do not materially injure the rights of others. I am apt to think this is the prevailing opinion of Congress, and that your late extension of claim has, upon the principle I have above mentioned, rather diminished than increased your friends; and that, if such extension should be persisted in, it will be made a common cause, and not considered as only affecting the rights of those States immediately interested in the loss of territory;—a loss of too serious a nature, not to claim the attention of any people. There is no calamity within the compass of my foresight, which is more to be dreaded than the necessity of *coercion* on the part of Congress; and consequently every endeavor should be used to prevent the execution of so disagreeable a measure. It may involve the ruin of that State against which the resentment of the others is pointed.

I will only add a few words upon the subject of the negotiations, which have been carried on between you and the enemy in Canada and in New York. I will take it for granted as you assert it, that they were so far innocent, that there never was any serious intention of joining Great Britain in their attempts to subjugate your country; but it has had this certain bad tendency—it has served to give some ground to that delusive opinion of the enemy, and upon which, they in a great measure, found their hopes of success; that they have

numerous friends among us, who only want a proper opportunity to show themselves openly; and that internal disputes and feuds will soon break us to pieces. At the same time the seeds of distrust and jealousy are scattered among ourselves by a conduct of this kind. If you are serious in your professions, these will be additional motives for accepting the terms which have been offered, (and which appear to me equitable) and thereby convincing the common enemy, that all their expectations of disunion are vain, and that they have been worsted at their own weapons — deception.

As you unbosom yourself to me, I thought I had the greater right of speaking my sentiments openly and candidly to you. I have done so, and if they should produce the effect which I most sincerely wish — that of an honorable and amicable adjustment of a matter, which if carried to hostile lengths, may destroy the future happiness of my country — I shall have attained my end, while the enemy will be defeated of theirs.

Believe me to be, with great respect,

Sir, your most obedient Servant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

THOMAS CHITTENDEN, ESQUIRE.

Although the town records are silent upon the subject, it would seem from the following, copied from the New Hampshire Provincial and State Papers, Vol. X., p. 483, that Claremont, if not in hearty accord with either side of this controversy, in common with other towns more actively engaged, had her trials in consequence of it.

PETITION OF SUNDRY INHABITANTS OF CLAREMONT, PRAYING FOR SPEEDY
RELIEF FROM DIFFICULTIES OF VERMONT INTERFERENCE.

To the Honorable General Assembly or Committee of Safety for the State of New Hampshire:

We, the Inhabitants, as individuals, of the Town of Claremont Laboring under great Difficulties on account of the pretended claim of Vermont, & not being able to Hold Town meetings under New Hampshire, we Humbly Request Directions how to proceed, as we are threatened in person & and property, by their taxes and Laws, which we utterly refuse to submit to, they carry so High a hand that we must have a speedy relief or must submit to their Jurisdiction which will be very grievous to your petitioners and therefore we Humbly pray for a speedy answer. We are short in words & particulars as being sen-

sible you are in some measure knowing to our circumstances, & we your petitioners in Duty Bound shall ever pray.

CLAREMONT, Jan'y 14, 1782.

Elihu Everts	Wm Strobridge	Jesse Matthews
Henry Stevens	Gideon Davis	Thomas Jones
Roswell Stevens	David Rich	Joseph Ives
Rueben Petty	Josiah Stevens	Bartlett Hinds
Josiah Rich	Elihu Stevens	John West
John Peckens	T. Sterne	

The effect of General Washington's letter to Governor Chittenden was salutary. At a session of the Vermont Assembly at Bennington, on the nineteenth of February, 1782, it resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take into consideration the action of Congress on the seventh and twenty-first of August, 1781,—His Excellency Gov. Chittenden in the chair,—and also the letter of Gen. Washington of January 1, 1782. The next day the committee adopted the following resolution :

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee, Congress, in their resolutions of the 7th and 21st of August last, in guaranteeing to the respective states of New York and New Hampshire all territory without certain limits therein expressed, have eventually determined the boundary of this State.¹

This resolution being accepted and adopted by the Assembly, then on the twenty-second of February, 1782, an act was passed "to relinquish the claims to territory therein mentioned," and on the twenty-third it was

Resolved, That the west bank of Connecticut River & a line beginning at the northwest corner of the Massachusetts State, from thence northward twenty miles east of Hudson's river, as specified in the Resolutions of August last, shall be considered as the east and west boundaries of this State, and that this assembly do hereby relinquish all claim and demand to the right of Jurisdiction in and over any and every district of territory without said boundary lines; and that authenticated copies of this Resolution be forthwith officially transmitted to Congress and the States of New Hampshire and New York respectively.

This relinquishment of jurisdiction by Vermont substantially ended the controversy between that state and New Hampshire, so

¹ Dr. N. Bouton's notes, Provincial Papers, Vol. X., page 485.

far as boundaries were concerned, but Dr. Belknap, in his history before alluded to, said, "Though cut off from their connexion with Vermont, the revolted towns did not at once return to a state of peace, but the divisions and animosities which had long subsisted continued to produce disagreeable effects."

The members of the Assembly from the east side of the river, finding themselves thus virtually cut off from the legislative body, took their leave with chagrin and feelings of resentment. Though excluded from their recent connection, the excluded towns did not at once peaceably place themselves under their former jurisdiction, but for some time continued to keep alive the difficulties and animosities which had so long existed. During these strifes the courts of New Hampshire had held their regular sessions, with but little opposition, though the officers of Vermont claimed and exercised jurisdiction in the same territory; but when the latter were deprived of authority by the Assembly of Vermont, a spirit of resistance against the former became apparent.

In September, 1782, during the sitting of the Inferior court at Keene, several persons attempted to stop its proceedings, and succeeded in effecting an adjournment. Three of the leaders were arrested and bound over to the Superior court. Meanwhile efforts were being made to resist and overpower the Superior court. Reports were circulated that two hundred men had combined and armed themselves for that purpose. On the morning of the opening of the court several of the leaders went to the chambers of the court and presented a petition, praying "that the court might be adjourned, and that no judicial proceedings might be had while the troubles in which the country had been involved still subsisted." They were told that the judges could come to no decision upon the subject but in open court. The court was opened in due time, the petition was publicly read and its consideration postponed to the next day. The court then proceeded to its business. The grand jury were impaneled, and, with open doors, the attorney-general laid before them the case of the rioters at the Inferior court. A bill was found against them, they were arraigned, pleaded guilty, and threw themselves upon the mercy of the court. The court

remitted their punishment on condition of future peaceable behavior.

This method of firmness and lenity at once disarmed the disturbers, and they quietly dispersed. From this time the spirit of insubordination gradually died away, and the people quietly returned to their allegiance to New Hampshire.

New Hampshire was first settled in 1628, by Edward and William Hilton, brothers, from London, and David Thompson, from Scotland. For eighteen years after the first settlement the people in the several plantations were governed by agents appointed by the proprietors, or by magistrates chosen by themselves. In 1641 they were united with Massachusetts, and so continued until 1680, when New Hampshire became a royal province, and continued a provincial government until the Revolution, with the exception of the interim from 1688 to 1692, when the people, in consequence of the disorders and confusion which attended the short but oppressive administration of Sir Edmund Andros, again placed themselves under the protection of Massachusetts. Massachusetts was made a province in 1692, and the same person was governor of both provinces from 1699 to 1741, when a separate governor was appointed for New Hampshire, and this was the beginning of Governor Benning Wentworth's administration. He was a son of Lieutenant Governor Wentworth, "was a merchant of good reputation in Portsmouth, and well beloved by his people." He had represented his town in the Assembly several years, and had been a member of the Council.

During the commotions excited by the stamp act he was careful not to make himself conspicuous in the ranks of either party. At that time he had been in the executive chair twenty-five years, and expected that his successor would soon be appointed. The long term of his administration gives reason to believe that his acts, as a whole, were not oppressive or dissatisfactory to the people. He had become quite wealthy, though it is not charged that he filled his coffers by extortions from the people. His grants of land, profuse and unauthorized, perhaps, in some instances, proved to be of great advantage to New Hampshire in filling up her waste places with

industrious and enterprising men, and in laying the foundation for that prosperity which ever since his day has marked the progress of the state. Under his administration the town of Claremont was incorporated, as before stated.

Vermont had long been a petitioner for admission into the Union. The boundaries between New Hampshire and Vermont and New York and Vermont having been determined by Congress, and accepted by the Vermont Assembly, and the troubles between the towns bordering on Connecticut river in New Hampshire and Vermont having been virtually settled, Vermont was admitted on equal terms with the thirteen original states and became the fourteenth state in the confederacy, by virtue of an act of Congress, signed as follows :

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBURG, *Speaker of the House of Representatives ;*
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, February the eighteenth, 1791. GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

DEPOSITED among the ROLLS of the OFFICE of THE Secretary of STATE.
TH. JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

Here ended the controversy, and times were much better between New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York.

CHAPTER IV.

FEDERAL AND STATE CONSTITUTIONS.

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

At a town meeting held on February 7, 1788, Deacon Matthias Stone was chosen a delegate to a convention at Exeter to "consider the Constitution of the United States," and Samuel Ashley, Sanford Kingsbury, David Dodge, Benjamin Tyler, Ambrose Cos-
sit, and Elihu Stevens, "were chosen a committee to instruct the delegate how to act."

According to Dr. Belknap's History of New Hampshire, the population of the state in 1788 was about one hundred and thirty-four thousand. The New Hampshire convention met at Exeter, on the thirteenth of February of that year, "for the Investigation, Discussion, and Decision of the Federal Constitution." Joseph B. Walker, of Concord, prepared with much pains and skill a history of this convention, which was published in a handsome little volume in 1888, from which most of the facts in relation to its proceedings are derived.

On the first day of the convention there were about fifty delegates present and a temporary organization was effected. One hundred and thirteen delegates were returned to the convention from one hundred and seventy-five towns and places. There were eight towns that were not represented at the first session of the convention, and seven at the second. Each town was usually represented by one delegate — Portsmouth, however, sent three and Londonderry two, while several small towns joined and sent but one — Holderness, Campton, and Thornton were represented by Judge Samuel Livermore. Colonel Ebenezer Webster,

father of the Hon. Ezekiel and Daniel Webster, was a delegate from Salisbury.

On the second day about one hundred delegates took seats in the convention and a permanent organization was effected by the choice of His Excellency John Sullivan, president, and John Calef, of Hampstead, secretary. Mr. Walker, in his history, says,

A majority of the members were undoubtedly opposed to the Constitution. It has been alleged that before the delegates had been chosen, active anti-Federalists¹ had visited more or less of the towns which were off the more public lines of travel, and induced their citizens, who as yet knew little regarding its provisions, to instruct their delegates to vote against it.²

The talent of the convention was decidedly on the side of the Federalists, and a majority of the ablest members were in favor of ratification.³ His Excellency John Sullivan, Hon. Samuel Livermore, chief-justice of the supreme court, Hon. John Taylor Gilman, Hon. John Langdon, as well as other members of commanding influence, were outspoken and earnest for its adoption. These all worked in harmony to that end.

The opposition was led by Hon. Joshua Atherton, who was earnestly supported by Captain Charles Barrett, Hon. Abel Parker, Rev. William M. Hooper, Deacon Matthias Stone, and others.

It is presumed that Deacon Matthias Stone acted according to the directions given him by the committee chosen by the town of Claremont, to "instruct the delegate how to act," although no record has been found to show what those directions were.

The constitution was considered by paragraphs, and on some of them considerable discussion was had, and continued from day to day, for the ensuing seven days.

For a time the friends of the constitution had hopes of securing its ratification without a recess of the convention. Although a greater number of the members from the upper part of the state came down rather opposed to its adoption, yet on the final question it was hoped that a majority would be found to favor it.⁴ But these hopes proved delusive. While some of the members who came to the convention instructed to vote against the constitution, had been led by the discussions to a change of opinion and now favored it, they still felt bound by their

¹ Those favoring and those opposing the ratification of the Constitution were respectively designated as Federalists and anti-Federalists.

² *Massachusetts Centinel*, February 27, 1788.

³ *Memoir of Joshua Atherton*, by Hon. C. H. Atherton.

⁴ *Massachusetts Centinel*, February 28, 1788.

instructions, and frankly said that if a final vote was to be taken before they had opportunity to consult their constituents their vote would be adverse to ratification. This would secure a rejection of the constitution, and prejudice unfavorably its success in those states where conventions were yet to be held. At the same time the declaration indicated that some of them would array themselves with the friends of the new system of government, could they free themselves of the shackles which bound them. Under these circumstances it seemed to the friends of the constitution that the wisest course to be pursued was

First, To secure, if possible a recess of the convention.

Second, During the time to effect, as far as practicable, a change in public opinion favorable to the great cause which they had so much at heart, particularly in the towns represented by the delegates above mentioned. Their first effort, therefore, was to secure an adjournment to a future day, sufficiently distant to give time for the contemplated effort.

Mr. Langdon accordingly introduced a resolution to that effect, and urged its passage with his wonted force and eloquence.

Mr. Atherton, Mr. Hooper, Mr. Parker, and Deacon Matthais Stone made speeches in opposition to the adoption of the resolution. After considerable debate the resolution was adopted by only five votes—fifty-six having voted for and fifty-one against its adoption, and the convention adjourned to meet at Concord on the eighteenth day of June, 1788.

To make the constitution operative, nine of the thirteen states of the confederation must ratify it. Before the assembling of the convention six states had ratified it, and between the time of its adjournment, February 21, and its re-assembling, on June 18, Maryland and South Carolina had ratified the constitution, and only one more state was required to make it operative over the whole country; and on the twenty-first of June, 1788, the New Hampshire convention, by a vote of fifty-seven yeas to forty-seven nays, ratified it by a majority of ten votes. Below are given the states, the order in which and the date when each ratified the constitution, and their population at the time of taking the first census by the United States government, in August, 1790.

STATES.	DATE OF RATIFICATION.	POPULATION.
Delaware,	December 6, 1787.	59,096
Pennsylvania,	December 12, 1787.	434,373
New Jersey,	December 18, 1787.	184,189

STATES.	DATE OF RATIFICATION.	POPULATION.
Georgia,	January 2, 1788.	82,548
Connecticut,	January 9, 1788.	238,141
Massachusetts,	February 6, 1788.	378,717
Maryland,	April 28, 1788.	319,728
South Carolina,	May 23, 1788.	249,073
New Hampshire,	June 21, 1788.	141,899

During the recess the Federalists of New Hampshire were active in their exertions in behalf of the ratification. They were greatly cheered by the results of the conventions held in Maryland and South Carolina—in the first of which ratification was carried on the twenty-sixth day of April by a vote of sixty to eleven, nearly six to one; and in the latter by one hundred and forty-one to sixty-three, or about two to one.

Dr. Bancroft's history says that

The vote on ratification was taken on Saturday, June 21, at one o'clock, P. M. As the glad tidings flew through the land, the hearts of the people thrilled with joy that at last the tree of union was firmly planted.

This action of New Hampshire was regarded all over the country as of very great importance, as it really was, and it was celebrated with demonstrations of joy by the people of Rockingham county, at Portsmouth, on the twenty-sixth of June, in which many prominent men from other sections of the state took part. The "New Hampshire Gazette and General Advertiser," in an interesting account of the celebration, said: "Thursday being the day appointed to celebrate the RATIFICATION of the Federal Constitution by the State of New Hampshire, a numerous concourse of the inhabitants of Portsmouth and neighboring towns being assembled on the Parade, about eleven o'clock an armed ship was espied from the State House bearing down under full sail; being hailed on her approach, she proved to be the ship UNION, Thomas Manning, Esq., Commander, from Concord, out five days, bound to the Federal City, all well and in good spirits. About a quarter past eleven she dropped anchor, and having received pilot on board, got under way and joined the procession." Celebrations took place at Salem, Mass., and other places in New England.

The session of the convention which ratified the constitution and thus made it operative as the fundamental law of the land, was held

in the Old North Meeting House¹ at Concord, which made that building ever after one of more than common interest.

Dea. Matthias Stone, the delegate from Claremont in that convention, opposed the ratification to the last, and there is no known record nor tradition that the people of this town celebrated the event by any public demonstration.

STATE CONSTITUTION.

On the twenty-eighth day of December, 1775, the fifth and last provincial congress of New Hampshire voted to "take up civil government, to continue during the present contest with Great Britain, and resolved themselves into a house of representatives, and then chose a council to continue one year from the 21st day of December current," and a committee consisting of Matthew Thornton, Mesheck Weare, Ebenezer Thompson, Wyseman Claggett, Benjamin Giles, Joseph Giddings, and Joseph Badger, was appointed "to frame and bring in a draft of a new constitution for the rule and government of the colony." This committee reported on the fifteenth day of January, 1776, and the convention voted "That this congress take up civil government for this colony," and be governed by the constitution as adopted by the convention.

On the seventh of September, 1791, a convention to revise the constitution of the state was held at Concord. Claremont elected Sanford Kingsbury a delegate to this convention. Four sessions, occupying thirty-six days, were held before the work of revision was completed. The constitution as amended was approved by the people and it went into effect in June, 1793. By it the title of President for the chief executive was changed to that of Governor.

At a town meeting on May 7, 1792,

Voted to choose a committee to take into consideration the Constitution with the amendments and report thereon.

The following persons were appointed that committee: "Jabez Upham, Esq., Thomas Sterne, Ebenezer Rice, Elihu Stevens, Esq.,

¹ This building was sold to private parties, turned into a tenement house, occupied as such several years, and was destroyed by fire on the night of Nov. 28, 1870.

Ambrose Cossit, Esq., Ezra Jones, John W. Russel, George Hubbard, Nathan Smith, Josiah Stevens, Gideon Handerson, and John Strobridge."

At a meeting held on the twenty-first of the same month this committee submitted the following report :

Agreeable to the vote of said Town the Committee have met and taken into consideration the constitution with the amendments agree to report as followeth, viz — That the several amendments be accepted except the addition to the sixth article under the head of Bill of rights in the first amendment and the forty-ninth Amendment under the head of secretary &c.

Attest

AMBROSE COSSITT,
Clerk for the Committee.

This constitution continued the fundamental law of the state for nearly sixty years. It provides that "the general court shall, at the expiration of seven years from the time this constitution shall take effect, issue precepts, or direct them to be issued from the secretary's office, to the several towns and incorporated places, to elect delegates to meet in convention for the purposes aforesaid; the said delegates to be chosen in the same manner and proportioned as the representatives to the general assembly; *provided*, that no alteration shall be made in the constitution before the same shall be laid before the towns and incorporated places, and approved by two-thirds of the qualified voters present and voting upon the question."

The following table, found in "The New Hampshire Manual for the General Court," compiled by Hosea B. Carter, Actuary, shows the dates of the action on the approval of the several acts of the legislature subsequent to 1793, providing for taking the sense of the qualified voters on the expediency of calling a convention to revise the constitution, and the aggregate affirmative and negative votes on the question, as returned to the secretary.

	DATE OF ACT.	YEA.	NAY.
1799.....	December 13,	2,478	4,246
1806.....	June 11,	1,722	10,903
1820.....	December 11,	2,407	13,853
1833.....	January 5,	4,623	11,818
1833.....	July 6,	5,973	12,183
1837.....	July 1,	2,821	16,830
1844.....	June 19,	10,855	20,994
1846.....	July 10,	4,583	12,415
1849.....	July 7,	28,877	14,482
1857.....	June 27,	2,822	18,449
1860.....	July 4,	11,078	9,753
1862.....	July 9,	1,044	12,428
1864.....	August 19,	18,422	15,348
1868.....	July 2,	No vote on record.	
1869.....	July 8,	No vote on record.	
1875.....	July 2,	28,771	10,912
1883.....	July 27,	13,036	14,120
1885.....	August 13,	11,466	10,213

The act of the legislature of 1849, authorizing the calling of a convention in 1850, to revise the constitution, as will be seen, was approved by a large majority of the voters of the state. Delegates were chosen on the eighth of October, and the convention met at Concord on the sixth of November, 1850. The delegates from Claremont were John S. Walker, P. C. Freeman, and William Rossiter.

Forty thousand dollars had been appropriated by the legislature to pay the expenses of the convention; the people called for but few amendments to their fundamental law, and expected a short session. But the convention sat forty-six days, the cost far exceeded the appropriation, and it adopted fifteen amendments. The people were indignant and the voters by a large majority rejected all of the proposed amendments. The convention reassembled on the sixteenth of April, 1851, and having ascertained the result of the vote, adopted the following to be voted on at the annual town meeting in 1852: 1st. To abolish the property qualification; 2d. To abolish the religious test; 3d. To empower the legislature to originate future amendments to the constitution and send them

out to the people for acceptance or rejection. The first of these amendments was adopted by a two-thirds vote, and the other two were rejected.

This was a notable convention, composed of able men from all over the state. Franklin Pierce, afterwards president of the United States, was president; Thomas J. Whipple, secretary; and Charles H. Bell, afterward governor of the state, assistant secretary.

In 1860 the votes as returned were 11,078 in favor and 9,753 against calling a convention to revise the constitution. In view of the small number of votes cast, probably, the legislature did not pass an act authorizing it. In 1864 the returns showed 18,422 as voting in favor and 15,348 against calling a convention, and the legislature did not pass the necessary act. In 1875, the legislature passed an enabling act, which was approved by a vote 28,771 in favor and 10,912 against it. A convention was called and assembled at Concord on December 6, 1876, was in session eleven days, proposed several amendments, all but two of which were ratified by the voters. This amended constitution provides, amongst other things, for biennial elections for state and county officers; biennial sessions of the legislature, and for twenty-four instead of twelve state senators. The delegates from Claremont to this convention were: John S. Walker, George H. Stowell, Nathaniel Tolles, Stephen F. Rossiter, and Albert F. Winn.

In 1885 the vote in favor of a convention was 11,466, against it 10,213, and the legislature passed an act providing for one, which met at Concord on January 2, 1889, did its business, and adjourned on the eleventh of the same month. It proposed several amendments — one of which was changing the time of the sessions of the legislature from June to December — all but two of which were adopted by the people at the annual town meeting in March. The Claremont delegates to this convention were Ira Colby, George H. Stowell, Robert E. Mussey, and Israel D. Hall.

CHAPTER V.

COUNTY OF SULLIVAN.

Prior to 1771 the sessions of the legislature, and of the courts for the province of New Hampshire, were held at Portsmouth. In that year the province was divided, by act of the legislature, with the approval of the King, into five counties, and they were named by the Governor, Rockingham, Hillsborough, Cheshire, Strafford, and Grafton. After the settlement of their several boundaries separate courts were established in Rockingham, Hillsborough, and Cheshire. The counties of Strafford and Grafton, being sparsely settled, were attached to the judicial circuit of Rockingham, till the Governor and Council should deem them competent to exercise separate jurisdictions; and this was so ordered in 1773. Subsequently, from time to time, other counties were created and their boundaries defined by the legislature.

Cheshire county extended north from the line of the state of Massachusetts to the line of Grafton county, about sixty-five miles, and east from the west bank of Connecticut river, about twenty miles to the lines of Hillsborough and Merrimack counties, embracing thirty-eight towns in its territory. Courts were held alternately at Keene and Charlestown, at each of which places was a jail. To better accommodate the business of the northern part of the county, in 1824, the legislature passed an act that the May term of the Supreme court should be removed from Charlestown to Newport.

In June, 1826, the question of a division of Cheshire county came before the legislature. There was considerable opposition to the division, but finally an act passed to submit the question of division

to the voters of the several towns in Cheshire county, and also, in case of a division, the question as to whether the courts and county buildings should be located at Claremont or Newport. There was much discussion among the people upon both of these questions, but the result was decidedly in favor of a division and of Newport as the county seat.

The proposed new county was to comprise the towns of Acworth, Charlestown, Claremont, Cornish, Croydon, Goshen, Grantham, Langdon, Lempster, Newport, Plainfield, Springfield, Sunapee, Unity, and Washington.

In 1827 the subject came again before the legislature; and while it was pending, a name for the new county was being considered. In a letter to the author of this history from George W. Nesmith, dated July 23, 1878, among other things, he gives an interesting account of the way in which the name of Sullivan was settled upon, as follows:

The friends of the new county had assembled in the library room in the old state house in Concord, and were carrying on an earnest discussion upon the subject of the most appropriate name for the proposed new county. We recollect the name of Sunapee had advocates. Others objected. Amid the discussion, Colonel Cheney of Newport arose and said — "I will now propose a name against which no one can find objection. It is Sullivan — a name distinguished in our history and held in reverence by all our people. For him, who as a general, often for many years led our armies and exposed his life in battle with the enemies of our country; and as a civilian, frequently represented us ably in Congress; who presided over the convention which brought our state constitution into existence; who served us in the capacity of attorney-general and chief magistrate for many years, and who has left us a rich legacy in his living and accomplished sons. For this man I propose the name of our new county." All opposition was hushed and the name of Sullivan was adopted. At this time we were standing near Jona. Smith, representative from Peterborough, and James Thom, representative of Londonderry. Smith remarked to Thom, "That name settles the new county;" "Yes," says Thom, "the charm of Sullivan's name will bring Rockingham and Strafford to the support of the bill, and Hubbard, with all his ability and adroitness, may as well hang up his fiddle." So you see the virtue of a good name in all times of need.

On July 5, 1827, the act incorporating the county of Sullivan was passed, to take effect the following September.

Sullivan county is about thirty miles long from north to south, by about twenty miles wide from east to west. It is bounded on the north by Lebanon, Enfield, and Grafton in Grafton county; on the east by Wilmot, New London, Newbury, and Bradford, in Merrimack county, and Hillsborough and Windsor in Hillsborough county; and on the south by Stoddard, Marlow, Alstead, and Walpole in Cheshire county; on the west by Rockingham, Springfield, Weathersfield, Windsor, and Hartland in the state of Vermont. Its population, according to the census of 1890, was 17,304.

Sunapee lake—about ten miles long and from two to three miles wide—with an elevation above the level of the sea of 1,103 feet, and 820 feet above the Connecticut at the mouth of Sugar river, is partly in the town of Sunapee, in Sullivan county, and partly in the towns of New London and Newbury, in Merrimack county. In the last few years this beautiful lake has attracted large numbers of city people seeking a quiet, inexpensive, and healthful spot in which to pass a summer vacation. Its waters are full of choice fish, and on its surface are five steamboats and other craft, for business and the accommodation of pleasure seekers. The highest point of land in this county is Croydon mountain, with an elevation of 2,789 feet above sea level. From its summit a large part of the area of the county may be seen, while on Connecticut river are some of the best farms in the state, and Sugar river furnishes motive power for many important industries in Claremont, Newport, and Sunapee.

CHAPTER VI.

BOUNDARIES — NATURAL CHARACTERISTICS — LOCALITIES — VILLAGE IN 1822.

The town of Claremont, as originally granted, was six miles square, and contained twenty-four thousand acres. In 1828, by act of the legislature, a tract of land nearly a mile long, and a little more than a half mile wide, embracing what have been known as the Francis Whitcomb, Jacob Smith, Winthrop Sargent, Ira Colby, and Joshua Colby farms, was set off from the town of Unity on to Claremont. The town is bounded on the north by Cornish, east by Newport, south by Unity and Charlestown, and west by Charlestown and the west bank of the Connecticut river at Weathersfield, Vermont.

The altitudes above tide-water or sea-level of different localities in Claremont and of Sunapee lake, in feet and hundredths of a foot, as obtained from a reliable source, are as follows:

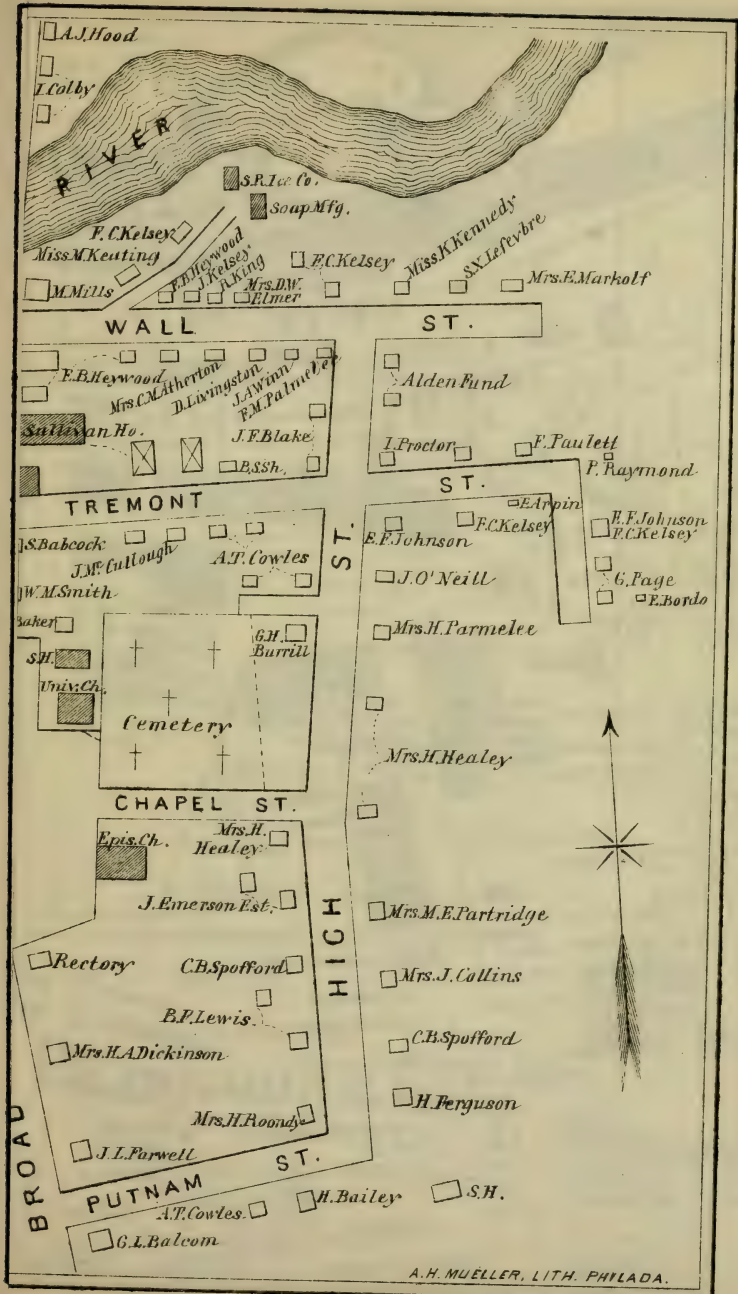
Soldiers' monument, Central park	567.47
Railroad station	543.10
Junction railroad station	473.25
Sunapee lake, high water	1,103.22

It is in latitude $43^{\circ} 22''$ north, and longitude $4^{\circ} 46''$ east from Washington.

This is the largest town in point of business, valuation, population, and importance in the western part of New Hampshire. There are but few, if there are any, towns in the state which possess so many natural advantages and striking beauties as Claremont. Some of these are her fertile meadows and uplands; high hills, cultivated or grazed to their very tops; large and produc-

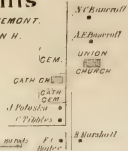


HIRA BECKWITH'S, RESIDENCE.



The Plains

TOWN OF CLAREMONT,
SULLIVAN CO. N. H.



West Claremont P.O.

TOWN OF CLAREMONT, SULLIVAN CO. N. H.

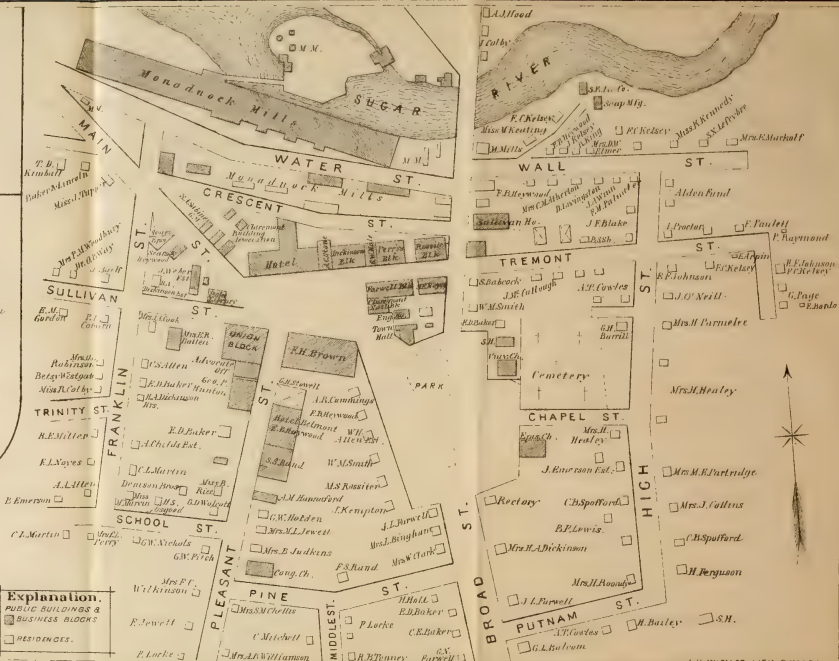


Centre Part of CLAREMONT, P.O.

TOWN OF CLAREMONT,
SULLIVAN CO. N. H.

Scale of Feet
0 50 100 150

Explanation.
PUBLIC BUILDINGS &
BUSINESS BLOCKS
RESIDENCES.



The Plains

TOWN OF CLAREMONT
SULLIVAN CO. N.Y.



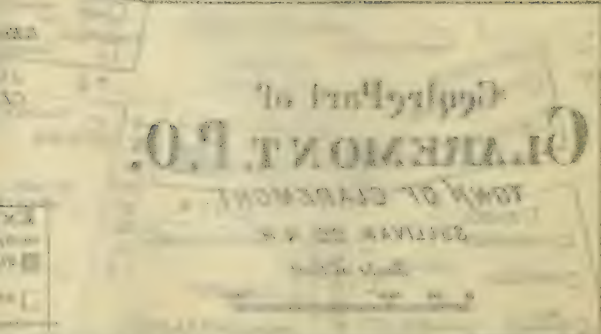
West Claremont N.Y.

TOWN OF CLAREMONT, SULLIVAN CO. N.Y.



Claremont N.Y.

TOWN OF CLAREMONT
SULLIVAN CO. N.Y.



Exploration
of the
Sullivan
County
New York
Historical
Society

tive farms, on which are neat, substantial, and capacious buildings and good fences, indicating abodes of taste, intelligence, and thrift; and rapid and useful rivers and brooks. There is an air of prosperity, plenty, comfort, and contentment throughout the town found in but few places of similar size anywhere.

The village is situated about three miles due east from Connecticut river, near the geographical center of the town, occupies a large and varied area, and through it, from east to west, runs Sugar river. The fall of this river is about three hundred feet in the town, about one hundred and fifty feet of which is in the village, in a distance of half a mile. Each foot of fall is capable of turning one thousand spindles. This water power, though not fully, is pretty well occupied. Here is an abundant market for all the wood and farm products of this and the surrounding towns, and it is the center of trade for the western part of the county of Sullivan and adjacent towns in Vermont.

In the village are extensive and prosperous manufacturing establishments, workshops, excellent hotels, national and savings banks, stores with stocks of goods the equal of the best found in cities; church, school, and other substantial and handsome public buildings; private residences—all comfortable, many of them large and elegant, with well kept lawns, and fruit, flower, and vegetable gardens. Two aqueducts supply an abundance of pure water for drinking and culinary purposes, and hydrants distributed all about the village, with pressure sufficient to carry streams over the highest buildings, with electric fire alarm, steam fire engine and good apparatus, and a well organized department for extinguishing fires, render property reasonably secure from destruction by this element. The streets, public buildings, stores, offices, and residences are lighted by gas and electricity; and on most of the streets are concrete and other good side and cross walks. These, with the excellent high and graded schools and large free library, make the village and town a desirable place of residence.

The hills and mountains in and about Claremont form a landscape which is a continual source of pleasure and pride to her

citizens, and of admiration to visitors. There are gentle and graceful elevations in the north, Green mountain in the east, Flat Rock and Bible hill in the south, and Trisback hill and Barbonis mountain in the west part of the town; while Ascutney mountain, just across Connecticut river in Vermont—an isolated, conical elevation of more than three thousand feet above the valley, with its ever changing lights and shades, in full view from many points in Claremont—is claimed by her people as a kind of inheritance. These hills and mountains are covered with fresh, living green in summer, all the varied, rich, warm tints in autumn, and a thick mantle of snow in winter, producing scenes of unsurpassed beauty.

The roads in Claremont, as a matter of pride and economy, are kept in good condition, and the drives in almost every direction are varied, attractive, and pleasant. Newport, Cornish Flat, and Windsor, Vt., are each ten miles distant, and Charlestown twelve. In going to either of these places, one road may be taken, and another in returning, making an agreeable variety. Few towns are more generally healthy. It is free from epidemics or prevailing sickness of any kind, which is accounted for by the character of the soil, pure water, and entire exemption from fogs and the causes of them, or malarial influences of any kind.

LOCALITIES.

Many years ago certain localities in town became distinguished by such names as Puckershire, a neighborhood about two miles east from the village, on the new road to Newport; Bible Hill, an eminence south of the village; Green Mountain, a picturesque hill northeast of the village; Cat-Hole, north of Green Mountain; Hop-Yard, in the northeast corner of the town; Slab City, about two miles north of the village, and Dog Hollow, in the vicinity of the Sullivan House. There is no record as to the origin of the names as applied to these localities, and the traditions are various and conflicting in regard to them; nor is it essential to know why or by whom they were thus designated, since the names were accepted long ago, and will probably continue many years to come.



EAST SIDE OF TREMONT SQUARE.



THE BILL BARNES HOMESTEAD.

CLAREMONT VILLAGE IN 1822.

Dr. James Hall, in a letter published in the "National Eagle," describing Claremont in 1822, when he lived here, is of interest, and liberal extracts are given from it. Dr. Hall died near Baltimore, Md., in 1888.

The township then contained some three thousand inhabitants; was entitled to two representatives in the state legislature, and was considered a wealthy town with great possibilities, dependent upon its valuable and easily utilized water power. But I propose merely to speak of the village, the contrast in that between the then and now being greater.

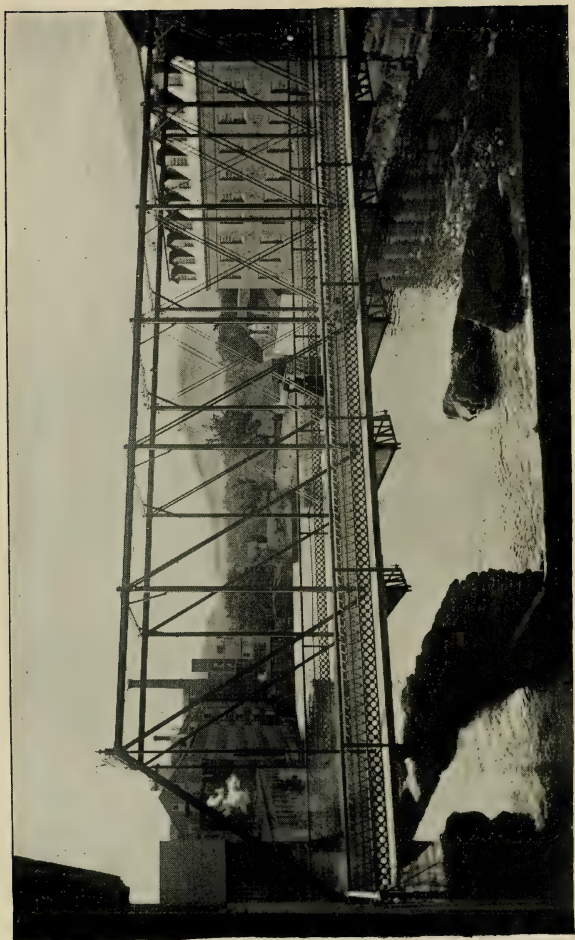
Five main roads entered the village, connecting it with the adjacent towns and villages. The Windsor, or Cornish river road, entered on the north side of Sugar river, joining the Newport road at the upper bridge and dam. At the eastern or southern extremity of the Plain, as it was then called, the Unity road entered—the one now leading to Newport. The Charlestown road, or the one leading through North Charlestown, left the village by the back street, or "sandhill" way, and a half mile or so forked, one branch passing over the hill due south, the other deflecting to intersect the river road from Charlestown to Cornish. Another road led directly west from the village center to the west part, or "Union church."

The actual number of buildings and population can be better calculated by tracing one of these roads to the village center, beginning with the Windsor road. The first house on coming in sight of the churches, after rising a steep sand hill from a swampy bottom, was one of two stories, and occupied by Bill Barnes, a well-to-do farmer, near which was that of his son-in-law, Mr. Eastman, a tanner; next the low dwelling and shop of Jotham Willard, a blacksmith; next Linus Stevens's house and shop, a carpenter; next and near it, the dwelling of Oliver Hubbard, wagon maker, with his shop underneath,—the last three all on the southeast side of the road. Nearly opposite the last named, on a slight elevation, was the two-story house of Walter Bingham; further on on the same side the two story dwelling and small shop of Eliel Parmelee, shoemaker. Nearly opposite these last and under the hill, were two or three low dwellings, occupied by the overseer and operatives of a paper mill. On the north side, next comes the large square house of Mrs. Clarke, and a small unoccupied store with stable and shed—the house afterwards a tavern. At this point we come to a triangular square covered mainly by logs for sawing, and sawed lumber, often blocking the roadway leading through it. On the north side, or base, of this triangle was the large dwelling and out-houses of Col. David Dexter, and a small house further on, occupant not remembered;

the south side of the place was covered by the miller's house, saw and grist mills and smith shop of Col. Dexter. On the east was the store of Samuel Fiske, Esq., bordering on the Newport road, which joins the Windsor road at the bridge. On the road north of Fiske's store were two or three small dwellings occupied by one Fargo, the bell ringer, and a man named Russell; farther out, and still to be reckoned in the village, were the residences of Mr. Abraham Fisher, Mr. Patch, and Mr. Handerson, a tanner, all men of means, independent. This list comprises every dwelling and shop on the north side of the river, excepting a small dwelling between Fiske's store and the bridge. On crossing the bridge we come to three one story dwellings on the left, one owned and occupied by Stephen Starbird, tailor; next, on the same side, the three story tavern house of Daniel Chase, with extensive stables and yards. On the opposite, or west side from the bridge, is the gristmill of Col. Stevens, and the low dwelling and saddler's shop of Capt. Matthew Porter—the latter on a corner formed by a cross road leading to the dwelling house of Col. Stevens, on a level with the Plain or common.

To return. Ascending a sandy hill from Chase's tavern, we come to the Plain with the meeting-house, now town house, on the right and back and east of the roadway, the burying place, then the only cemetery near the village. Back of this, on the hill, was an unfinished brick dwelling, afterwards owned and occupied by Dr. Josiah Richards, then the only building of any kind east of the Plain. The octagon brick church, Episcopal, nearly shut in the path to the hill back—hardly a road. South of the church, on the east side of the Plain, follow in order, first, a one story house owned by Walter Bingham; a one story dwelling occupied by Dr. Richards; a two story brick dwelling and small store or shop of George Fiske; a low dwelling of Reverend Jonathan Nye, and small shop near it; then a low brick building and brick law office of Asa Holton, Esq.; next a low dwelling, afterwards a two story brick, and shoe shop of John Farwell; then a small house, or hut, of Josiah Holt, hatter. Then comes the swamp, south of which, on the corner of the road leading to Unity, is a one story dwelling. On this road east were two low dwellings and the two story house of Mr. Brooks, tanner, with yard and shop.

Returning to the Plain we find nothing more on the east, but the dwelling of Ambrose Cossit, Esq., fronts us from the ultimate south limit of the Plain across the gully, as it then was. From Mr. Cossit's house a cross road passes to the Charlestown road, on which there was one dwelling, shop, and outbuildings, occupied by a Mr. Barrett, and a shoe manufacturer named Alcock, or Otis, afterwards. Recrossing the gully, passing north on the south side of the Plain, we come first to a large dwelling and outbuildings owned and occupied by Dr. Timothy Gleason; next to this a like establishment of Samuel Fiske, Esq., at the southwest corner of a cross street leading to what was then called the back way, or Charlestown road. On this cross street were two dwellings, that of Rev. J. B. Howe, and one of Peter Parmelee, with the cabinet maker's



UPPER IRON BRIDGE.

shop of Mr. Parmelee. On the northwest corner Cross street with the Plain, and opposite the dwelling of Esquire Fiske, was the law office and dwelling of George B. Upham, Esq. Continuing north, next come the store, postoffice, and dwelling of John Tappan, Esq., formerly a congregational clergyman. Next, the store of Glidden & Dean, with dwelling of Mr. Dean and family overhead. Next the shoe factory and large brick dwelling of Nicholas Farwell. Further on, at an angle in the west line of the Plain, is a shop and one story dwelling, afterwards owned and occupied by Captain Porter, before mentioned. Next, the hat factory and dwelling of Nathan Bingham. Next the dwelling of Josiah Stevens, Jr. Next that of Godfrey Stevens, his yard including the entire ground between the back street and the Plain. On this back street was a range of large barns and yards fronting on it, and but one dwelling, that of Alvah Stevens. Immediately west of the Congregational church, now town house, was a long, low building, apparently extended at different periods, the store of Josiah Stevens & Sons. Directly opposite, at the angle of the road leading west, was the dwelling of Col. Josiah Stevens, afterwards extended and called the Tremont House. On the road west, after passing barn yards on one side and a range of outbuildings, wood-yard, and sheds on the other, comes a low tenement house on the right; then the dwelling of Thomas Woolson, at the angle of a road leading down to the river. On this road was the dwelling of Roswell Elmer, and a small one and shop of "Cooper Smith."

Returning to the road leading west we find the shop of Woolson & Elmer, a machine card factory; then a dwelling of Colonel Booth, and also a small one occupied by a Miss Petty, an elderly maiden lady. From this, on the top of the hill, none other till we come to the dwelling and outbuildings of Ephraim Tyler on the right, nearly opposite a by-road leading to the Charlestown road, some half a mile away. On this road is the two-story dwelling of Austin Tyler, and further on, a smaller one occupied by a Mr. Draper, house painter. At the angle formed by this road and the one leading west, is a small dwelling and shop occupied by a Mr. Turner, a wheelwright. From this a road leads to the river, which is here crossed by a bridge, and then extends to intersect the Windsor road at our place of starting. On the east or south side of the river, just above the bridge, are the grist and sawing mills of Ephraim Tyler & Sons; on the north side a carding machine and possibly clothing works of Benjamin Meacham.

This rough sketch, at random, from memory, extending back sixty and odd years, embraces nearly every dwelling house, name of occupant, and the various shops and stores in the village of Claremont in 1822. The general summary shows some sixty dwellings in all, twenty on the north side and forty on the south side of the river. Allowing six people to a house, a fair estimate, the village then contained 360 souls, or making allowance for oversight, say 400. By no fair calculation could it reach 500.

USE OF THE WATER POWER. The upper dam, where the main bridge crosses

the stream, supplies the saw and grist mill of Colonel Dexter, together with his smithing works, scythe factory, etc., on the north side; and the grist mill of Colonel Stevens on the south side. The second dam supplies the paper mill of Josiah Stevens & Sons, and the fulling mill and clothing works of Walter Bingham on the north side, and the casting, stove, sheetiron, and carding machine factory of Woolson & Elmer on the south. A small, low dam further west is used by Mr. Eastman, the tanner. The fourth dam runs the mill of Ephraim Tyler & Son, and the carding machine of Benjamin Meacham. There were four stores in the village, nearly, in capital employed and business, as in order named: Josiah Stevens & Sons, Samuel Fiske, Glidden & Dean, and George Fiske. They were supplied with goods mainly from Boston; the merchants generally visiting the then town, after a city, twice a year, and the hauling to and from was mainly done by a six horse wagon owned and driven by one Hazeltine.

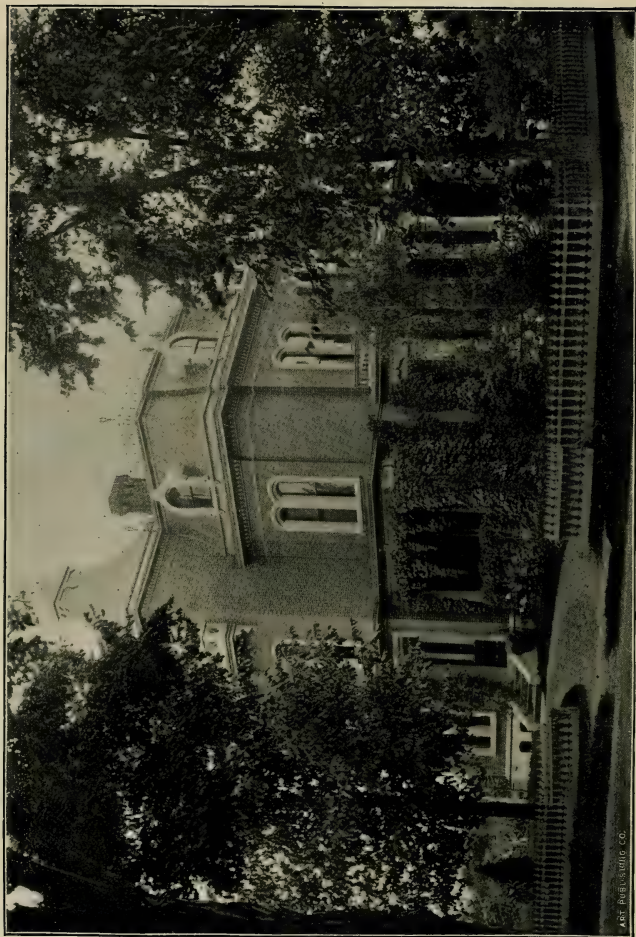
The business which brought money to the village was the extensive morocco shoe factories of Nicholas and John Farwell and Cyrus B. Alcock, or Otis. They were, in number of hands engaged and work marketed, nearly in the order above, or perhaps the factory of Nicholas Farwell equalled those of the other two. The product of all was marketed in Vermont or northern New Hampshire, supplanting all others, from the excellence of the work.

The next production for export was that of Woolson & Elmer, consisting of machine cards and iron castings, stoves of sheet and cast iron, etc. The machine card and shoe manufacture afforded remunerative labor for many women and children, in shoe binding and lining and setting the wire teeth in the leathers of the cards.

The paper mill furnished an article of export. The scythe factory also, and possibly the three tanneries, especially that of Mr. Eastman, did more than supply the home demand.

The professions of law, medicine, and theology were filled by couples, two of each, in order as below: Messrs. Upham and Holton in law, Doctors Richards and Gleason in medicine, and Reverends Nye and Howe as pastors or preachers. Occasionally a Methodist preacher held services in some hall or schoolhouse, but no church building existed at that time of that denomination, nor of the Baptist, either.

It is not my intent to characterize the town, village, or individuals, but merely to show what might be called in modern parlance the plant of the village, the number and locality of the dwellings, the names of their occupants, and to sketch briefly the various industries of the place. Were a citizen asked as to the general character of the village as to business, the answer would have been, "a very dull place, a dead-and-alive place." This was the character of the village at that time, at home and in the neighboring towns and villages, mainly owing, I think, to the lack of business capacity or enterprise of its merchants or traders. The stock of goods in any and all the stores merely covered



GEORGE H. STOWELL'S RESIDENCE.

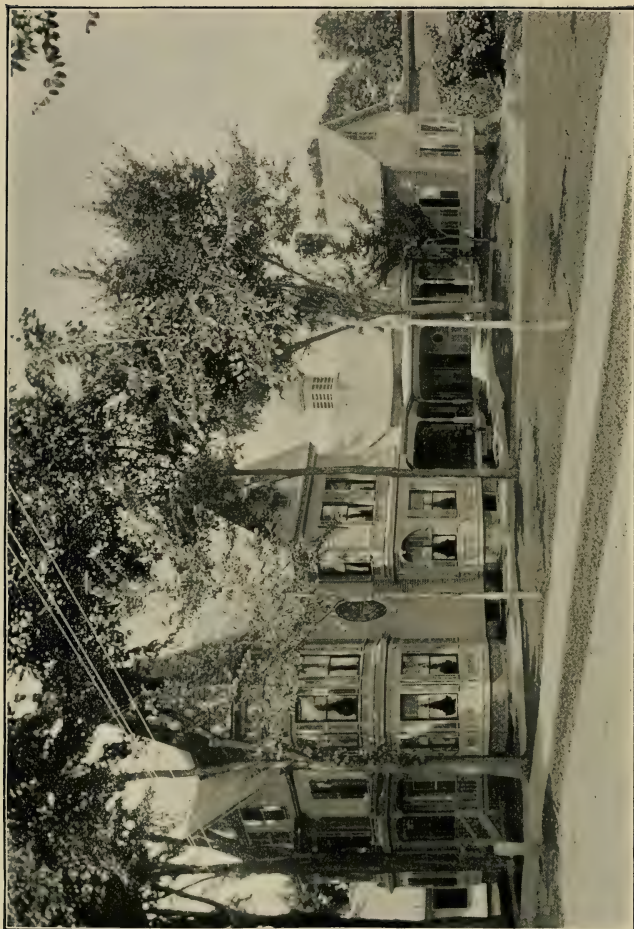
ART. BUREAU CO.

articles of every day use and necessity of what we might call common people. The best shopping was done in Windsor, some in Newport, and I well recollect one, in want of a buffalo robe, sought it successfully in Unity.

Although a dull place the people were mostly, even for that day, a moral and a religious people or community. They were about evenly divided in politics and religion, but in both quite tolerant.

What Claremont lacked at that time was a printing office, a bank, a library, or a bookstore at least, an apothecary, a jeweler, a milliner. It had not even a fire engine.

My self-imposed task is done in placing before you the then. You have the now. The change is no way remarkable in this country, even in New England. It is rather remarkable that it has been so long in coming. I am sensible this sketch can interest no one except a resident of the village at this time, and of those only the curious. Were the ground plotted and the various improvements jotted down, even on a rough lithograph, it would be of more interest and worthy of preservation.



DR. OSMON B. WAY'S RESIDENCE.

ECCLESIASTICAL.



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

CHAPTER VII.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

In 1771 the entire number of the inhabitants of the town was less than fifty, and of these only a portion remained here during the winter. Up to this time no steps had been taken to secure the permanent settlement of a minister. The greater part of the settlers belonged to the Congregational church — the prevailing theological system of New England — and unless a person was connected with some ecclesiastical body of a different denomination, he was compelled to pay taxes for the support of this society, was considered as under its spiritual guidance, to some extent subject to its jurisdiction, and the authority was exercised to enforce the collection of taxes without regard to the condition of membership.

From an early period of the settlement of the town, a portion of the inhabitants had formed themselves into an ecclesiastical body and observed religious services regularly on the Sabbath. Samuel Cole, who came here in 1767, was appointed their reader, and to some degree supplied the lack of a settled minister. He was a graduate of Yale college, and for many years was very useful as an instructor of youth. At a meeting of a few of the inhabitants interested in the Congregational denomination early in the spring of 1771, Thomas Gustin suggested that it was a duty binding upon all to adopt immediate measures for the settlement of a minister of the gospel; that the settlement was sufficiently large and able to support a religious teacher; and besides, the share of land reserved by the charter for the first settled minister would enable him to furnish himself with a portion of his subsistence, and to some extent lighten the burden of the community. He urged immediate

action, lest this share of land should fall to some other society by a prior compliance on its part with the terms of the charter.

Accordingly, at a town meeting on May 9, 1771, at the house of Thomas Jones, "warned according to law," Thomas Gustin was chosen moderator. It was

Voted that we will call a Minister to come and preach the Gospel among us on Probation in order to settle in the Gospel ministry among us. Voted in the Affirmative, Thos. Gustin, Wm. Sumner, Ebenezer Skinner, Capt. B. Sumner, Jacob Rice, Joseph Wright, John Kilborn, Asaph Atwater, John Spencer, Asa Jones, Jonas Stewart, Barnabas Ellis, Joseph Ives, Joseph Hubbard, Beriah Murry, Amaziah Wright, Gid'n Lewis, Timothy Dustin, and Thos. Dustin. In the Negative, Amos York, Oliver Ashley, and Moses Spafford. Capt. B. Sumner, and Messrs Thos. Gustin, and Samuel Ashley chose a committee to call a Minister to settle among us. Voted to apply to Mr. Elijah Parsons to come and preach the Gospel among us on probation in order to settle with us. But if he fails to apply to Dr. Wheelock for advice who to apply to in his room.

December 10th, A. D. 1771. A meeting of the inhabitants of the Town of Claremont qualified to vote in common affairs of the town, warned according to Law, at the South School House. Samuel Chase, Esq., was chosen Moderator. Voted to give Mr. George Wheaton a call, and do call Mr. George Wheaton to settle among us in the work of the Gospel Ministry agreeable to the Congregational or Cambridge Platform. For encouragement for Mr. Wheaton to settle with us we do agree and vote to give Mr. Wheaton the Ministerial Right of Land given to the Town by Charter for the first settled Minister, and also Fifty Pounds Lawful Money, fifteen to be paid in money and the rest to be paid in specie for building at money price. At the same meeting voted to give Mr. Wheaton for Salary forty-five Pounds Lawful money for the first year, and to rise five Pounds pr. year until it amounts to Eighty Pounds, one half to be paid in money yearly and the rest to be paid in provision at money price, and that to be his stated salary. Moses Spafford and William Porter protested against the whole proceedings of the meeting and ordered their protest to be recorded. At the same meeting Voted to choose a Committee to present the doings of this meeting to Mr. Wheaton, and to agree with him upon the conditions above mentioned and to make suitable return to the Town of Claremont. At the same meeting Messrs Phineas Fuller, Capt. B. Sumner, Ebenezer Skinner, and Dr. Sumner chosen a committee for the purpose aforesaid. At the same meeting Voted to adjourn this meeting to this place until next tuesday come sevenight at 10 o'Clock in the morning.

Met according to adjournment, Samuel Chase, Moderator. At the same meeting Voted to adjourn for the space of one hour to the house of Capt. B. Sumner. Met according to adjournment. Mr. Wheaton's answer as followeth:

To the Church of Christ and other Inhabitants of the town of Claremont :

Gentlemen — Whereas you have given me a call to settle among you in the work of the Gospel Ministry, so I return you my sincere and very hearty thanks for the respect you have shown unto me herein. I have taken into serious and deliberate consideration and have been instant at the Thrown of Divine Grace for direction of Almighty God in so weighty and important a matter as that of my taking the charge of a flock, and I have also taken advice of my friends and Fathers in the Gospel Ministry.

And this is to signify to you, my Christian friends, that upon a mature consideration I do find it my duty to accept of your call to settle among you in the work of the Gospel Ministry, and accordingly I do accept of the Proposals made unto me in your Call, both with regard to settlement and Salary.

And may God in his infinite mercy grant that I may be more and more furnished and qualified for so great, arduous and glorious work, and make me a faithful minister of the new testament, not of the Letter but of the spirit, and may Grace, Mercy and Truth be multiplied to you and to all the Churches of our Lord Jesus Christ. And may we grow in Grace and in the Knowledge of our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ, to him be glory in the Church both now and for ever. Amen.

I subscribe myself your sincere friend in Heart, and affectionate Brother in our Immanuel.

GEORGE WHEATON.

December 23d, 1771.

If there was at that time a Congregational church organization in town, the record of it has been lost.

Mr. Wheaton, who was a native of Mansfield, Conn., was settled on the nineteenth of February, 1772. The ordination sermon was preached by Rev. Abiel Leonard, of Woodstock, Conn., the exercises being performed in the South schoolhouse, a frame building forty feet long by thirty wide, covered with rough boards, with rude benches for seats and a floor of earth. It was on Town hill, but a short distance from the residence of the late Russell Jarvis.

At the time of his settlement Mr. Wheaton was not in robust health. In April, 1773, such was his feeble condition that he was obliged to abandon his charge and return to the home of his father, in Norton, Mass., where he died on the twenty-fourth of the following June, at the age of twenty-two years. to have been a young man of considerable ability, and that by his

sincerity and earnestness as a pastor he had endeared himself to the people over whom he had been but for a few months.

By a law then in force it was imperative upon the selectmen to take due care that tithingmen be annually chosen at the general meeting for the choice of town officers, "whereof at least two shall be in each town, and not above ten in any," whose duty it was to inspect all licensed houses, and to inform of all disorder therein committed; and also to inform of all idle and disorderly persons, profane swearers, and Sabbath-breakers. Each was "to carry a black staff two feet long, tip't at one end with brass or pewter about three inches, as a badge of their office, the same to be provided by the selectmen at the expense of the town." Either by virtue of their office or by common consent, they seem to have been invested with power to inflict punishment at once upon such as they might find engaged in any misdemeanors during public worship, or between the morning and afternoon services on the Sabbath. They were vigilant and, if tradition may be relied upon, rigid in their notions of order and sobriety, especially on Sundays. On one occasion when meetings were held in the South schoolhouse, John, a son of Mr. Thomas Gustin, was obliged to "stand strate upon the bench during the singing of the last psalm, and there to remain until the meeting is dismissed and the people have left the house, for turning round three times, and for not paying attention to Mr. Wheaton while he is preaching." It was not usual for the tithingmen to call out the offender, pronounce sentence upon him and put it in execution during the performance of the various exercises of public worship, but it seems it was sometimes done.

The Rev. Augustine Hibbard, the second minister, was settled October 19, 1774, and dismissed December 28, 1785. By reason of his eccentricities, inconsistencies, and perhaps for other reasons for which he was not accountable, his pastorate of a little more than eleven years did not result in much good to the people of the town. Mr. Hibbard was born in Windham county, Conn., March 27, 1648; graduated at Dartmouth college in 1772—being one of two students who graduated there that year. It was the second year

when degrees were conferred at that college. It is not known that he had another settlement as a minister of the gospel, after his dismissal at Claremont. After the close of the Revolutionary War he removed to Canada, where he officiated as magistrate for many years and was frequently employed by the government there to discharge various duties and important trusts. He died at the home of his son, Major Hibbard, at Stanstead, Canada, on December 4, 1831, at the age of eighty-three years.

The most reliable account of the first meeting-house is, that a building to be used as a Congregational meeting-house was erected near what is known as the Harvey Draper place, on the road to the junction of the Sullivan and Concord & Claremont railroads in 1785; that in 1790 it was taken down and removed in pieces to the location of the present town-house, and there put together again, and the next year was finished inside. In 1808 the east tower and the front, or circular portion, were added. From that time until 1835, when the new Congregational meeting-house, on Pleasant street, was erected, this building was used both as a church and town-house. After that date its use for a church was abandoned, and it has since been used exclusively as a town-house. This Congregational meeting-house on Pleasant street was dedicated on February 3, 1836. In 1871 it was thoroughly remodelled inside and all the pews made the common property of the society, to be rented to pay for preaching and other expenses. A fine bell was placed in the tower in April, 1874.

In 1785 it was decided by vote in town meeting "that those people who call themselves Baptists pay know more rates to the Congregational order for the fewer."

Originally the towns in New Hampshire were parishes for the support of the ministry established by a majority. These were generally Congregationalists, and Presbyterians, Methodists, and Baptists were taxed for the support of the Congregationalists who had created the parish.

Christopher Erskine was a resident of Claremont and was liable to pay tax to support the Congregational society here. He was a Universalist, and in 1796 united with the Universalist society in

Charlestown, and presented the following certificate, which it was supposed would meet all the legal requirements, and relieve him from the payment of any future minister tax assessed against him in this town :

CHARLESTOWN, Feb. 19, 1796.

This may certify that Christopher Erskine belongs to the Universalist Society and contributes to that order.

WILLIAM FARWELL, *Elder*.

Recorded Feb. 23, 1796.*

Notwithstanding this certificate, the selectmen — Gideon Handerson and Alexander Pickens — assessed Mr. Erskine \$4.49, being his proportion of \$300 voted to be raised by the Congregational society to support the minister in 1799. Mr. Erskine refused or neglected to pay this assessment, was arrested by the collector and thus compelled to pay. He brought suit against Messrs. Handerson and Pickens in a plea of trespass, for compelling him, by illegal imprisonment, to pay this tax. The case was tried before Francis Smith, Justice of the Peace, in March, 1801, and was decided in favor of the defendants. Mr. Erskine appealed to the Court of Common Pleas, the case was tried by a jury, and he recovered \$6.50, and costs, \$57.34. The case was taken to the Supreme Court on exceptions by Handerson and Pickens; the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas was reversed, and the following certificate was made by Chief Justice Olcott, which evidently refers to a case of earlier date than that of Erskine :

I certify that it has been settled by the Supreme Court that persons called Universalists are not such a sect, persuasion, or denomination, as by the Constitution of New Hampshire are exempt from the payment of taxes for the support of a regularly settled minister of a Congregational Society in the town where such person lives. And I think that in establishing this practice the court were unanimous.

SIMEON OLCOTT.

April ye 3d, 1801.

The New Hampshire legislature, in June, 1805, took this action :

A resolve that all the people of this State known by the name of Universalists be and they are hereby recognized as a distinct religious sect or denomination

*Records of Claremont.

from any other, and are entitled to all the privileges and immunities which any other denomination is entitled to by the Constitution and laws of said State, was brought up, read and concurred, presented and approved.

There was no settled pastor from the time of Mr. Hibbard's dismission until March 9, 1796, when John Tappan was ordained. He was dismissed in 1802. He was excommunicated from the church the following year, entered mercantile life, and remained in town until his death, which occurred October 1, 1837, at the age of 68 years. He was a native of East Kingston, Mass., and graduated at Harvard College in 1790. From the following record on the town books it would seem that there was considerable opposition to Mr. Tappan's settlement as a minister over the Congregational society.

Be it known to all whom it may concern, that we the subscribers, Inhabitants of the Town of Claremont in the County of Cheshire & State of New Hampshire, do hereby express our dissent against paying or contributing towards the support of Mr. John Tappan as Minister of the Congregational Society in said town of Claremont.

December 18th, 1795.

REUBEN PETTEY,

REUBEN PETTEY, JUN'R.

Recorded Dec'r 22d, 1795.

A similar dissent, dated January 9, 1796, signed James Strobbridge, was recorded the day of its date.

At a town meeting held June 9, 1794, Elihu Stevens was chosen agent to present a petition to the General Court for an act to incorporate the Congregational Society of Claremont, and to attend to the same as action might require. An act was passed by both branches of the legislature and presented to the Governor, John Taylor Gilman, for his approval. June 18, 1794, he vetoed the bill for the reason, as set forth in his message to the legislature, that

The bill purports that the society may hold real and personal estate to the amount of three hundred pounds neat yearly income, but for what purpose is not expressed.

Also,

The bill purports that they may consider persons coming of age, or moving into town as belonging to this society which has the appearance of giving pre-

ference to them when compared to the other society of said Claremont incorporated by an act passed February 19, 1794. That it expressly authorizes them to tax persons moving into town or coming of age, but no mention is made of taxing the society. That the bill does not appear to the Governor to be perfectly consistent with the sixth article of the bill of Rights.

This society was not incorporated until June 20, 1815, when an act was passed and approved by Governor Gilman, granting to Josiah Stevens, Samuel Fiske, David Dexter, Thomas Warner, Gideon Handerson and their associates, and those who may hereafter associate with them, by the name and style of the Congregational Society in Claremont, all the powers, privileges, and immunities incident to corporations of a similar nature.

For about two years from August, 1803, Rev. Elijah Brainerd was acting pastor. Under him the church was reorganized by the adoption of more explicit articles of faith and covenant, and rules of discipline. The members of the church were enrolled for the first time, so far as appears, in 1804. The names of sixteen male members and twenty female members are recorded at that time.

Rev. Stephen Farley was installed December 24, 1806. His pastorate closed April 4, 1819. The "Church Manual," published in 1879, says :

The first marked revival occurred in 1816; as a result fifty-four were added to the church on profession of faith in that year. This work of grace, however, brought no peace. The pastor's attitude in relation to it was not satisfactory to those most active in promoting it, and he seems not to have enjoyed the confidence of the new converts. The result was divisions in the church, and a painful want of harmony between the church and society, the latter sympathizing strongly with the pastor. During the years 1819 and 1820, no new members were received. Not long after his dismissal Mr. Farley became openly a Unitarian.

He lived at Amesbury, Mass., several years, and died there Sept. 26, 1851, at the age of 72 years.

The Claremont Congregational Society was formed February 20, 1806, and held its first meeting June 9 of that year. Up to this time parish meetings were called by the selectmen of the town, and the records kept by the town clerk. "The Congregational Society of Claremont" was incorporated June 20, 1815.

“The society took the lead in calling the next pastor, Rev. Jonathan Nye. He received and accepted the society’s call in the autumn of 1820. But it was not until the May following that the church was prevailed upon to accept him, and then not without many misgivings. He was installed June 6, 1821, not, however, to enjoy a quiet ministry. Those were days of discipline in more than a single sense, of which the aged speak with sorrow. The misgivings of the church proved to be too well founded. Mr. Nye was dismissed in 1828.”

Tradition has it that after Mr. Nye was dismissed from his pastorate, charges were preferred against him as an unworthy member of the church, and he was subjected to a trial of considerable length. The charges seemed to have been substantiated by proof, and Mr. Nye was called upon for any answer which he might have to make. He arose, and in a very cool and respectful manner said, in substance, that he had listened very attentively to the proceedings, and while doing so it had occurred to him that if he was to be turned out of the church, it might be necessary for him to join it first. The fact was that he had never been admitted as a member of the Congregational church.

Mr. Nye is represented as a man of imposing appearance, an attractive and impressive speaker, and especially gifted in prayer. He had political aspirations, was representative in the legislature in 1825, state senator in 1827, and postmaster for several years. He held high offices in the Masonic fraternity, and was in many ways a prominent character in this section. He was more respected for his talents than for his private virtues. He died at Fort Madison, Iowa, April 1, 1843.

Difficulty arose again in the choice of a new minister. In a meeting of the society forty-two votes were cast in favor of calling Mr. Moses Thomas, a Unitarian, and but forty-four against. Mr. Elijah Paine was finally called by the church with the concurrence of the society, and ordained April 1, 1829. His ministry was marked by earnest, evangelical preaching, and eighty were added to the church on profession of faith in 1830 and 1831. Strong

ground was taken in the cause of temperance. It was voted in 1833, "That this Church admit no more members to her Communion as regular members, unless they first sign a pledge to abstain from all use of ardent spirits as a beverage." Mr. Paine was dismissed Nov. 14, 1833.

Rev. Tertius D. Southworth was installed June 18, 1834. A Mr. Burchard was laboring as a revivalist at this period with neighboring churches. Mr. Southworth was opposed to his methods, and this was thought to have hastened the termination of his pastorate, which occurred July 31, 1838.

The following is an extract from the will of Joel Richards, executed July 5, 1837, soon after which he died :

I give and devise one-third part of my real and personal estate to the Congregational Church and Society in said Claremont, as a permanent fund, the interest of which is to be appropriated and used in the delivering occasionally a course of Lectures to said Church and Society on the following subjects, to wit: "The doctrine of Divine decrees and personal election," "The doctrine of total depravity of the human heart," "The necessity of a change of heart by the gracious operations of the holy spirit," and "On the errors of Popery." The said lectures to be under the regulation of the deacons of said church, according to their best discretion to effect the greatest good in said Church and Society in relation to the subjects and doctrines above mentioned. And I do hereby authorize and empower my executor hereafter named, if he think proper, to give a good and sufficient deed or deeds, lease or leases, or other conveyance of any real estate I may be possessed of at my decease, and convert the same into personal estate to be paid over to legatees according to the terms of this Will. The donation last mentioned to remain in the hands of my executor hereafter named, he paying the interest annually to the said deacons of the Church, to be laid out as above mentioned, and giving satisfactory bonds to said Congregational Society for the security of said donation. And I do constitute and appoint James H. Bingham of said Claremont the executor of this Will, whose duty it shall be to pay over the two first mentioned bequests in one year from my decease.

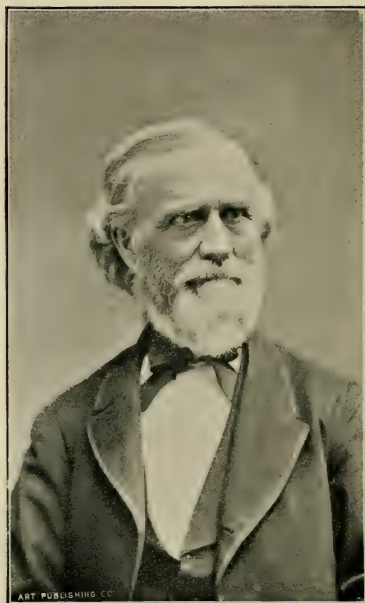
(Signed.) JOEL RICHARDS.

Witnesses — THOMAS B. KITTREDGE.

WILLIAM A. HOWARD.

LUTHER AVERILL.

There is no available record as to the compliance with the terms of this bequest, or of the disposition of the funds derived from it.



REV. ROBERT F. LAWRENCE.

Mr. Southworth is represented to have been an upright, conscientious man and able preacher, and his dismissal was regretted by many. Subsequently he was for many years pastor of Dr. Emmons's church, at Franklin, Mass.

Rev. Robert F. Lawrence was installed January 16, 1839. His labors seemed to be crowned with success, and more than forty were added to the church in that year. In 1842, in union meetings, the whole town was moved, and forty-one were added to this church. Another revival occurred in 1853.

In 1840 twenty-eight members of the church, many of whom were thought to be good Christians, were suspended from church privileges, on account of their having subscribed to a "covenant of Christians, who, irrespective of religious denominations, decide on cultivating unitedly holiness of heart and a millennial spirit." Some were subsequently restored, but thirteen were finally excommunicated September 15, 1841. Mr. Lawrence's ministry continued until January 24, 1863, twenty-four years.

This was Mr. Lawrence's last settlement in the gospel ministry, though he preached occasionally as a supply. He was born at Moria, N. Y., August 9, 1810; graduated at Middlebury, Vt., college, in 1832; was ordained in 1834, and preached at Westport and Gouverneur, N. Y., until his settlement in Claremont. He prepared with much care a book, "The New Hampshire Churches," comprising histories of the Congregational and Presbyterian churches in this state, which was published in 1856. He was especially interested in the cause of temperance, and delivered and published a course of lectures upon that subject. He also delivered and published a course of lectures to youth. He died at Albany, N. Y., on October 20, 1886, and his wife, with whom his whole married life had been passed, survived him but three days. The funeral of both took place at the same time, from Union church, Boston.

Rev. Edward W. Clark was installed February 25, 1864, and on account of failing health was dismissed June 10, 1870. Mr. Clark's adopted son, Rev. Francis E. Clark, of Boston, was the founder

of the Society of Christian Endeavor, and is president of the United society.

Rev. Levi Rodgers was ordained and installed pastor October 19, 1871. Mr. Rodgers resigned April 10, and was dismissed May 5, 1880. He was settled for a time at Georgetown, Mass., and is now at Greenwich, Conn. Rev. A. J. McGown was called April 19, 1881; installed pastor November 10, 1881; resigned on account of the death of his wife, September 24, 1882; dismissed October 24, 1882. He is now settled at Amherst, N. H.

In February, 1874, Mrs. Oscar J. Brown, a member of the church, raised by subscription over eleven hundred dollars to pay for a bell, which was placed in the tower of the meeting-house, and rung first for the state Fast Day services, April 9 of the same year. Her husband subscribed one hundred dollars, and was followed by George N. Farwell and Edward L. Goddard, with the same sum each. The balance was contributed in smaller amounts.

Rev. Frank P. Tompkins was called to the pastorate December 26, 1882, and was installed June 19, 1883; dismissed September, 1888; settled at Hamilton, N. Y., for a time.

The Rev. Edgar L. Warren was called in November, 1888, commenced his labors the first of January, and was ordained on February 4, 1889, the Rev. William J. Tucker, D. D., of Andover, Mass., preaching the sermon. Mr. Warren resigned, and his resignation took effect September 1, 1893.

Rev. John B. Lawrence, who came from Norwalk, Conn., commenced his pastorate December 22, 1893.

The whole number of living members of the church, enrolled September 1, 1893, 212; whole number since its first organization, 1183.

Twelve members of this church entered the Congregational ministry, viz: George Fargo, David Wright, Manning Ellis, Henry Jones, James McEwen, Seth Farnsworth, Simeon Goss, Henry Chapin, Edward Greeley, Ira Case, Joseph Rowell, and Lyman White.

CHAPTER VIII.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

On the twenty-eighth of April, 1769, a memorial of the inhabitants of Claremont, addressed to the "Reverend Clergy of the Church of England and Missionaries of the venerable S. P. G. F. P., to be convened at New Milford, in the Colony of Connecticut in Trinity week," and signed by Abel Bachelor, Her. Rice, Micah Potter, Cornelius Brooks, Benjamin Tyler, Ebenezer Price, Daniel Warner, Levi Warner, Asa Leet, Benjamin Brooks, Benjamin Brooks, Jr., and Benjamin Rice, it was represented that

The land here is exceedingly burdened with timber, which renders the cultivation of it very laborious. However, the little of it we have brought under cultivation is abundantly fruitful, so that (God willing) most of the necessities of life will be plentiful. That some of us have numerous families of small children fit for schooling. The number of children under 16 years of age is 35. There are about two families of dissenters to one of ours. We are grieved at the thought of having them brought up in ignorance, and dread their becoming a prey to enthusiasts and being carried away by every wind of doctrine. We believe a good school lays the foundation for a sober, godly and righteous life; and since Samuel Cole, Esq., has been much employed in keeping school and is an inhabitant and proprietor among us (whose character and qualifications some of you know well), we humbly desire you would be pleased to represent our state to the venerable Society, and endeavor that he may be appointed Catechist and Schoolmaster among us a few years till we have got over the first difficulties and hardships of a wild, uncultivated country.

During the two years preceding the date of this memorial the population had largely increased. The accessions were mainly Congregationalists, and that continued to be the rule in after years. The first minister of the Episcopal church, who is known to have

officiated here, was the Rev. Samuel Peters, of Hebron, Conn. He was a missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and several years subsequently was chosen Bishop of the Diocese of Vermont, though never consecrated. As early as 1768, he made an extensive missionary tour through Vermont, and, in the fall of 1770, he visited the towns along the Connecticut river, both in New Hampshire and Vermont. Of the latter journey he gave the following account:

Upon the tenth of September I left Hebron, taking my clerk with me. We arrived among the poor immigrants upon the sixteenth of said month. The bank of the west side of the river is in the government of New York, lately taken from New Hampshire government—a territory now sufficient for two large counties, viz: Cumberland and Gloucester; the latter having only one independent teacher (poor enough), the former without any kind of a teacher. Yet in both counties are several thousand souls, who live without the means of grace, destitute of knowledge, laden down with ignorance and covered with poverty. On the east side of the river are many settlements begun, whose inhabitants much resemble their neighbors in every uncomfortable property. Among these people I spent four weeks, traveling from place to place, preaching and baptizing, the people being careful to attend divine service, many waiting for a clergyman to reside among them, viz: in the towns of Claremont, Strafford, Thetford, Moretown, Windsor, Orford, Haverhill, and being so nigh one another that one clergyman might accommodate the whole."

There is no mention in this narrative of his having organized the church in Claremont at that time. In an article in the "Churchman's Magazine," of August, 1805, it is stated that "this church was organized by the Rev. Samuel Peters, in or about the year 1771," and in the documentary history of the church of Vermont it is positively asserted that in "1771 he was on missionary duty in the western part of New Hampshire and organized the church in Claremont."

The first record of a parish or vestry meeting in this town is as follows:

November, 1773. Being the first Vestry-meeting holden after the Rev. Ranna Cossitt returned from England with Holy orders, at which Samuel Cole, Esq., was appointed clerk; Captain Benjamin Brooks and Lieutenant Benjamin Tyler were chosen wardens; Daniel Warner, Asa Leet and Ebenezer R'ce were chosen vestrymen.



UNION CHURCH, WEST CLAREMONT.

The late Rev. Isaac G. Hubbard, D. D., then rector of Trinity Church, Claremont, in an historical address, delivered at Union Church, West Claremont, on the occasion of the centenary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Claremont, September 27, 1871, and from which address much of our data is derived, said :

The discouragements and privations attending the position of a missionary over such an outpost in the wilderness may readily be conceived. They must have been great enough in periods of ordinary quietness, for his people were struggling, with small resources, under the necessity of lifting off, before they could mark the ground from which to derive their support, the burden of a dense forest, the growth of centuries. They had, also, first to pay their rate or tax, as did all the people of the town, for the support of the Congregational order.

Mr. Cossitt, said Dr. Hubbard,

Was surrounded by constantly increasing numbers who were hostile to their faith and worship, which he was commissioned to uphold and defend. And, as for support for himself and family (to say nothing of the luxuries with which ministers, in those days, were in no danger of being pampered), he might pray for his daily bread, but, so far as human eye could see or human help appeared, the prospect was very dismal. We find, in the records, no mention, at the time of his settlement, of any salary beyond the sum of thirty pounds sterling allowed him as a missionary by the venerable society. But in 1777, at the Easter meeting, it "was agreed by the Vestry to give the Rev. Ranna Cossitt thirty pounds lawful money for preaching the last year." This proved too heavy a burden, and in 1778 they "agreed to give Mr. Cossitt fifteen pounds for the year ensuing."

In January, 1771, they "agreed with the Rev. Ranna Cossitt to give him thirty pounds for a year ending at Christmas, allowing him four Sundays to visit vacant churches. And the Rev. Ranna Cossitt agrees to throw by all other business and apply himself to the work of the ministry." This probably continued to be his salary until he left.

The support, however, proved inadequate, with the utmost economy, to protect him from the galling bondage of debt. An anecdote is related of him, which appears authentic, and which I give as showing the power of patient endurance to develop a noble magnanimity. He had given his note to a prominent man and

landholder in town, to an amount about equal to his yearly income. He had already paid some small installments upon the note, together with the interest, when, one day, his creditor called upon him and demanded the whole amount. Mr. Cossitt replied that it was out of his power to pay any portion of it immediately, but that when his salary became due he would pay a definite sum, which he named. This answer was not satisfactory; the whole sum must be paid at the time mentioned. The minister replied that it would be impossible. He must reserve enough to buy bread for his family. "Unless you promise to pay me *then*," said the creditor, "I shall sue you at once, and take all you have." "You can do that," he answered. "You can attach my furniture, my library, and my horse; you can confine me in jail. But you will not obtain nearly enough from my effects to satisfy your claims, and you will put it out of my power, not only to support myself and those dependent upon me, but to redeem my pledge to you, which, God being my helper, shall certainly be fulfilled in a reasonable time." But the creditor clung to the pound of flesh, and, as he departed, he loudly proclaimed his intention to bring an execution that very night. Seeing him inexorable, and blank ruin staring him in the face, the good man went to the door and called back the hard usurer, and said, "My friend, if you are determined to carry out this purpose you will need your *note*. When you were here to get the last payment which is indorsed on it, you inadvertently left it on my table. I have kept it safely. Here it is, sir." It is hardly necessary to say that the note was not sued, and that the minister took his own time in which to pay it. But greater trials than these awaited both minister and people.

"We can hardly estimate aright at this distant day, and in the midst of circumstances so greatly changed, the position in which churchmen found themselves at the breaking out of the Revolutionary War. The period of religious toleration had not arrived, and the spirit of the ancient contests, which had raged for centuries in the Old World, and in a measure spent their force, was here revived in all its intense bigotry and malignity. It was not



REV. ISAAC HUBBARD, D. D.

the fear of such men as Samuel Cole and Ranna Cossitt, in a civil point of view, that led to their cruel persecution and abuse. Doubtless they were loyal to the government, and most warmly attached to the Church of England. But they were peaceable, law-abiding men. There was no treachery or sedition in them. Their own principles taught them to obey the powers that be. While the great struggle was going on they could not be hired or driven to take up arms against the King, neither would they take up arms, nor plot nor conspire against the lives and happiness of their fellow citizens. They desired to remain quiet and await the decision of Providence. And when that decision came, if it were adverse to their hopes, they would be as faithful and obedient to the new government as they had been to the old.

"The speaker is not attempting to defend their political position. His own ancestors, though churchmen, were on the other side. The blood of a Revolutionary soldier flows in his veins, and he has been nurtured from infancy on the bread of liberty. It was not incompatible with church principles to espouse the cause of the Republic. When the civil power was shaken, under which they had reposed in safety, when the Provincial Governor had fled to the northern dominions of the Crown, then the storm broke on their defenseless heads."

Dr. Hubbard read two letters, the first from Col. John Peters to his brother, the Rev. Samuel Peters, in London, and the other from the Rev. Ranna Cossitt. Colonel Peters's letter was dated Quebec, July 20, 1778, and was as follows:

Rev. Dr. Wheelock, President of Dartmouth College, in New Hampshire, in conjunction with Deacon Bayley, Mr. Morey, and Mr. Hurd, all justices of the peace, put an end to the Church of England in this State, so early as 1775. They seized me, Capt. Peters, and all the judges of Cumberland and Gloucester, the Rev. Mr. Cossitt and Mr. Cole, and all the Church people for 200 miles up the river (Connecticut), and confined us in close goals, after beating and drawing us through water and mud. Here we lay some time and were to continue in prison until we abjured the king and signed the league and covenant. Many died; one of which was Capt. Peters' son. We were removed from the goal and confined in private houses at our own expense. Capt. Peters

and myself were guarded by twelve rebel soldiers, while sick in bed, and we paid dearly for this honor; and others fared in like manner. I soon recovered from my indisposition, and took the first opportunity and fled to Canada, leaving Cossitt, Cole, Peters, Willis, Porter, Sumner, Paptin, etc., in close confinement, where they had misery, insults, and sickness enough. My flight was in 1776, since which my family arrived at Montreal, and inform me that many prisoners died; that Capt. Peters had been tried by court-martial and ordered to be shot for refusing to lead his company against the King's troops. He was afterwards reprieved, but still in goal, and that he was ruined both in health and property; that Cossitt and Cole were alive when they came away, but were under confinement, and had more insults than any of the loyalists, because they had been servants of the Society, which, under pretense (as the rebels say) of propagating religion, had propagated loyalty, in opposition to the liberties of America.

Mr. Cossitt's letter to the secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, was as follows:

NEW YORK, June 6, 1779.

I arrived in this city last Sunday, by permission, with a flag, and am to return in a few days. I trust the Society cannot be unacquainted with the persecutions the loyalists have endured in New England. I have been by the committee confined as prisoner, in the town of Claremont, ever since the 12th of April, 1775; yet God has preserved my life from the people. I have constantly kept up public service, without any omissions, for the King and royal family, and likewise made use of the prayer for the high court of parliament, and the prayer to be used in time of war and tumults; have administered the Lord's Supper on every first Sunday in the month, except two Sundays that we could not procure any wine. The numbers of my parishioners and communicants in Claremont are increased, but I have been cruelly distressed with fines for refusing entirely to fight against the King. In sundry places where I used to officiate, the church people are all dwindled away. Some have fled to the King's army for protection; some were banished; and many died."

Notwithstanding these persecutions, many of the most prominent inhabitants of Claremont sought the society and communion of the Episcopal church. Among these were Benjamin Sumner, Daniel Dodge, John Marsh, John Marsh, Jr., John and Ichabod Hitchcock, James Steel, Bill Barnes, Joseph Norton, Abner Cole, Asa Jones, Timothy Grannis, William McCoy, Daniel Curtis, Abner Meiggs, and Ambrose Cossitt — sixteen families.



INTERIOR OF UNION CHURCH.

In 1785 the Rev. Ranna Cossitt left this church and was appointed missionary at Sidney, in the island of Cape Breton, where he remained until his death, in 1815.

Union church was erected in 1773, two years before the war. It was built according to a plan furnished by Gov. John Wentworth. The master carpenter was Ebenezer Rice. The Governor promised to furnish the glass and nails when the work had reached a certain point. He also pledged them a good bell and organ. But the state of the country compelled him to flee before his promise was fulfilled. It also interrupted the work of building. Only the frame was erected and the roof and outer boarding put on, the floor laid, and some temporary arrangements made for holding service in it in summer. And so it remained until August, 1789, when, according to a previous vote, twenty-five pews were sold in order to purchase the nails and glass wherewith to finish it. The frame of the church, constructed of the mighty forest trees then abundant, is exceedingly heavy and powerful, made of the strongest and best kinds of timber. It is said that on one occasion, in the early part of the present century, a tornado swept over the country while the people were assembled for divine worship. Among them was a Mr. Dodge, who had been employed as a carpenter when the frame was raised. He was a very large and strong man and had a seat near the door. When the trees began to fall about the building, many were greatly alarmed, and rushed for the door, where they found Mr. Dodge defending the passage, denying all egress, and with his brawny arm pushing back the crowd, saying: "I know this frame. No wind can demolish it. Your only safety lies in keeping beneath its shelter." I may as well mention here that the tower and belfry were added in the year 1800, and the whole church was re-covered, except the north side and part of the east end, and the entire exterior was painted. A bell weighing six hundred and eighty-two pounds was procured and hung in 1806, and an organ, whose whistling pipes were the wonder of our childhood, was subsequently placed in the gallery. In 1820 an addition of

twenty feet was made at the east end of the church, to accommodate the increased congregation. The original size of the church was fifty feet in width, and one hundred in length, with posts twenty feet high.

After the departure of the Rev. Mr. Cossitt the church continued vacant several years, but the services were kept up by lay reading. Mr. Ebenezer Rice was chosen to keep the records, and also to read prayers and sermons, with liberty to call in what assistance he should think proper.

In 1784 the town voted to lay out four acres for the use and benefit of the Episcopal church, commonly called the Church of England, for a churchyard, including the ground on which the church now stands. In 1785, a service for the Holy Communion was procured, of pewter, which continued to be used until another of more valuable material was presented by Hon. S. Kingsbury and Mr. Dustin in 1822. In 1787, an agreement was made with Mr. Abraham Towmlinson, a clergyman, as I suppose, to read prayers and preach for a term of seven months, from the eighth of September to the next Easter.

July 14, 1785. It was voted to send letters to the clergy of Connecticut for better satisfaction about their connection with Bishop Seabury. "October, 1785. Voted, to choose Mr. Bill Barnes to represent the Church of Claremont at the adjourned convention to be holden at Boston on the twenty-sixth of October inst. Voted to send our united thanks to the convention for taking pains to send us their doings. Voted a concurrence with their progress." "April 28, 1791. Voted not to accede to the constitution formed at Boston. Voted to adopt the doings or alterations of the Book of Common Prayer as proposed at Philadelphia." In 1788 an arrangement was made with the Rev. Solomon Blakeslee to officiate as minister of the church, on a salary of fifty-two pounds, with the use of the glebe, together with the rents then due thereon.

Mr. Blakeslee is represented as an eloquent preacher, of easy address and exemplary conduct, possessing an unusual faculty for attracting people to him and the church. Such was his influence

that thirty families from the Congregational society conformed to the Episcopal church in one day. Mr. Blakeslee, at his own request, obtained a dismissal in 1791, and removed to East Had-dam, Conn.

In the town records of 1796 are certificates of the following gentlemen, most of whom professed to have united with the Episcopal church, protesting against paying any more taxes for the support of the Rev. John Tappan, then minister of the Congregational society, viz :

Elisha Sheldon, Francis Chase, John Cotton, Peter Russell, Benj. Swett, Walter Ainsworth, Matthias Stone, Jonathan Emerson, John Stone, Asa Dunsmore, Samuel Atkins, Joseph Wilson, Abel Dustin, Jonathan Shaw, Jr., Nicholas Carey, Christopher York, Josiah Rich, Stephen Barber, Roger Philips, and Lemuel Dean.

Petition for Incorporation of Episcopal society, and proceedings thereon, being verbatim copy from Town Papers of New Hampshire, Vol. XI, pages 382 and 383 :

To The honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened Humbly shew

Benjamin Sumner & Ebenezer Rice — Members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Claremont in the County of Cheshire that said Church has laboured under many and great inconveniences for want of an incorporation, they therefore pray your honors to incorporate said society by law and make them a body politic capable of receiving and holding property both real and personal and to have and enjoy all the privileges and immunities belonging to a corporate body, and as in duty bound will ever pray

Claremont December 26th 1793

BENJ'A SUMNER } *In behalf of the*
EBENEZER RICE } *Church*

State of New Hampshire } In the House of Representatives Jan'y 21 1794

Upon reading and considering the foregoing petition & the report of a Committee thereon, Voted that the prayer thereof be granted and that the Petitioners have leave to bring in a Bill accordingly

Sent up for concurrence

NATH'L PEABODY *Speaker*

In Senate the same Day Read & Concurred

NATH'L PARKER *Dep'y Sec'y*

In the year 1794 this church was incorporated by act of the New Hampshire legislature, with the name of Union Church. The records show that a parish meeting was warned for May 13, 1794, "to take into consideration a proposition made to them by the Congregational people to join with them in hiring Mr. Whiting to be the minister for both Congregationalists and Episcopalians." Mr. Whiting was a Congregational minister. At the meeting referred to it was voted that they would join with the Congregational people, provided they could agree upon the terms. Then it was voted to choose seven men as a committee to meet the other committee. "Chose Messrs. Bill Barnes, Ebenezer Rice, Ambrose Cossitt, David Dodge, Sanford Kingsbury, John W. Russell, and Captain George Hubbard. Voted to authorize them to hire Mr. Whiting to officiate for such term as they should agree upon, as a candidate for settlement over the whole town, on the following conditions, viz: 1st, That he receive Episcopal ordination, (as he had done Congregational), and 2d, That he officiate alternately at the church and at the meeting-house. That on these terms this society will agree that Mr. Whiting be settled over the whole town, and that the town reap the benefit of the public lands belonging to the church so long as he continues to be our minister." The meeting was adjourned to the twentieth of May. It then met and heard the report of the committee, which was, in substance, that the Congregational society would not comply with the terms.

The Rev. Daniel Barber became rector of this church in 1795, and continued as such until 1818. He was a native of Simsbury, Conn., the birthplace of Bishop Griswold. Mr. Barber was born and educated a Congregationalist. He was ordained by Bishop Seabury at Middletown, Conn., October 29, 1786. He is reported to have been an eccentric character, doing and saying many queer things, and quite wanting in dignity. It is due to him to say, however, that he kept the church together for many years, and that it increased very considerably under his ministry.

The rectorship of Mr. Barber ended disastrously to himself. In 1817 his son, Virgil H. Barber, who had already been ordained

both deacon and priest, joined the Roman Catholic church. Soon the father confessed that he had embraced the Roman Catholic faith, began to use his influence in favor of that church, and to try to unsettle the minds of the people. While Mr. Barber still remained rector—but rumors having arisen respecting his defection, and not a little dissatisfaction existing in consequence—at a meeting called for this purpose expressly, on September 29, 1818, it was “Voted that the Rev. James B. Howe be hired to preach among us for such time as he will agree to, not exceeding one year.” November 12, 1818, “Voted to dismiss the Rev. Daniel Barber from the rectorship.” April 19, 1819, called the Rev. James B. Howe to the rectorship, on a salary of seven hundred dollars.

Mr. Barber remained with his son, Virgil H., a few years, and then went to Connecticut, from there to Georgetown, D. C., where his daughter-in-law and two granddaughters were in a convent, and died at Saint Inigoes, Md., in 1834, at the age of seventy-eight years.

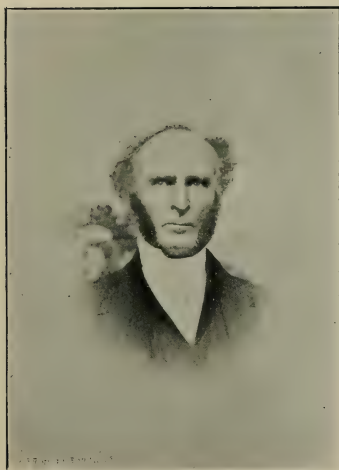
The building nearly opposite Union church, intended for a church, school, and dwelling, erected by Virgil H. Barber, with the aid of means furnished by Catholic friends in Canada, was begun in 1823, and completed a few years later. There services were held regularly on the Sabbath, and during the week a school, which was quite largely attended by sons of his father's former parishioners, and students from distant parts, was kept up for several years, and was occupied by the Catholics for religious services until 1866. Dr. Hubbard says that Virgil H. Barber's efforts here were “without fruits so far as conversions to Romanism were concerned, the only family from this church, I believe, that followed Mr. Barber in his apostacy was that of Mr. Noah Tyler, whose wife was a sister of Mr. Barber. The son of Mr. Tyler, William, became a Roman Catholic bishop, and the daughter, Rosetta, the Lady Superior of a nunnery. Sanford Spaulding, also, who had married an Irish woman, concluded to join his wife, and two ladies by the name of Alden went to the Roman Catholic church.”

“The Rev. James B. Howe, who succeeded Mr. Barber, was born

in Dorchester, Mass. He had been a successful classical teacher in Boston for some years previous to his ordination, which took place not long before his call to this parish. He was recommended by the Rev. Dr. Eaton, the venerable and excellent rector of Christ's Church, Boston. About the time he assumed the rectorship, a large, round, brick building, erected by a sort of ecclesiastical union, in which I believe Universalism was the predominant element, standing on the present site of Trinity church, Claremont village, was purchased as a chapel by Union church, and therein, during the greater part of Mr. Howe's ministry, services were held alternately, one Sunday in this church, and the next in Trinity chapel. Mr. Howe was a man of very different quality from his predecessor. He was truly a gentleman of the old school. Like Bishop Griswold, he continued to wear, as long as he lived, the long stockings and short clothes of the olden time. He was open, frank, hearty, courteous, sincere, true to his convictions of duty, earnest in his religious feelings. In short, he was a man to win the confidence and affection of his people. Until the unfortunate strife arose as to the rights and interests between the two parts of the parish, in which, from his position and residence, he was necessarily involved, no parish was more united or more cordially attached to their rector. There may have been individual exceptions, but they were rare. I believe that those who in the heat of controversy were bitterly opposed to him, will now, when these feelings have subsided, be ready to acknowledge his good qualities, his high-minded and noble Christian character. Very soon after he commenced his ministry a large number of persons, headed by Colonel Josiah Stevens, a deacon in the Congregational society, joined this parish. I find the names of over forty men, mostly heads of families, residing in or near Claremont village, enrolled in 1819 among the voters in the parish meeting. The first confirmation during the rectorship, September 14, 1819, numbered forty-six. In 1824 this parish came into possession of a fund amounting to over five thousand five hundred dollars, devised by will of Major Oliver Ashley, one of the original proprietors of the



TRINITY CHURCH.



REV. HENRY S. SMITH.

town. The income of this fund was given for the support of a clergyman of this church. Thus this church, with the Ashley fund and the income of church lands, was provided with the means of abundant self-support, amounting to more than eight hundred dollars."

There were local and other causes which finally resulted in a division of the parish. Mr. Howe's connection with the controversy which preceded the division was such that the last years of his rectorship were made very unpleasant for him, and unprofitable for the church. He was dismissed peremptorily by the majority, who sympathized with the western portion of the parish, because they supposed him to sympathize wholly with the village portion, and, after a hearing before the standing committee of the diocese, he was advised, on certain conditions, to resign. A new parish was formed in the village, and the Rev. Henry S. Smith was called as assistant to the rector of Union church parish, and began his services there after Easter in 1838, officiating alternately there and in Trinity church, Cornish, and so continued four years. After the resignation of Mr. Howe, Mr. Smith was elected rector of Union church, which he held twenty-nine years, ending in 1871. He resigned on account of his age.

Rev. W. B. T. Smith, son of the Rev. Henry S. Smith, was rector from June 23, 1872, to June 23, 1876. Rev. Isaac G. Hubbard, D. D., was rector from October, 1876, until his death, March 30, 1878. Rev. W. B. T. Smith was again rector from 1880 until November 16, 1884. Rev. W. W. Campbell was rector from June, 1885, to July 1, 1888. Rev. Joseph G. Ticknor became rector June 1, 1889.

TRINITY CHURCH.

The subject of a division of Union parish, and the establishment of a church at the village having been agitated for some time, at a special meeting at Union church, August 26, 1843, it was "Voted that the wardens are hereby authorized and directed in the name of Union church, to convey by assignment of lease or otherwise, all the right, title and interest of Union church, and all privileges

and appurtenances thereof, to Trinity church in Claremont, in pursuance of an article in the warrant."

On September 20, 1843, the parish of Trinity church, Claremont, was duly organized. Thirty-seven gentlemen, at that time, signed the articles of association; others signed at later dates. September 30, of the same year, having adopted a code of by-laws, the parish proceeded to elect the following officers; James P. Brewer, clerk; Charles M. Bingham and Lewis Perry, wardens; Philander C. Freeman, James M. Gates, Josiah Richards, David W. Dexter, and Charles Mitchell, vestrymen; John W. Tappan, treasurer; Thomas Leland, delegate to the special convention of the diocese, at Concord, October 4, 1843. It was then "Voted, That the Wardens of this Church procure, if they think practicable, from Union church, a conveyance of Trinity Chapel and the land and all the appurtenances belonging to the same, to Trinity church." April 8, 1844, P. C. Freeman was appointed by the parish meeting "an agent to attend to the transfer of Trinity Church, from the members of Union Church, Claremont, N. H." The transfer was made prior to June 26, 1844.

According to the "History of the Eastern Diocese," Trinity church was received into union with the Diocese of New Hampshire, at the special convention at Concord, October 4, 1843, and its delegates took part in the election of the Rev. Carlton Chase, D. D., bishop.

The Rev. Eleazer A. Greenleaf officiated at Trinity church from November, 1843, to Easter, 1844. On December 30, 1843, at a special meeting of the parish of Trinity church, the following resolution was offered by Thomas Leland, Esq., and was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, As the sense of this Society, that the Wardens and Vestry of this parish be instructed to invite the Rev. Carlton Chase, D. D., to become Rector of said parish, and to make such contract for his salary as they may think for the best interest of the Society. And, in case he accepts of such a call, to make all other arrangements proper for raising means for his salary, and for his institution as rector."

Dr. Chase accepted the rectorship of Trinity church, and entered

upon its duties at Easter, 1844. His salary from the parish was five hundred dollars. At the annual convention in June, 1844, he reported sixty families, three baptisms and eighty-four communicants.

The old Trinity chapel, after having been used for the church service thirty-four years, was taken down in the early part of 1852. The corner-stone of the present edifice, on the same site, was laid on June 16, 1852, by Bishop Chase, assisted by the Rev. Henry S. Smith, rector of Union church, Claremont, and the Rev. Marcellus A. Herrick, rector of St. James church, Woodstock, Vt. Under the corner-stone the following-named articles were deposited:

1. Printed copies of the journals of the diocese of New Hampshire from 1843 to 1851, inclusive.

2. A list of the communicants of Trinity church from its organization in September, 1843, to June, 1852—the whole number being one hundred and seventy-two.

3. One number each of three religious newspapers published severally on or near the twelfth of June, 1852, to wit: The "Churchman," "The Christian Witness and Advocate," and "The Calendar."

4. One number each of the newspapers published in Claremont village—the "National Eagle," and the "Northern Advocate."

5. A declaration, of which the following is a copy: "I, Carlton Chase, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of New Hampshire, in the fifty-ninth year of my age, and in the eighth year of my episcopate—Millard Fillmore being President of the United States, and Noah Martin being Governor of New Hampshire—this sixteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, lay this corner-stone of Trinity Church, and with my own hand make this deposite."

6. A schedule of donations from churches and individuals from abroad, to aid in the erecting of Trinity church.

7. An account of the organization of the parish, with a list of officers for the year 1852. Also, the names of the architects, Messrs. Wills & Dudley, of the city of New York; of the builders, Messrs. Washburn & Nichols, of Albany, N. Y.; of the building

committee, Messrs. Charles M. Bingham, Lewis Perry, Charles F. Long, and Alvah Stevens.

* 8. A paper containing the names of subscribers and donors to the building fund, and stating generally the terms of the contract for erection.

The chancel window was the gift of All Saints Church, New York. The cost of this church edifice was about seven thousand dollars. Additions and alterations since made have augmented considerably that sum. It was duly consecrated by Bishop Chase, in the presence of the convention of the diocese, May 25, 1853.

Bishop Chase resigned the rectorship of this church June first, 1863, as follows :

DIocese OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

To the Wardens and Vestry of Trinity Church :

DEAR BRETHREN,—Proceedings in the late Convention, by which the Diocese assures my full support, and solicits for itself my undivided cares and labors, make it my duty to resign the Rectorship of your Church. This I beg leave now to do. And in doing it, I assure you, Brethren, that my connection of nineteen years with Trinity Church has afforded me innumerable occasions of happy and grateful remembrance. As your Bishop I shall still be in your service, and shall be most happy at all times to do what I can for Trinity church.

With much affection and respect,

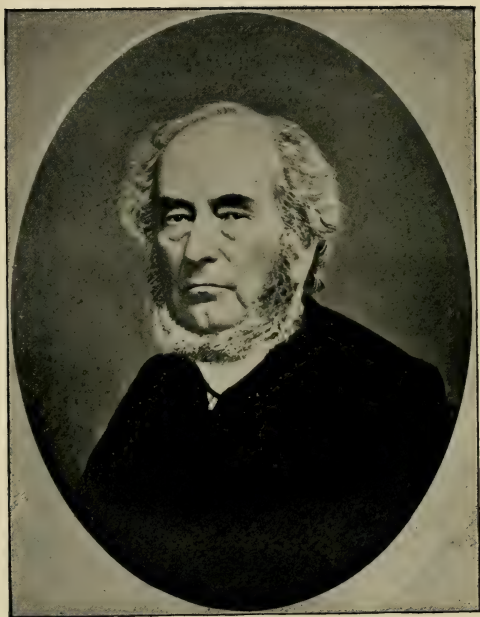
Yours in most holy bonds,

CARLTON CHASE.

Bishop Chase died on the eighteenth of January, 1870, at the age of seventy-six years.

At an adjourned meeting of the members of Trinity Church corporation, June 22, 1863, it was "Voted that the Wardens and Vestry be authorized to tender the Rev. John Milton Peck, of Warren, R. I., an invitation to officiate in this church as Pastor one year for the consideration of 800 Dollars as Salary." Mr. Peck accepted this invitation, and entered on his duties August 2, 1863. Subsequently his salary was increased to one thousand dollars and the use of the rectory. He resigned in June, 1867. Mr. Peck reported to the committee in June, 1867, twelve baptisms, twenty confirmations and one hundred and sixty communicants.

Mr. Peck was subsequently rector of Trinity church, Rutland,



RT. REV. CARLTON CHASE, D. D.

Vt., and of other parishes. He died at Longwood, Mass., July 25, 1890.

On the first of August, 1867, the Rev. Isaac G. Hubbard, D. D., took charge of Trinity church. To the convention of 1868, Dr. Hubbard reported ten baptisms, eleven confirmations, two hundred and one communicants, and one hundred Sunday-school scholars.

In 1871 the parish sold its rectory for three thousand dollars, and purchased the Dr. Robert Gleason house and grounds adjoining the church lot, for four thousand five hundred dollars. In 1884 the old buildings on this lot were sold for about one hundred and fifty dollars, to be removed, preparatory to building new.

In September, 1866, George G. and Lemuel N. Ide, brothers, presented to Trinity church a bell weighing one thousand and fifty-seven pounds, and costing, with mountings, etc., five hundred and thirty-one dollars and sixty-two cents, "for religious and church uses only."

The following explains itself:

CLAREMONT, N. H., Dec. 19, 1871.

To the Rector, Wardens, and Vestry of Trinity Church:

Gentlemen,—I have had prepared a Memorial Tablet in memory of Rt. Rev. Carlton Chase, D. D., our late worthy Bishop and Rector, which I herewith offer for your acceptance, to be placed in the chancel of the Church.

Very truly your associate in the Vestry,

GEO. L. BALCOM.

Dr. Hubbard, on account of ill health, was granted a vacation, his place being supplied by the society, and went to Europe, his expenses being paid by contributions of members of his parish and others.

By reason of continued ill health, Dr. Hubbard resigned his rectorship March 31, 1875, to take effect the first of the following May. The Rev. C. R. Batchelder, Rev. Mr. Pearson, and others supplied until the Rev. Henry Ferguson was called and commenced his labors as rector the 3d of March, 1878. On account of the poor health of Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. Ferguson resigned in December, 1880. The Rev. Charles S. Hale was called, and

commenced his rectorship at Easter, 1881. He resigned March 9, 1885, his resignation to take effect after Trinity Sunday, May 31, 1885. The present rector, the Rev. James B. Goodrich, commenced his labors the following October.

In February, 1882, a new organ was placed in the church, at an expense of \$3,150. In 1884 a choir-room was added to the church, which, with furnishings, cost \$1,375. A chancel choir of men and boys was organized in February, 1882. In August, 1884, a legacy of \$8,000 was received from the estate of Mrs. Carrie, widow of Frank Evans, of Boston, with which to build a rectory for Trinity parish, which was completed in 1885. The number of communicants in October, 1893, was 185. The officers for that year were, Henry Judkins and Charles H. Long, wardens; Charles H. Weed, Herman Holt, Harry C. Fay, Isaac H. Long, and George A. Briggs, vestrymen; Frank P. Vogl, clerk.



BAPTIST CHURCH.

CHAPTER IX.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

In 1785 a Baptist society was formed in Claremont. There was no stated preaching, however, until the following year, when Rev. John Pickens was ordained. The formation of this new religious society increased the bitterness of feeling against the ministerial tax system. The members of the new society refused to conform to the requisitions of the law, pleading that they were of a different denomination from the original church organization.

The town records show that on September 6, 1785, "The Inhabitants of the Town of Claremont assembled at the dwelling-house of Mr. Ebenezer Rice in s'd Town," and "Voted on the fourth article in the warning that those people that call themselves Baptists pay no more taxes to the Congregational order for the fewer."

This secured from taxation, by the terms of the law, such persons as were conscientiously of a different persuasion, and attended constantly public religious worship on the Lord's day.

In July, 1776, a church of seventeen members was constituted and recognized. Mr. Pickens remained but a few months, under whose ministry the society flourished. In the Manual of this church, published in 1884, it is stated that after the removal of Mr. Pickens, from various causes the church "became extinct in a few years." In 1815 the Baptists, Methodists, and Universalists united and built a meeting-house on the spot where Trinity church now stands; and in 1821 the Baptists and Universalists sold their respective shares to the Episcopalians, and the building was made over, called Trinity chapel, and was occupied as a

place of worship by the latter denomination until 1852, when it was taken down to make room for Trinity church. In the fall of 1820, Rev. Isaac Kimball labored three months as a Baptist missionary in Claremont. In January, 1821, the scattered members were brought together, and a church of seventeen members was constituted. The names of these members were as follows: Joseph Cummings, Thomas Warner, Ezra Smith, Jesse Bunnel, Mehitabel Dodge, Milly Bunnel, Eunice Smith, Prudence Sweet, Betsey Bunnel, Ruth Bond, Prudence Richards, Hannah Cummings, Betsey Patrick, Lydia Wilkins, Sally Draper, Mehitabel Bunnel, Charlotte Petty.

Under Mr. Kimball's labors the church membership increased to fifty-four. The six following years the church was without a pastor and worshiped in a hall connected with Clark's tavern, on the north side of Sugar river. Notwithstanding the disadvantages endured in this time, there was an accession of several men of standing and wealth. In 1827 the First Baptist Society was formed, and a chapel was built on the east side of High street, which was occupied six years.

In January, 1829, the Rev. Leonard Tracy was settled as the first pastor of the church, and his connection with it continued eight years, during which the Manual, published in 1884, from which much information is derived, says "the foundations of much of its future prosperity were laid." In 1833-34, encouraged by the growth of the church and society, a lot at the junction of Main and Central streets, where their handsome house of worship now stands, was purchased, and the erection of the building was commenced, which was completed and dedicated in November, 1834.

The Rev. Darwin H. Ranney succeeded Mr. Tracy, and began his labors in March, 1838, and continued them until September, 1839, after which the pastorate was vacant until September, 1840, when Rev. J. M. Graves became pastor. He held the office about three years, during which it is recorded that "the church gained in strength and efficiency, although it did not increase in members."

The Rev. William B. Jacobs succeeded to the pastorate in November, 1843, and "filled the office with fidelity for about three years." His successor was Rev. Thomas G. Wright, who began his labors in July, 1847. "Though the number of members decreased during this period, yet the character of the church was greatly improved, and a foundation was laid for future success. Some long standing difficulties were settled, disorderly members were removed, and the body became more homogeneous and harmonious." He closed his labors with this church in June, 1851.

The Rev. Oliver Ayer was settled in July, 1851. "His pastorate was the longest the church has yet enjoyed, — thirteen years, — and was blessed with seasons of refreshing from on high. The year 1858 was especially memorable in the number of accessions by baptism." Mr. Ayer, though not a noisy or very attractive preacher to the generality of hearers, was a man of culture and refinement; his sermons were finished, sound, and logical, setting forth in no questionable terms his belief in the doctrines he preached. No one who heard him could doubt his sincerity; and no one who knew him, whether they subscribed to his peculiar doctrines or not, could fail to respect him as a citizen and clergyman. Mr. Ayer was settled as pastor at Groton, Mass., for several years, but by reason of age and infirmities is now retired and lives at Providence, R. I.

In October, 1864, Francis W. Towle was called to the pastorate of this church, and ordained the following month. "During his pastorate the church enjoyed steady growth in number and resources. Early in 1872 the society began the work of enlarging and repairing its house of worship. A new vestibule, tower, and chapel were built, the interior of the main house remodeled, refurnished, and frescoed. The whole cost of the repairs exceeded nine thousand five hundred dollars. The service of dedication was held January 2, 1873." Mr. Towle resigned in July, 1873, and became professor in Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y. From there he went to Concord, Mass., where he died in 1892.

Charles A. Pidcock served as supply from October, 1873, became pastor in March, 1874, and was ordained the same month.

His pastorate extended to July, 1877, and "was characterized by revival spirit and work, and by numerous accessions to the church." Mr. Piddock is now editor and proprietor of the "Christian Secretary," Hartford, Conn.

Rev. Joseph S. Swaim was called to the pastorate in October, 1877, and having been ordained in Cambridge, Mass., "continued his labors until February, 1883, the church during this time being united and prosperous and steadily increasing in numbers." Mr. Swaim is now pastor of the First Baptist church, New Bedford, Mass.

Rev. T. G. Cass was next called, and began his labors as pastor in April, 1883, and resigned and was dismissed March 27, 1885. He was succeeded by Rev. Joseph H. Robbins, who was settled June 7, 1885. Mr. Cass is pastor of a church at Norwich, N. Y.

The Rev. Joseph H. Robbins succeeded Mr. Cass, was dismissed in August, 1889, and is now pastor of the Baptist church at Chester, Vt.

The Rev. O. C. Sargent was recognized as pastor on October 20, 1889.

The number of members of this church in 1893 was 323; the whole number since its organization, 1,119.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Many of the following facts are gathered from a "Historical Sketch," by the Rev. M. V. B. Knox, then pastor, published in 1892:

The date of the first preaching of Methodism in Claremont, probably cannot at this distant period be definitely fixed, but it was undoubtedly between the years of 1795 and 1798. One authority states that the Rev. Mr. Daniels, the first Methodist preacher who died in New England and was buried in the adjoining town of Unity, preached the first sermon here. Another statement is, that the eccentric Lorenzo Dow was the first to preach here, when he was nineteen years old, which would fix the date as 1796, he having been born in 1777. The statement is that Mr. Dow first preached in the neighborhood known as



METHODIST CHURCH, CLAREMONT.

Puckershire. It is known that in the winter of 1798 Lorenzo Dow preached once in four weeks in what is called the Green Mountain district, and that his labors resulted in some conversions and the formation of a class at the house of Eliphalet Robertson, who sometimes acted as leader. Dow's eccentricities were finally thought unbearable, and "he was advised to leave the town, which he did in quite a characteristic manner. Riding to its line, with thoughts and maledictions the results of which it may be impossible to tell, and the nature of which the last day alone may reveal, he dismounted, and, rapping his shoes together, shook the dust of Claremont off them, solemnly declaring that he should never enter the town more until solicited by those who were anxious for his labors as a minister of the Lord Jesus Christ. Never being invited he never did return, and his testimony thus feelingly given still remains."

The first organized Methodism in Claremont was a class formed of those who were converted under the labors of Mr. Dow, in the Green Mountain district. The leader was Eliakim Stevens. In 1801 Claremont was included in the new circuit of Hanover. A quarterly meeting is reported in Claremont May 7, 1801, connected with which were nine baptisms. In 1802 the membership in Claremont consisted of Eliakim Stevens, Prudence Stevens, Eliphalet Robertson, Mary Robertson, Susanna Stevens, John Amidon, Dorcas Tolman, Susanna Stoddard, Cynthia Fiske, Hezekiah Mills, Phebe Farrington, Amos Stoddard and Betsey Howell.

Under Rev. Elijah Willard's preaching a revival of religion occurred at Draper Corner, several families being converted. Mrs. Moore, an influential lady, encouraged the work by opening her house to meetings. She became a Methodist, as also her daughter Ethana, afterwards the wife and widow of Rev. Caleb Dustin. A class was formed under the leadership of Jacob Smith, of Unity, a local preacher.

In 1806 Rev. Caleb Dustin labored here successfully. From this time up to 1815 the Methodists held their meetings at private houses, and wherever else they could find accommodations. In

that year the Methodists, Universalists, and Baptists united and erected a meeting-house on the spot where Trinity church now stands. During the year 1821 the Baptists and Universalists, who had owned and occupied this meeting-house jointly with the Methodists, sold their shares to the Episcopalians, who at once put the house under alterations and repairs. This was a great disappointment and inconvenience to the Methodists, as the Episcopalians, owning two thirds—a controlling interest—refused its occupancy to the Methodists for their fourth quarterly meeting, which was appointed for the eighteenth of August. As the day approached, Mr. Daniel Chase, a Universalist, who kept what has latterly been known as the Sullivan House, tendered the use of a large new horse-barn, which he had just finished, for the meeting, and his dance-hall for the love-feast, which was accepted.

After this meetings were held for a time at Draper Corner; then in an old, red cabinet shop at the north side of the Upper Bridge, on Washington street, and finally in the hall of the “Old Clark Tavern,” on North street, which was occupied about two years. “In this hall Wilbur Fisk and other able, godly men preached the word.”

In 1826 the Methodists of Claremont undertook to build for themselves a meeting-house, and in quarterly conference, held January 4, it was “voted to raise a committee of three to estimate the sum and obtain subscriptions to build a meeting-house in Claremont.” Nathan Howard, Thomas Davis, and Eli Draper were appointed said committee. Eliakim Stevens, Nathan Howard, Thomas Davis, Asa Dinsmore, and Eli Draper were constituted trustees. The enterprise was at once begun.

A subscription paper, dated January 26, 1826, and headed as follows, was circulated :

Whereas, it is the duty of all that have means and opportunities to promote the public worship of Almighty God, and, whereas, the Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Claremont, N. H., labors under many inconveniences and embarrassments for want of a house of public worship, therefore we, the subscribers, promise to pay the sum set against our names, respectively, to the said Methodist Society, or a committee which they shall appoint, to be by them appropriated for the erecting a free house of public worship in or near the

village, in said Claremont, of such dimensions as shall by them be judged suitable, and upon such principles as shall accord with the discipline and usages of their church.

At an adjourned meeting held January 26, 1826, the following board of officers was chosen: Eliakim Stevens, president; Nathan Howard, secretary; Thomas Davis, treasurer and agent; Asa Dinsmore, Nathan Howard, Eliakim Stevens, Thomas Davis, Harvey McLaughlin, trustees. At this meeting the society "voted to proceed to build a chapel for public worship," and that "Thomas Davis, Eliakim Stevens, and Nathan Howard be a committee, whose duty it shall be to purchase a site for and superintend the building of said chapel."

Mr. Austin Tyler, a man of no particular denominational affinities, magnanimously offered them a very eligible site on Sullivan street, as a gift, which was gratefully accepted. "When the timber was collected, the brethren, desirous of securing the blessing of God upon their humble effort, solicited the services of the Rev. Mr. Nye, the Congregational preacher, as their own was too remote on other parts of the circuit to be conveniently called. Mr. Nye met them in the lot containing the scattered materials for the chapel, and solemnly invoked the divine aid on the workers and work." The meeting-house was raised, partly finished, and occupied for service through the summer season in this condition, the congregation sitting on rough seats, men on one side of the house, women on the other, while the carpenter's bench made the minister's pulpit. The house was finally completed and dedicated in December, 1829, the sermon being preached by Rev. B. R. Hoyt.

The official members of Claremont voted, in 1833, a request to be separated from the other places, and constituted a separate appointment. At a quarterly conference held at Unity, June 29, 1833, it was "voted that Charlestown and Claremont become stations." But the quarterly conference included Unity, Claremont, and Charlestown until the conference year of 1835-36.

At the first quarterly conference the new station had formed itself into a missionary society. The first stationed preacher was

C. W. Levings, but matters were not prosperous, and, at the quarterly conference of June 25, 1836, his dismission from the charge, at his own request, was assented to, and he left.

John Jones, who followed Mr. Levings, "was successful in his work, but was greatly impeded by a long course of sickness. The people helped him in a characteristic manner. To meet the expenses of his illness, the sum of seventy-three dollars and eighteen cents was raised, over and above his regular salary, and awarded him as a gift — this being the whole amount of expenses incurred by his sickness. He reported one hundred and nineteen members."

The next year Moses Chase was the preacher, "and the place was favored with a revival of great power. So many were the additions that he reported the membership at two hundred and twenty-one."

At the annual meeting of the society, September 4, 1837, "Charles H. Mann, Erastus Clark, and Frederick A. Henry were made a committee to see how a house-lot could be bought and a parsonage-house built." An adjourned meeting, held September 16, of the same year, "Voted to proceed in the building of a house as soon as four hundred dollars should be raised." This sum was soon pledged, and Samuel Tutherly, William Proctor, and Frederick A. Henry were appointed a building committee. It was found necessary to enlarge the meeting-house, and it was decided to abandon the parsonage project for that time.

The quarterly conference, in January, 1838, resolved itself into a domestic missionary society, auxiliary to the Domestic Missionary Society of New Hampshire. In that year Rev. William Hatch succeeded Mr. Chase in the pastorate. The quarterly conference, in May, "Resolved, in the opinion of the quarterly conference, that our discipline prohibits the use of intoxicating liquors, except as a medicine, and that no person ought to be received into the church unless he will live up to this rule." The same Conference, in April, 1839, resolved :

1. That in our opinion the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage is sin.
2. That if any member of our church in this place shall be guilty of so doing, such member or members ought to be dealt with according to the rules of discipline, unless speedy reformation renders it unnecessary.

Rev. James M. Fuller, in 1839, succeeded Mr. Hatch, and, at the close of the first year, reported a Sunday school, with twenty-four officers and teachers, one hundred and eleven scholars, and three hundred volumes in the library.

Mr. Fuller stayed two years, and reported the number of members of the church at two hundred and one. He was succeeded by Rev. Eleazer Smith.

About this time the Second Advent, or Miller excitement, manifested itself, threatening the interests of the church. In a quarterly conference, April 15, 1843, it was "Voted that those brethren who sustain meetings abroad are requested to refrain; if not, they are invited respectfully to withdraw from the church," and G. W. Wilson, E. Clark, A. M. Billings, and others immediately withdrew. At the close of his second year Mr. Smith reported two hundred and ninety members of the church.

The New Hampshire Annual Conference—then including Vermont as well as this state—met at Claremont for the first time, in June, 1843. The public services were held in the town hall. "On the Sabbath an immense audience assembled, filling not only the town hall, but the grounds about it. The venerable Bishop Waugh, standing on a platform erected for that purpose at the south door, proclaimed with masterly effect, in behalf of the ministry, 'We preach not ourselves, but Christ Jesus the Lord.'"

Mr. Smith was succeeded in 1843 by Rev. Elihu Scott. "His first year's pastorate was greatly injured by the desolating influence of Millerism, defections in the membership multiplying so that he reported but one hundred and eighty members at the close of that year." At the end of his second year, Millerism having collapsed, Mr. Scott reported two hundred members of the church.

At the close of Mr. Scott's term, the quarterly conference, having tested the station system, "Voted to request the bishop to form Claremont station into a circuit, by adding one or more towns, and to send two or more preachers." But the experience of a year or two under this plan reversed the request, and Claremont has since remained a station.

In 1845 Rev. Silas Quimby succeeded Mr. Scott, and at the end of the year reported the membership at two hundred and thirty-three. Rev. Justin Spaulding succeeded Mr. Quimby, remaining one year, and was succeeded by Rev. Jacob Stevens, in 1847, remaining on the charge about three quarters of the year, when he retired on account of poor health, and the year was filled out by Rev. Matthew Newhall, a supernumerary preacher. This year the quarterly conference "Voted to adopt a number of resolutions against the circus soon to be exhibited in this place." It also voted to admit "a seraphim in the gallery."

Rev. Joseph C. Cromack was the next preacher. During his pastorate the church bought the house on Pleasant street, now owned by Dr. F. C. Wilkinson, for a parsonage. In 1850 Rev. Lewis Howard succeeded Mr. Cromack, and in 1851 the quarterly conference ordered twenty-five dollars to be "paid to Jonathan Miner for leading the singing." On February 23, 1852, the society "Voted to build a new meeting-house, and that Samuel Tutherly be a committee to obtain subscriptions." Plans for the house were presented and adopted, and, at a meeting on March 6, it was "Voted that the rent of pews go toward the preaching," and at another meeting, a week later, "Thomas Sanford, Samuel Tutherly, and James Sperry were made a committee to dispose of the old meeting-house and lot, purchase a new lot, raise subscriptions, and build a new meeting-house." This committee was also authorized to sell the parsonage, and the trustees were directed to hold the funds arising from that sale until they could build or purchase another, which was to be done within six years. "The trustees were also authorized to use the money arising from the sale of the parsonage in the new church, with the interest of it to go for house-rent for the preacher." Frederick A. Henry and Ebenezer E. Bailey were added to the building committee; subscriptions to the amount of \$2,484.50 were soon obtained; the old meeting-house was sold for \$650, and the parsonage for \$1,191; a new church lot was purchased on Central street; a new meeting-house was erected, which, with furnishings, cost \$5,601.76. The new "church was dedicated to the ser-

vice of Almighty God, January, 25, 1853, by Bishop Osmon C. Baker." During the building of the new meeting-house, and up to 1854, Rev. John McLaughlin was the preacher. The membership at the close of his pastorate numbered two hundred and eighty-one.

Mr. McLaughlin was succeeded by Rev. Frederick A. Hewes, whose pastorate, for two years, was quite successful, and the church and society were strong and prosperous. The second session of the New Hampshire conference was held in Claremont, in May, 1856, presided over by Bishop E. S. Janes. The conference sermon was delivered by Rev. Elihu Scott, a former pastor. Rev. W. F. Evans succeeded to the pastorate in 1856. During his pastorate the debt that had remained on the church since its dedication was fully paid.

Mr. Evans was succeeded, in 1858, by Rev. O. H. Jasper, D. D. a popular and powerful preacher, during whose pastorate of two years much good was accomplished. In 1860, Rev. R. S. Stubbs took the place of Mr. Jasper. At the annual meeting of the society, 1860, it was voted that the church be lighted with gas, and "Eli Smith was requested to furnish and take charge of singing, at his discretion, either in the gallery or in the congregation." In 1862, Mr. Stubbs was succeeded by Rev. H. H. Hartwell. During his first year the Sunday school increased from two hundred to two hundred and ninety-two, and the Sunday school library numbered over a thousand volumes. The membership at the close of his second year was reported at three hundred and twenty-four. Rev. S. G. Kellogg followed Mr. Hartwell in 1864. He preached here three years, in which time he preached three hundred and eighty sermons, attended sixty-nine funerals, and baptized eighty-one persons.

In 1867, Mr. Kellogg was succeeded by Rev. D. C. Babcock. After a few months' service, he accepted the secretaryship of the New Hampshire State Temperance League, and Rev. C. W. Mellen supplied the remainder of the year. In 1868 Rev. S. P. Heath came and remained here two years, which "were crowned with substan-

tial success." Following Mr. Heath came Rev. H. L. Kelsey, in 1870. During the years 1870 and 1871, a new, handsome two-story parsonage house was built on a lot adjoining the meeting-house lot, on Central street, under the direction of Hon. C. H. Eastman, chairman of the board of trustees, assisted by Mr. Kelsey. The job was contracted to George H. Stevens for two thousand seven hundred dollars for house, barn, and well. On the completion of the job, Mr. Stevens was paid something in addition for extra work. The ladies of the church furnished the new house with carpets, stoves, tables, etc.

In 1873, Rev. N. M. Bailey succeeded Mr. Kelsey, and continued here for two years, with marked success. During his pastorate "it appears that two women were elected on the board of stewards,—Mrs. Ann Perkins and Mrs. Melissa Fitch. They served five years, resigning in 1879, in spite of all efforts to retain them." In 1875 Rev. E. R. Wilkins came in place of Mr. Bailey. "During his pastorate of three years, the people were pleased with him, and he with the people. His indefatigable pastoral labors were greatly appreciated." In 1878, Rev. Daniel Stevenson, D. D., succeeded Mr. Wilkins. "His sermons were of a high order." In the summer of 1879 he resigned his charge, and accepted a re-transfer to the Kentucky conference, from which he had come to the New Hampshire conference, four years before. He entered on the presidency of Augusta Seminary and Female College. Rev. M. V. B. Knox, of the South Kansas Conference, who was recuperating in northern Vermont, was secured to fill out the remainder of the year. During the year 1879, Mrs. Julia A. D. Eastman, widow of Hon. C. H. Eastman, to carry out an expressed wish of her husband, donated the money—one thousand five hundred dollars—to erect a memorial chapel, sixty-one by thirty-nine feet, and paid for carpet and other furnishings, at a cost of about two hundred and fifty dollars more. It joins the church on the northeast corner, and contains a vestry capable of seating two hundred and fifty people, large parlor, library, and vestibule. It was dedicated December 22, 1880, by Presiding Elder George J. Judkins.

In 1881 the annual conference was again held in Claremont, meeting April 20. "Bishop Thomas Bowman presided with marked ability and success." Mr. Knox continued his pastorate until 1882, and was succeeded by Rev. Henry Dorr. During his first year here Mr. Dorr met with a serious accident. He was thrown from his carriage, injuring his ankle so badly as to render amputation between the knee and foot necessary. He died in 1894. In 1885 Rev. G. M. Curl succeed Mr. Dorr three years; Rev. D. C. Babcock, two years; Rev. A. C. Coult, one year. Mr. Coult's health was not equal to the requirements of so large a parish, and he was therefore, at his own request, relieved, after one year's service. He was succeeded in 1891 by the Rev. Charles U. Dunning, the present pastor. The number of members in October, 1893, was 330.

ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS OF THE CHURCH BUILDING.

Alterations, improvements, and repairs of the church building had been contemplated for some years. In the summer of 1891, Hira R. Beckwith, having been employed for the purpose, submitted plans and specifications for the changes desired, and they were adopted by the board of trustees, consisting of Ira Colby, O. B. Way, D. W. Johnson, G. W. Holden, and Milton Silsby, who estimated that at least four thousand dollars would be required to carry out the plans. The trustees, assisted by the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Dunning, at once set about raising that sum by voluntary contributions. In a very few days more than that amount had been pledged, and George T. Stockwell was employed to superintend the mechanical part of the work, which was begun on the twenty-third day of September, and completed, including repairs of the chapel, slating and painting the parsonage buildings, and placing a fine toned bell, weighing near nineteen hundred pounds, in the belfry, on the twenty-sixth day of January, 1892. The whole cost of these alterations, improvements, repairs, and new furnishings was some more than eight thousand dollars. Of this sum the ladies of the society contributed nine hundred and sixty-one dollars, which included the price paid for a piano placed in the chapel.

On the 27th of January, 1892, the church building was re-dedicated with appropriate exercises. A sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. J. W. Hamilton, of Boston, and the declaration of dedication was made by the presiding elder, the Rev. O. S. Baketel.

The sixty-fifth annual Methodist conference was held in Claremont, commencing April 10, 1894, presided over by Bishop Cyrus D. Foss.

JUNCTION CAMP-MEETING GROUNDS.

In 1871 the subject of securing permanent camp-meeting grounds for the Claremont, N. H., and Springfield, Vt., Methodist conference districts, began to be agitated. A preliminary meeting of committees of those districts was held at Dr. O. B. Way's office in Claremont, on January 2, 1872. Rev. James Pike was chosen chairman, and Dr. Way, secretary. A camp-meeting convention, consisting of all the preachers of the two districts, and one layman from each charge, was held at Claremont Junction, June 2, 1872. Rev. James Pike was chosen chairman; Rev. P. Wallingford, secretary, and Rev. J. H. Hillman assistant secretary. Grounds of William Ellis, William Jones, and D. Cauty near the Sullivan and Concord & Claremont railroad junction, were purchased.

The first permanent officers consisted of the following gentlemen: President, Rev. James Pike, D. D.; vice president, Rev. J. W. Guernsey; secretary, Rev. Philander Wallingford; treasurer, Dr. O. B. Way; executive committee, H. H. Howe, A. L. Jones, A. C. Davenport, Rev. H. W. Worthen, Rev. H. L. Kelsey. The first camp-meeting was held there the last week in September, 1873. The ground had been cleared of trees and other obstructions, seats built, a preachers' stand erected, and several sizable cottages were put up by societies and individuals. Good water has been brought to the grounds, and other improvements have been made from year to year, so that it is quite an attractive place. Camp-meetings have been held there each year since 1873.

In 1893 camp-meeting was held from the twenty-second to the twenty-ninth of August, and was largely attended. The presiding



UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

elders were O. S. Baketel of the Claremont, and L. L. Beeman of the Springfield district. The names of these were changed in 1893, — the Claremont to Manchester district, and Springfield to Montpelier district.

During this camp-meeting officers for the ensuing year were chosen, as follows: Rev. O. S. Baketel, of Portsmouth, president; Rev. L. L. Beeman, of Windsor, Vt., vice president; F. P. Ball of Bellows Falls, Vt., secretary; George W. Stevens, of Claremont, treasurer and superintendent of the grounds; George H. Fairbanks, of Newport, H. F. Wyman, of Springfield, Vt., L. F. Quimby, of Unity, J. C. Chadwick, of Brattleboro, Vt., G. H. Perkins, of Antrim, and Rev. Elihu Snow, of White River Junction, Vt., executive committee.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

From a manual prepared by the Rev. Lee S. McCollester, a former pastor, and published in 1885, many of the following facts in relation to the church have been derived:

The object of the formation of this church is the cultivation of Faith, Hope, and Charity in our own hearts; the diffusion of gospel truth and light among our fellow-men; and a systematic application of Christianity in our daily life.

There must have been some kind of an organization of the Universalists in Claremont as early as 1815, because in that year the Universalists united with the Baptists and Methodists and built a meeting-house, which was known for many years, and until it was taken down in 1852, to make a place for the erection of Trinity church, as the "old round brick church." The manual says:

There was occasional Universalist preaching in Claremont as early as 1824, by such eminent clergymen as Revs. Russell Streeter, Otis Skinner, Samuel Willis, Samuel C. Loveland, John Moore, and others. The services were then and for several succeeding years held in the hall of what is now the Sullivan House, and even after Rev. W. S. Balch became settled pastor, in April, 1832, this hall was the regular place of worship until the completion and dedication of the church.

At the annual town meeting in 1832,

Voted, on motion of Mr. Abel Wheeler, that the First Universalist Society in

Claremont have liberty to build a house for public worship on the Common in the center of the town, near the west line of the burying ground, by paying at the rate of five hundred dollars per acre for the use of the land taken up by said house — place to be designated by the Selectmen.

The dedicatory services took place in the forenoon of the twenty-fourth of October, 1832, and were conducted by the Rev. W. S. Balch, pastor, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. F. F. King, J. Gilman, and John Moore. In the afternoon of the same day the first meeting of the New Hampshire State Convention of Universalists occurred, when an organization was effected, and the convention held sessions the next day.

The first organization of the Universalist church in Claremont took place during the settlement of Mr. Balch, the precise date of which is not known, though it was probably in 1834. In March, 1836, Mr. Balch resigned his pastorate, and the following November was succeeded by the Rev. John G. Adams, who continued here fifteen months.

The Rev. William S. Balch, D. D., was born at Andover, Vt., on April 13, 1806, and died at Elgin, Ill., December 25, 1887. He was the author of the first "Manual or Sunday-school Service Book" used by the Universalists, "Lectures on Language," "Ireland as I saw It," "A Peculiar People," etc. He was an able man and very popular preacher.

In the spring of 1837, during the pastorate of Mr. Adams, a Sunday school was organized, which for many years met only during the warm seasons. In 1861 it began to hold sessions through the whole year, and has so continued without intermission, whether the church had a settled pastor or preaching, or not, and is one of the useful and valued institutions of the town. Hon. H. W. Parker has been superintendent of this Sunday school without interruption, since 1862.

Mr. Adams was a man of marked ability as a preacher and writer. After leaving Claremont he preached at Providence, R. I., Worcester, Mass., and Cincinnati, Ohio. From Ohio he returned to New England, gave up pastoral work, but continued to preach. He was the author of numerous books, was at one time editor of



FROM HIGH STREET IN 1846.

"The Myrtle," and later of the "Sunday School Helper." The last years of his life his home was at Melrose, Mass., where he died May 4, 1887. His son, John Coleman Adams, is an eminent Universalist preacher in Brooklyn, N. Y.

The resignation of Mr. Adams was immediately followed by the settlement of the Rev. John Nichols, who remained here until 1843. In the fall of 1842, under his direction, the Ladies' Samaritan Society was formed and became a permanent organization of the church.

The Rev. R. S. Sanborn followed Mr. Nichols, remained a few months, and was immediately succeeded, in July, 1844, by the Rev. O. H. Tillotson, who remained one year. Rev. Samuel Willis was settled in May, 1845, and remained about five years, during which special attention was given to Sunday-school work and to the perfection of the organization of the church. According to the records, "The form of church government contained in the Universalists' Guide was adopted December 7, 1845, as the constitution of the Universalist church of Claremont." Mr. Willis closed his pastorate in the fall of 1849. For the next few months the pulpit was supplied by Revs. A. A. Miner, O. H. Tillotson, W. S. Balch, and Mr. Clark. Rev. J. D. Pierce was settled in February, 1850, and continued until May, 1855, and for about a year and a half the church was without a regular pastor, the pulpit being supplied by Revs. H. A. Philbrook, S. A. Spencer, and others, and by lay reading.

Rev. Giles Bailey was settled in 1857 and continued until 1860. Rev. Carlos Marston followed in the spring of 1861. Rev. E. S. Foster was pastor from 1863 to 1865, and Rev. Asher Moore from July, 1867, to 1870. For a while Rev. T. Barron preached here and at North Charlestown, half the time at each place, and in the early part of 1871 Rev. Eli Ballou occupied the pulpit.

On May 7, 1871, Rev. C. E. Sawyer, having accepted a call to settle, preached his first sermon as pastor, and on the morning of June 28 of the same year, he, with his young wife and wife's father, Mr. Sylvanus Cushing, of Abington, Mass., was drowned at Ashley's Ferry, in Connecticut river. Mr. Cushing

came here to visit his daughter, who had been but a few weeks married, and on that morning, the skies being bright and the air balmy, Mr. Sawyer took a two-seated, covered carriage, with one horse from a livery stable, and set out with his wife and father-in-law for a drive. They crossed Claremont bridge into Vermont, drove down the river to Weathersfield Bow, and, it is supposed, attempted to ford Connecticut River at Ashley's Ferry, with the sad result above stated. No one saw them enter the river, and no one of the party survived to tell how the distressing calamity happened. It was only left for conjecture. The horse was also drowned.

The following November Rev. S. P. Smith began a pastorate which continued until September, 1873, and was followed in June, 1874, by Rev. Edward Smiley, who remained until March, 1881. During his pastorate special and effective work was done in the Sunday school. Rev. J. M. Johns was pastor from August, 1881, to October, 1883, "and was instrumental in causing the church to be remodeled at an expense of over seven thousand dollars, so that it is now one of the most complete church edifices in the state." The dedicatory services took place August 1, 1883, and were participated in by Drs. A. A. Miner and G. L. Demarest, and Revs. J. M. Johns, E. Smiley, J. Eastwood, and R. T. Polk.

On January 6, 1884, Lee S. McCollester preached here for the first time, and soon after received and accepted a call to settle as pastor. He was then pursuing his theological course, which was not completed until the following June, when he came here and settled permanently. The New Hampshire Universalist Sunday school and state conventions met here on September 29, continued in session until October 2, 1884, and concluded with the ordination of Mr. McCollester, who resigned his pastorate in December, 1888, to accept the pastoral charge of the Church of Our Father, in Detroit, Mich. He was succeeded by Rev. L. O. Williams in July, 1889, who resigned in November, 1892. Rev. Leslie Moor followed Mr. Williams, commencing his pastorate in June, 1893.



ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

The first mass in Claremont, and probably the first in New Hampshire, was celebrated by the Rev. Dr. French of New York, in 1818 — there is no known record of the precise date — at the house of the Rev Daniel Barber, while he was still rector of Union church.

In 1823, the Rev. Virgil H. Barber, a son of the Rev. Daniel, erected a church at the west part of the town, named St. Mary's, in which services were held by the Catholics, conducted by non-resident priests, after the removal of Virgil H. Barber, until 1866.

The Catholic denomination purchased a lot on the north side of Central street, and in 1870, when under the pastorate of the Rev. G. Derome, commenced the erection of a church building. It is of the Gothic style of architecture, brick, with granite trimmings, forty-five feet wide and one hundred and forty-five feet long, with bell tower one hundred and thirty-seven feet high, in which is a peal of three bells, weighing respectively twenty-three hundred, sixteen hundred, and twelve hundred pounds. In the last few years, under the supervision of Father J. P. Finnegan, it has been thoroughly renovated, new pews replacing the old ones, new altars built and set in place, and the whole interior painted in fresco, gas fixtures put in, and the interior woodwork remodeled. This building is complete, and has thus far cost fully thirty thousand dollars.

In 1871 Rev. Mr. Derome was succeeded by Father L. L'Hiver, who in 1872 was replaced by the Rev. M. Goodwin, who remained but four months. The Rev. M. Laporte took charge of the parish in July, 1872, and continued as pastor until November, 1873, when the Rev. Cornelius O'Sullivan was appointed to the place. The Rev. P. J. Finnegan succeeded Mr. O'Sullivan in 1875, and is still in charge of the parish.

LITERARY.

CHAPTER X.

SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES.

Prior to 1780 there were but two school districts in town—one on Town hill and the other near Union church. At the annual town meeting that year it was "Voted to raise thirty Pounds L. M., to be raised as wheat at five shillings pr. Bushel for ye support of schools." In 1781, "Voted and chose Elihu Stevens, Esq., Mr. Josiah Rich, and Lieut. Barna Ellis, a committee to divide the town of Claremont into districts, as they think proper, for the benefit of schools." In 1800 the sum of six hundred dollars was voted for this purpose; in 1810, eight hundred; in 1820, one thousand dollars. At the annual town meeting in 1824, the Rev. Jonathan Nye introduced the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas a prudent and judicious regulation and management of our schools is highly necessary and important for the instruction and benefit of the rising generation as well as for the peace and prosperity of the town, therefore

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to superintend and visit the schools in town, as near their commencement and close as may be convenient, in order that they may be able to judge of the improvement which the scholars shall have made.

Resolved, That if any difficulty shall arise in any school, or any complaint be made respecting the master, or any irregularity be discovered or complained of in either, this committee shall be called in by the master, or agent of the district, and said committee shall have the power, and it shall be their duty, to dismiss the master, or any irregular or unruly scholar, if in their opinion the good of the school or interest of the district require it.

Resolved, That said committee be empowered to direct what books shall be used in the schools. It is not the understanding, however, that the scholars shall be obliged to purchase an entire set of new books at once; but as

fast as new ones are needed, such books shall be procured as the said committee may select, that in process of time there may be an uniformity in all the schools in town.

Resolved, That no agent of the town shall hire any instructor, or continue him or her in the employ of the district, who does not, previous to the commencement of his or her school, or within twenty days from such time, obtain a certificate from said committee of his or her qualifications to instruct—and that his or her moral character is unimpeached.

Resolved, That this committee shall receive such compensation for their services as the prudence and judgment of the selectmen shall consider reasonable, provided that the same do not exceed one dollar per day.

The Rev. Mr. Nye, the Rev. Mr. Howe, and Samuel Fiske were chosen to serve as visiting committee of the schools. At the annual town meeting in 1826 it was voted not to choose school visiting committee. In 1830 it was voted to raise what money the law required for the support of schools.

New school districts were formed from time to time in town, as the increasing population made necessary. For many years preceding 1884 there were nineteen districts, in which were twenty-five schools. By an act of the legislature authorizing the same, in that year the three village districts, Nos. 1, 15, and 17, were consolidated into one, called Union school district. A board of education, consisting of O. B. Way, L. S. Hastings, H. C. Fay, I. D. Hall, E. Vaughan, and C. H. Weed, was chosen. They graded the scholars, and established in the district nine schools—five primary, three intermediate, and one grammar. The money apportioned to this district in 1884 was three thousand three hundred and seventy dollars and eighty cents. In 1886 the school district system was abolished by act of the legislature, and each town was made one district for schooling. At a meeting of the town school district, on March 22, 1886, Edwin Vaughan, Israel D. Hall, and John Bailey were chosen a school board.

Mrs. Harriet E. Tappan, widow of John W. Tappan of Claremont, who died October 3, 1873, left a will in which was this clause:

To the Town of Claremont, in said County of Sullivan, to be Kept Safely invested by said town, and the income thereof paid over annually to the Pru-



STEVENS HIGH SCHOOL.



PARON STEVENS.

dential Committees of the several school districts in said town in proportion to the number of scholars, to be expended by said Committee in their discretion for prizes for best scholarship and to enable indigent scholars to attend the High School in said town.

The amount thus bequeathed and paid over to the town by the executor was thirty thousand and five hundred dollars. This amount has been kept at interest, and the income expended according to the terms of the will. Prudential committees have generally given prizes in money to scholars in their several districts for excellence of scholarship, deportment, and constancy and punctuality of attendance upon school, so that any child, however backward or dull as a scholar, may get a share of this prize money.

In the early days of the settlement of the town, the schools in some of the out or hill districts were quite large—ranging from twenty to sixty scholars—where now in some of them there are next to none, and in others not enough to warrant the employment of a teacher. In the district for many years designated No. 16, at the north side of Green mountain, on the Cat Hole road, early in the present century there were twenty or more scholars, while now it is said that there is not within its limits a child of legal school age, or an inhabited dwelling-house.

STEVENS HIGH SCHOOL.

In the summer of 1866, Paran Stevens of New York city, a son of Josiah Stevens, one of the early inhabitants of Claremont, whose ancestors and relatives spent their lives here, and whose graves are in our cemeteries, proposed to donate the sum of ten thousand dollars to aid in founding a high school, provided that the town would appropriate a like sum for that purpose. In the autumn of that year a town meeting was called to consider and act upon the subject, and the citizens, with great unanimity, voted to accept the donation offered by Mr. Stevens, with the condition named, and voted to raise and appropriate fifteen thousand dollars, which, with the ten thousand dollars from him, was to be used to purchase a lot and erect a school building. Samuel P.

Fiske, George N. Farwell, Nathaniel Tolles, Aurelius Dickinson, and Benjamin P. Gilman were chosen a committee to carry out this object. The homestead lot of the late George B. Upham, corner of Broad and Summer streets, and running back to Middle street, containing nearly two acres, on which was then no building except a small law office which had been for years occupied by Mr. Upham—one of the most eligible and valuable lots in town—was selected for the school building, and purchased of John S. Walker, a son-in-law of Mr. Upham, for the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars. Materials were bought and other preparations made for the speedy erection of a brick high school building forty-four by sixty-four feet on the ground, two stories high, with a French or Mansard roof, which, as completed, is one of the most elegant, substantial, and convenient edifices for the purpose for which it was built in the state. In it are four large school-rooms, large vestibules, basement for furnaces, fuel, etc., and an elegant hall in the upper story, the size of the whole building. The building is ample for the accommodation of two hundred students. When completed, the cost for site, grading, building, furniture, and iron fence was \$27,225.27. It was finished, furnished, and ready for occupancy the first of September, 1868.

Mr. Stevens, not to be outdone by the town, paid for the bricks for the building, for a portion of the iron fence, and in other ways contributed full half of the cost of the high school building and the lot on which it stands. Soon after the completion of the building he gave to the town ten thousand dollars towards a permanent fund for the support of the school, and also presented full life-size oil portraits of George Washington and Daniel Webster, painted by the best artists in this country and considered very valuable, which now hang in the hall of the school building, and a Chickering full concert grand piano. At his death, which occurred on the twenty-fifth of April, 1872, Mr. Stevens by his will bequeathed forty thousand dollars, to be paid within two years of the time of his death, to be added to the ten thousand dollars before given, for a fund, the interest of which is to be used for the support of the school. This forty thousand dollars has not

yet been paid over to the town by the executors of the will, but it is believed that it will be at no very distant day, with interest. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Stevens's donations for the school which bears his name will amount to \$65,000, \$50,000 of which must forever remain as a fund for its support.

At the annual town meeting in March, 1868, Edward L. Goddard, John S. Walker, Ira Colby, Jr., H. W. Parker, and Hiram Webb—one from each religious society in town—were chosen the high school committee; and it was voted to give to this new institution of learning the name of the Stevens High School. It was the expressed wish of Mr. Stevens, and indeed of the town generally most interested in its welfare and permanent success, that the school should be kept entirely free from anything like sectarianism, and that its exercises, instruction, and management should be acceptable alike to all religious denominations. The committee accordingly made a regulation that "The morning sessions shall begin with reading the Bible, singing, and repeating the Lord's Prayer in concert by the whole school."

The first term of the Stevens High School commenced on the seventh of September, 1868, with ninety-eight scholars who had reached the age of thirteen years, and had passed the requisite examination, all but sixteen of whom belonged in town. There is a regulation that scholars from other towns may be admitted to this school by paying a moderate term fee. The teachers were Dr. N. Barrows of Berwick, Me., principal, assisted by Miss Mary J. Wightman, of Claremont, and Miss H. W. Freeley, of Springfield, Vt., and Mr. A. P. Wyman, as teacher of vocal music. At the close of the first term Miss Freeley resigned, and Miss Ruth P. Perkins, of Pomfret, Vt., filled her place, and she was succeeded in the third term by Miss A. H. Carleton, of Haverhill, N. H. At the close of the school year, in June, 1869, there was an examination by a committee consisting of the Rev. I. G. Hubbard, D. D., W. H. H. Allen, Rev. Francis W. Towle, Rev. Francis Chase, and James P. Upham, which was creditable to teachers and scholars.

Dr. Nathan Barrows continued as principal, with several assistants, three years, and was succeeded by Mr. Arthur J. Swain. The

course prescribed in this school is four years, at the end of which scholars who graduate and receive diplomas are fitted to enter almost any college. At the close of the fourth school year the examining committee reported the school to have been eminently successful. The faithfulness of the teachers and the deportment and diligence of the scholars were mentioned in highly complimentary terms. Seven scholars — one boy and six girls — had not been absent or tardy during the year.

A. J. Swain resigned October 4, 1880, to take effect the middle of the fall term. His resignation was accepted, and R. S. Bingham was elected principal, and occupied the position to the end of that school year. In September, 1881, L. S. Hastings took charge of the school as principal, and continued until the close of the school year, in June, 1890, and was succeeded by Melville C. Smart, the present principal.

Mrs. Mary J. Alden, of Claremont, who died November 11, 1869, by her will bequeathed to the town her entire estate, which, at the death of her husband, was to go into a fund for the benefit of the Stevens high school, the income to be given annually in prizes to the three graduates of the school who should rank highest for proficiency and excellence in English studies. Her husband, Ezra B. Alden, died in 1874. This bequest, when it came into the hands of the trustees of the fund, consisted of real estate on High street, and \$428.11 deposited in the Sullivan Savings Institution.

Following are the names of graduates, at the end of a four years' course of study, of the Stevens High School, and also of those to whom the Alden prizes have been paid:

1874.

Henry E. Bailey.	Alice F. Bailey.	Clara L. Hunton.
Darwin Comings.	Fanny Chamberlin.	Nellie L. Knights.
Chalmers W. Stevens.	Emma L. Cowles.	Fannie A. Spencer.
	Imogene B. Hudson.	

1875.

Fred H. Rugg.	Lizzie Bardwell.	Ella M. Phelps.
Rosa B. Allen.	Anna J. Brooks.	Mary Roberts.
Ada I. Ayer.	Fannie S. Goss.	Mary T. Young.
	Ida M. Lufkin.	

1876.

Henry W. Allen.	Edward D. Reardon.	Marion L. Eggleston.
William E. Barrett.	Hoell Tyler.	Alice B. Ide.
William H. Drury.	Josiah D. Wilson.	Anna T. Lovering.
George E. Little.]	Luella F. Smith.	Lelia Mullen.
Frank H. Perry.	Hattie A. Bailey.	Ida G. Rugg.
	Mary B. Deane.	

1877.

Edwin S. Bailey.	Lilla D. Ide.	Minnie Bell.
Charles M. Fitch.	Della J. Lufkin.	Rosella Perry.
Morris G. Fitch.	Francis E. Johnson.	Elizabeth G. Phelps.
Kate Cowles.	Stephen J. Roberts, Jr.	Carrie A. W. White.

1878.

Burt Chellis.	Willard C. Hunton.	Gratia M. Jones.
Rush Chellis.	George H. Ide.	Jenny M. Mellen.
Mott A. Cummings.	Bertha S. Allen.	M. Evelyn Tolles.
	Estella G. Henry.	

1879.

Elmer S. Hunter.	Marion P. Bartlett.	Fannie Roberts.
William H. Hunton.	Flora E. Nelson.	Cora E. Stowell.

1880.

James C. Flanders.	Lewis J. Quimby.	Sarah Ide.
Walter A. Pierce.	Kate E. Brooks.	Annie F. Morrill.
George E. Quimby.	Mary E. Emerson.	Ida Proctor.
	Nettie F. Glidden.	

1881.

Charles F. Chase.	Velma G. Allen.	Florence B. Davis.
Maurice L. Clark.	Orinda A. Boucher.	Addie M. G. Walker.
Eugene H. Hunter.	Marcia B. Chellis.	Etta M. Wolcott.
	Mary L. Deane.	

1882.

Albro Blodgett.	Kate I. Bliss.	Hattie E. Perkins.
William E. Chaffin.	E. Belle Durant.	Jenny M. Perley.
Thomas J. Harris.	M. Lulu Fitch.	Ellen F. Phelps.
Josiah Ide.	Esther A. Hubbard.	Julia E. Wells.
	Nellie C. Lewis.	

1883.

Ned Blake.
Alice C. Chase.

Nettie Clark.
Stella Graves.
Jennie L. Parker.

Mary Pierce.
Hattie Rossiter.

1884.

Arthur Chase, Jr.
Charles A. Perkins.
William Tutherly.
Mary B. Allen.
Annie L. Bailey.

Kate F. Bailey.
Delia M. Boucher.
Elizabeth A. Cassidy.
Carrie I. Foster.
Vesta A. Piper.

Florence L. Kempton.
Nellie V. Kempton.
Forris J. Moore.
Lizzie S. Parker.

1885.

Ora D. Blanchard.
Ora E. Cowles.
William B. Deane.
Russell Jarvis, Jr.
Herbert F. Quimby.

Frank J. Reynolds.
Martin Sears.
Walter Thayer.
John M. Whipple.
George E. Wolcott.

Annie S. Elmer.
Jennie M. Hall.
Evelyn Jenks.
Mary A. Jones.
Emma H. Parker.

1886.

Charles F. Abbott.
Ned W. Blood.
Eugene D. Burbank.
Lewis J. Richardson.

Thomas Sears.
Herbert T. Spencer.
Sheriden A. Stowell.
Susie D. Bailey.

Anna Eveleth.
Sadie C. Farwell.
Myrtie B. Symonds.
Josie L. Willey.

1887.

Emerson A. Quimby.
Minnie A. Back.

Myra L. Briggs.
Emily E. Brooks.
Frances E. Fisher.

Bertha A. Pierce.
Ida L. Stowell.

1888.

Clifton E. Densmore.
George L. Hall.
Edwin J. Heywood.
Herbert E. Rice.

Josephine M. Bailey.
Clara E. Bartlett.
Mary A. Bailey.
Elizabeth M. Hoban.
Rose F. Jenkins.

Alice A. Stowell.
Cora D. Whipple.
Florence C. Whitney.
Minnie M. Wolcott.

1889.

Alger V. Allen.
John L. Ayer.
Orlan P. Fitch.
William R. Jarvis.
Charles N. Piper.
Augusta Briggs.

Carrie H. Gay.
Mary I. Goodrich.
Louie G. Hawkes.
Mabel R. Hatch.
Edith M. Howard.
Ellen P. Jones.

Ella G. Leet.
Ellen B. Nott.
Della M. Perry.
Bert P. Porter.
Henry C. Sanders, Jr.
Edgar W. Stockwell.



SUGAR RIVER AT HIGH WATER.

1890.

Charles T. Rossiter.	Florence M. Blanchard.	Emily H. Lewis.
Don Colby.	Grace L. Bond.	Flora A. Magown.
John E. Allen.	Hannah M. Carroll.	Abbie M. Perkins.
Charles F. Weed.	Sarah T. Emerson.	Ella P. Robbins.
George C. Warner.	Grace M. Fifield.	Marian I. Rice.
Georgietta A. Baker.	Agnes N. Hodgson.	Florence A. Sleeper.
Clara J. Bell.	Ollie A. Lewis.	Fannie F. Wilson.

1891.

Edward E. Houghton.	Franklin E. Perkins.	Lillian I. Macomber.
Walter B. Woolley.	James E. Rossiter.	Annie F. McGrath.
Ruth E. Hubbard.	Mabelle R. Burbank.	Amy L. McQuaid.
William H. H. Fitch.	Nellie C. Chandler.	Minnie H. Tolles.

1892.

Sarah E. Briggs.	Charles S. Farrington.	Ida B. McCoy.
John W. Dow.	Charles H. Webster.	William F. Whitcomb.
Catherine F. Eaton.	Grace T. Bouck.	Nettie M. Frye.
Grace P. Hooper.	Mary E. Shepard.	Alice Goodrich.
Ethel F. Taylor.	Harriet M. Sanders.	Estelle M. Grandy.
Mary C. Nott.	Wilhelmina E. Stowell.	Mabel S. Thomas.
	Mabel Tolles.	

1893.

Herman Holt, Jr.	Lillian J. Deane.	Lois A. Whipple.
Frank A. Angier.	Anna L. Hall.	Mary I. Heywood.
Rolla A. Healey.	Alleen E. Messer.	Mary A. Jenney.
Urbane P. Pierce.	Isabella G. O'Neil.	Verlina R. Pierce.
Harry F. Rowell.	Stella E. Putnam.	Ola M. Pope.

1894.

John C. Angier.	Gertrude L. Grandy.	Ada M. Stockwell.
Bessie R. Balcom.	Carrie W. Hooper.	Lulu J. Thrasher.
Lillian M. Bartlett.	Minnie M. Parker.	Mary D. Walker.
Emma J. Burke.	Marian E. Pierce.	Isabella I. Whitcomb.
Cora M. Dunsmoor.	Verne M. Rowell.	Mary A. Wilson.
Edna N. Dyke.	Lillian A. Sholes.	Ervin E. Woodman.
Ida B. Ewing.	Albert E. Smith.	Bessie M. White.

MARY J. ALDEN PRIZES.

1879.			1880.		
1st prize,	Cora E. Stowell,	\$60	1st prize,	James C. Flanders,	\$50
2d	Flora E. Nelson,	50	2d	Nettie F. Glidden,	40
3d	William H. Hunton,	40	3d	Lewis J. Quimby,	30
			3d	Annie F. Morrill,	30
1881.			1882.		
1st prize,	Maria B. Chellis,	\$50	1st prize,	Nellie C. Lewis,	\$50
2d	Florence B. Davis,	40	2d	Julia E. Wells,	40
3d	Addie M. G. Walker,	30	3d	E. Belle Durant,	30
1883.			1884.		
1st prize,	Mary Pierce,	\$50	1st prize,	Kate F. Bailey,	\$50
2d	Alice Chase,	40	2d	Lizzie S. Parker,	40
3d	Jennie L. Parker,	30	3d	Mary B. Allen,	30
1885.			1886.		
1st prize,	Emma H. Parker,	\$50	1st prize,	Eugene D. Burbank,	\$50
2d	Annie S. Elmer,	40	2d	Myrtie B. Symonds,	40
3d	Jennie M. Hall,	30	3d	Lewis J. Richardson,	30
1887.			1888.		
1st prize,	Emerson A. Quimby,	\$50	1st prize,	Mary Adelaide Bailey,	\$50
2d	Bertha A. Pierce,	40	2d	Florence Cynthia Whitney,	40
3d	Ida L. Stowell,	30	3d	Herbert Eugene Rice,	30
1889.			1890.		
1st prize,	Henry C. Sanders, Jr.,	\$50	1st prize,	John E. Allen,	\$50
2d	William R. Jarvis,	40	2d	Abbie M. Perkins,	40
3d	Mabel R. Hatch,	30	3d	Charles F. Weed,	30
1891.			1892.		
1st prize,	Ruth E. Hubbard,	\$50	1st prize,	Grace P. Hooper,	\$50
2d	William H. Fitch,	40	2d	John W. Dow,	40
3d	Frank E. Perkins,	30	3d	Charles H. Webster,	30
1893.			1894.		
1st prize,	Isabella G. O'Neil,	\$50	1st prize,	Carrie W. Hooper,	\$50
2d	Lois A. Whipple,	40	2d	Emma J. Burke,	40
3d	Mary A. Jenney,	30	3d	Ida B. Ewing,	30

REV. VIRGIL H. BARBER'S ACADEMY.

Virgil H. Barber was a son of Rev. Daniel Barber, for many years rector of Union church. He became an Episcopal clergyman, and after a few years a convert to the Catholic faith, and

was ordained a priest. In 1823, with the aid of Catholics in Canada, he commenced the erection of a building for a school and a Catholic church adjoining, nearly opposite Union church. Here he established a classical and scientific school, which he managed for several years. It was patronized by Protestants as well as the few Catholics in the vicinity. After Mr. Barber left, the school was continued for a time by others, among them Josiah Sweet, who afterwards became an Episcopal clergyman. The church building, known as St. Mary's, was occupied by the Catholics until 1866, and is now standing.

CLAREMONT ACADEMY.

Prior to 1840 there had been a number of private or select schools in town where the higher branches were taught for different periods, but no suitable building for them was to be had. For a year or more L. Hunt had kept a popular select school, and more students than could be accommodated in any available quarters had applied for admission. To supply what seemed a pressing need, Mr. Kent, Simeon Ide, Edward L. Goddard, and three others, sharing alike, subscribed a sum sufficient for the purpose, and erected a building costing about one thousand dollars, at the corner of Sullivan and Walnut streets, and named it Claremont Academy, which was rented to different teachers from time to time, until the establishment of the Stevens High School. Among the principals of this academy were L. Kent, Josiah Swett, David Cummings, Milon C. McClure, Edwin A. Charlton, Henry Chase, C. C. Church, and Miss Mary Chamberlain. This building was sold in 1869 to George W. Howe, and converted into a dwelling-house.

CHAPTER XI.

LITERARY SOCIETIES. — LIBRARIES. — NEW HAMPSHIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY. — NEWSPAPERS.

The first organization in Claremont for debating, declamations, and other literary exercises, was formed February 2, 1791, and consisted of six members, who adopted the following constitution :

We whose names are hereunto subscribed, being ambitious to enlarge and improve our own minds, meliorate and refine our hearts, &c., render ourselves usefull among our fellow men, do hereby form ourselves into a literary friendly society—a Society the very existence of which rests on candor, freedom, and friendship. We most solemnly engage, like a little band of Brothers, to support and assist each other in ascending the regular grades of literature ; to point out, smooth and in concert tread the path of friendship, and to cultivate all the social virtues. We firmly oblige ourselves to obey such laws and regulations as are or may be formed and adopted by a majority of this Community. While performing the duties required by the rules of this Society we bind ourselves to correct in a kind, friendly, gentle, and endearing manner each other's foibles and errors. Being convinced by reasons, which strike the mind at first blush, that the purposes for which we associate require profound secrecy, we pledge our honor as men, we engage by the most sacred ties of this our Brotherhood and by everything we hold dear, to exert ourselves to conceal the transactions and indeed the existence of this institution from every person unconnected with it.

The original members of this society were Jabez Upham, Solomon Blakeslee, John W. Russell, Thomas Sterne, Jr., George B. Upham, and Perley Marsh. Between July, 1791, and December, 1795, nine others were admitted to membership, as follows : Nathan Smith, John H. Sumner, Joseph Petty, Benjamin J. Gilbert, Frederick A. Sumner, John Lane, Samuel Fiske, John Tappan, and Jonathan Fisk, Jr. Four honorary members were

admitted, viz.: Sanford Kingsbury, John Strobridge, William Breck, and Major Dustin. All these men were prominent citizens of the town in their time. No new members could be admitted without the unanimous consent of the society.

Regular meetings were held every Friday evening at the house of William Breck—the same that is now the home of Charles P. Breck, West Claremont. The rules of this society were quite rigid. The by-laws provided that “It shall be the duty of each member at every stated meeting of the society to exhibit a piece of his own composition, consisting of not less than one hundred and fifty words, or speak a piece.” Extemporaneous disputations were held every second regular meeting, the president naming the subject. Each member neglecting a stated performance, and not excused by the society, was to be fined sixpence; and absence from meetings, without sufficient excuse, one shilling. The meetings were continued until April, 1796.

UNITED FRATERNITY OF YOUNG MEN.

A few young men met December 15, 1848, and organized a society under this name. The preamble to the constitution which they adopted explains the objects of this association: “We, the young men of Claremont, believing it to be our duty to improve and cultivate those faculties and powers of the mind which our Creator has bestowed upon us; and believing also that a more perfect union among ourselves is necessary to accomplish this great object, do therefore agree to adopt and sustain the following constitution and by-laws.”

New members could be admitted by a vote of two thirds of those present at a regular meeting, and a member could be expelled by the same vote. The first officers were Daniel M. Keyes, president; Edwin F. Way, vice-president; George Hitchcock, secretary; Alfred Tracy, treasurer; J. D. Billings, doorkeeper. The first question discussed was, “Are secret societies beneficial to the members?” Disputants appointed, affirmative, J. D. Billings and Alfred Tracy; negative, George O. Way and Edwin A. Charlton. It was a kind of secret society, using signs and

passwords, and none but members were admitted to its meetings.

The meetings were held at different places until June, 1855, when a large and commodious hall in the second story, west end, of O. J. Brown's wooden block, was leased and formally dedicated as Fraternity Hall, by which name it was ever after known as long as the building stood. In August, 1855, the Fraternity adopted the voluntary corporation act in the statutes, applicable to religious and other societies, and became a corporation.

From a small beginning this society grew to be an institution of considerable influence and importance in the town, numbering among its active members many of the leading citizens. The members became accustomed to speaking in public, and preparing and reading essays upon the current topics of the day. Correct habits and good morals were inculcated, and the beneficial influence of this society was long felt in the community. The last record was of a meeting on April 30, 1864, after which by reason, probably, of the enlistment in the army of many members, and the all absorbing subject of the War of the Rebellion, after an existence of sixteen years this organization became extinct.

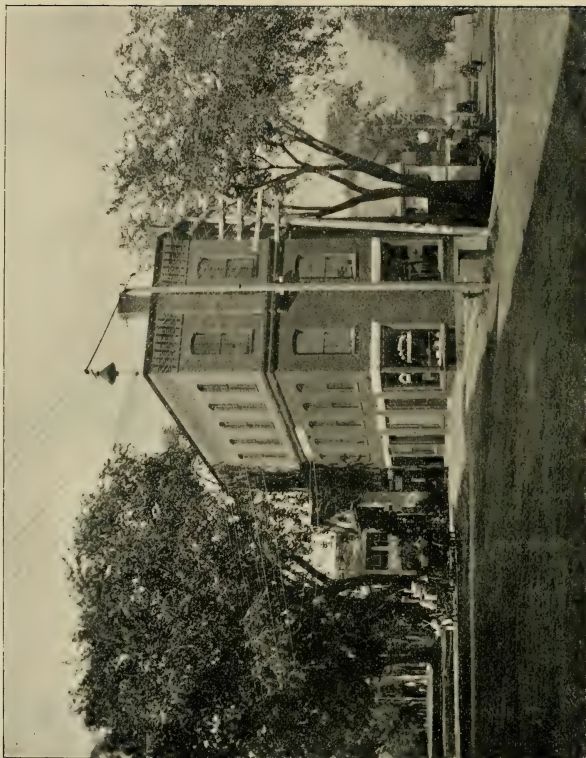
Other debating and literary societies — the most of them public — were organized at different times, at West Claremont and in the village, but generally had but a brief existence, and were of no considerable importance.

FISKE FREE LIBRARY.

In 1873, Samuel P. Fiske, a native citizen of Claremont, founded a free library in the following manner :

DEED OF SAMUEL P. FISKE TO THE TOWN OF CLAREMONT.

Know all men by these presents, That I, Samuel P. Fiske, of Claremont in the County of Sullivan and State of New Hampshire, do hereby give, grant, and convey unto the town of Claremont, in said county, in trust forever, Two Thousand volumes of Books, named and described in a Catalogue or Schedule, hereafter to be made, to constitute, with such other books as may hereafter be added by the donor, a library for the benefit of all the inhabitants of said town, and the members of Stevens High School in said Claremont, and to be known as Fiske Free Library.



FISKE FREE LIBRARY.

This gift is made on condition that the said town of Claremont shall accept the same; shall furnish a suitable building, room, or rooms in which to keep the same, and the same shall be kept in the upper hall or room of Stevens High School, until a more suitable place shall be provided therefor; shall at all times keep the same well insured against loss from fire; shall keep said books in a good state of repair, and shall replace with books of equivalent value any that may be worn out, lost, or otherwise destroyed. And the Committee of Stevens High School shall have the custody, control, and management of said Library; purchase, arrange, and catalogue the books, appoint a Librarian, and make all needful rules and regulations for the management of said Library and the use of the books, all at the expense of the Town of Claremont; and the said Town shall in like manner keep and care for and replace losses in all additions to or enlargements of said Library by said donor.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this seventh day of August, A. D. 1873.

SAMUEL P. FISKE. [L. s.]

(Witness) IRA COLBY, JR.

W. H. H. ALLEN.

The above deed was read at a town meeting, held August 15, 1873, when the following resolution was passed:

Resolved by the town of Claremont, That we cordially accept the munificent gift of Two Thousand volumes of valuable books from Samuel P. Fiske, Esq., upon the conditions and terms of his deed of trust to said town of Claremont, dated August 7, 1873, hereby pledging to the donor that such conditions shall be faithfully complied with, on the part of the town, for the use and perpetuation of the Fiske Free Library.

The following resolution was offered by Prentis Dow, and passed:

Resolved, That the Selectmen of the town of Claremont are directed to pay the bills of Stevens High School Committee for the insurance of the books donated by S. P. Fiske, Esq., and for any expense incurred in providing a suitable location for the same, not exceeding in all the sum of one hundred dollars per annum.

The location of the library in the upper story of the Stevens High School building, away from the center of business, was found to be inconvenient for readers, and, as a consequence, was unsatisfactory to Mr. Fiske. Early in January, 1877, Mr. Fiske invited gentlemen supposed to be most interested in the library to meet

him for consultation as to the best means for making it more accessible to readers, and accomplish more fully the donor's wishes.

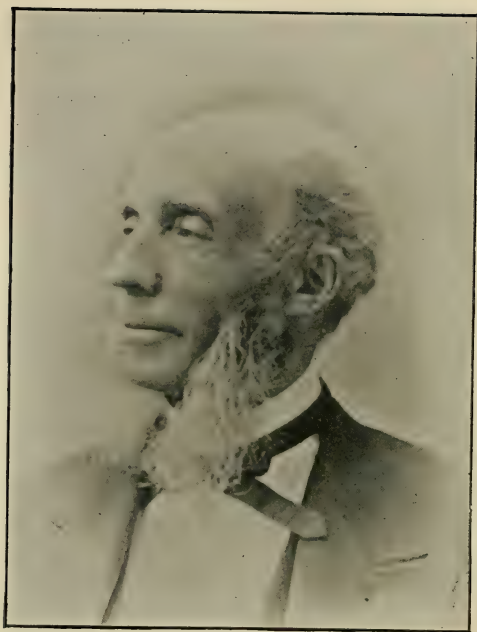
A committee, consisting of John S. Walker, Otis F. R. Waite, and Charles A. Piddock, was appointed to recommend a plan at a subsequent meeting, who made a report recommending the purchase of the Bailey building, at the junction of Main and Sullivan streets, for four thousand five hundred dollars, and that the second story be fitted up for the library at an expense not exceeding one thousand dollars; the money for the purpose to be borrowed from the Tappan school fund at six per cent interest. The committee stated that the building was then rented for four hundred and ninety dollars; that, after taking what would be required for the library, the remaining part of the building would rent for more than enough to pay the interest on the debt incurred. After some discussion the meeting voted to recommend to the town at its next annual meeting to purchase the Bailey building for four thousand five hundred dollars, and fit up, alter, and repair it at an expense not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars.

At the annual town meeting in March, 1877, it was

Voted, that a board of five Trustees be chosen by the Town, and be authorized to purchase in behalf of the Town the Bailey Building, so called; to fit up such portion of the second story as may be necessary for the accommodation of the Fiske Free Library. Such purchase not to exceed Forty-five Hundred Dollars, and such alterations not to exceed the sum of twenty-five Hundred Dollars. And that the said Trustees be authorized to draw from the Tappan Fund for the requisite sum to carry out this order, and pay therefor from the rents of said building interest at the rate of six per cent per annum. And that said Board of Trustees, and their successors hereafter, have the custody of the Fiske Free Library, instead of the High School Committee. Or that said Board be further authorized, if in their judgment they think proper, to purchase and fit up some other building, not to exceed the sum heretofore named for said purpose.

At the same meeting Daniel W. Johnson, Otis F. R. Waite, Alfred T. Batchelder, Osmon B. Way, and Algernon Willis were elected and qualified as trustees of the Fiske Free Library.

The trustees at once took a deed in the name of the town of the Bailey building, paying therefor four thousand five hundred dollars.



SAMUEL P. FISKE.

Before anything had been done by them toward altering and fitting up the building for the library, a special town meeting was held on the 28th of April, 1877, at which the following resolution was passed :

Resolved, That the Town Treasurer and Selectmen be authorized and instructed to give the note or notes of the Town, at six per cent interest, to the Trustees of the Tappan Fund, for the sum appropriated at the last annual Town-Meeting for the purposes relating to the Fiske Free Library, not exceeding in all the sum of Five Thousand Dollars.

The trustees did not call for the five hundred dollars authorized to be expended for alterations, etc., and made no essential changes in the building, and the library remained in the high school building. At the annual town meeting in March, 1878, the trustees reported :

Received and will be due for rents of Library building, April 1, 1878 . . .	\$420.00
Interest on \$4,500, one year	\$270.00
Paid water rent and repairs	12.74
	<hr/>
	282.74
Leaving a balance over interest, water rent, and repairs of	\$137.26

At this meeting the town, on the recommendation of the trustees, re-enacted its vote of 1887, and appropriated two thousand five hundred dollars to alter and repair the library building. The trustees procured plans and specifications, and let the contract to do the work to Messrs. Hira R. Beckwith and Levi R. Chase, of Claremont. The work was very satisfactorily done by them for a little more than two thousand three hundred dollars. The balance of the two thousand five hundred dollars was expended in furnishing the library rooms.

Early in September, 1878, the books were moved from the high school building to the new rooms, about six hundred new books added, and all were arranged and catalogued. At a meeting of the trustees on the sixteenth, Miss Abbie Field was chosen librarian, and has served faithfully in that capacity ever since. Messrs. Batchelder and Willis removed from town, and their places were filled by the election of Messrs. H. W. Parker and Ira Colby.

Mr. Fiske made a will, giving to the town of Claremont nine thousand dollars, five thousand dollars to be expended in books as they should be needed, and as he pleased, should he live to expend that sum; the balance, if any, at his death, to go into the hands of the trustees, to be expended by them for the same purpose, and the other four thousand dollars to be a fund to be invested by the trustees, the interest of which was to be used for the purchase of books. His wife, Miranda S. Fiske, in her will added one thousand dollars to this fund, making it five thousand dollars. Mr. Fiske died February 8, 1879, and Mrs. Fiske deceased May 27, 1882. At the death of Mr. Fiske there was found by a detailed account left by him, to be unexpended for books \$1,194.68.

Books have been added to the library from time to time by Mr. Fiske while he lived and since his death by the trustees, so that the whole number in 1893 was more than seven thousand volumes — many of which are works of reference, some of them quite expensive and valuable — affording advantages for obtaining information realized only by such as are fortunate enough to enjoy them, while there is a fair proportion of standard histories, biographies, and travels. The demand has been largely for light reading and fiction. To meet this demand great care has been exercised to select books only of a wholesome and improving character, by the best authors. From ten to twelve hundred books are constantly in circulation, the whole number of patrons of the library being about three thousand.

It will be seen by the terms of the bequest of Mr. Fiske that the income of the permanent fund left by him and his wife must be used to increase the library, as the town has to pay all expenses, for room, librarian, incidentals, keep the books in repair, and replace any worn out or destroyed with others of equal value. Thus in a few years Claremont will have a collection of considerable magnitude.

CLAREMONT BOOK CLUB.

About 1865 twenty or thirty persons formed a club under this name, which was continued until after the Fiske Free Library was

established in its present rooms. Each member paid five dollars as an admission fee, and such annual assessments as the club voted. Others, not members, had the privilege of reading the books by paying three dollars per year in quarterly payments. All the money thus obtained, after paying expenses, which were very small, was expended for books until six or seven hundred volumes had been collected. It was managed by a committee of its members and supplied a present want. When there was no further need for this club the books were distributed among its members by auction and its affairs wound up.

The several churches in town have each a Sunday school library, composed of books suited to the capacity of the young, but supply a need in their way and help to form a habit and create a taste for good reading.

In town are many private libraries, some of them quite large and valuable.

George L. Balcom has more than four thousand volumes of valuable, and many of them rare, old and new books, the accumulation of years of patient research. His collection of American histories, and especially those of New Hampshire, is one of the most complete of any in the state.

Bela Chapin has between one and two thousand volumes of standard works of history, science, poetry, and literature, selected with much care.

Robert K. Dow has a collection of rare books, largely devoted to science and art.

C. B. Spofford has about two thousand bound volumes and three thousand pamphlets, consisting of historical and genealogical works, principally relating to New Hampshire, a large collection of Masonic and other secret society publications, and said to be one of the largest pharmaceutical collections in the state.

Dr. C. W. Tolles has a large and very complete collection of medical and surgical works and a good miscellaneous library.

Dr. O. B. Way has a large and valuable collection of medical works, and quite an extensive miscellaneous library.

Dr. F. C. Wilkinson has a large and valuable collection of works devoted to veterinary science.

Otis F. R. Waite has between two and three thousand volumes of books of reference, history, biography, agriculture, poetry, and fiction.

J. S. Walker has a miscellaneous collection of about one thousand volumes. He has also some copies of paintings by the old masters, ordered when he was in Europe.

F. H. Brown has a considerable collection of classical books and works of fiction.

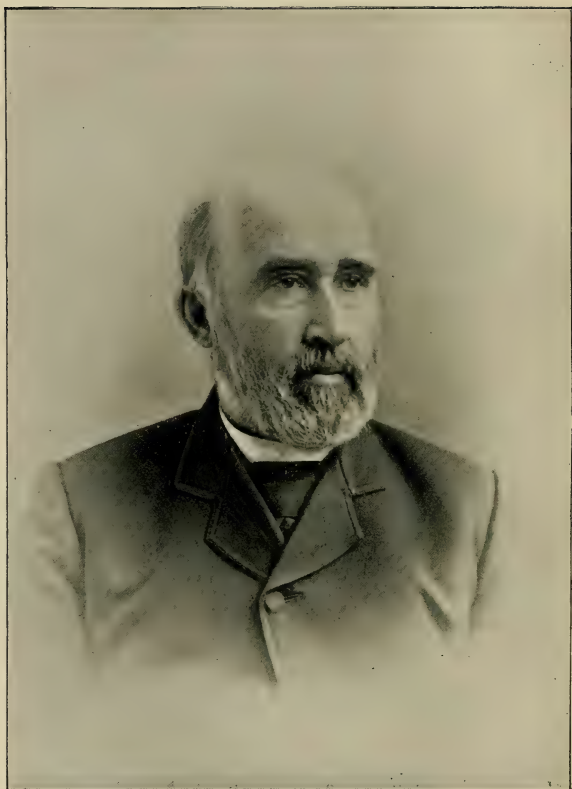
H. W. Parker, Ira Colby, E. D. Baker, and Herman Holt, each have extensive law and miscellaneous collections of books.

John L. Farwell has about one thousand volumes, many of them rare and expensive. Among them is an edition of Audubon's "Birds of America." He also has some copies of paintings by the old masters.

NEW HAMPSHIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The annual field day of this society was observed by a visit to Claremont, on the twenty-ninth of September, 1891, and to Charlestown on the following day. On arrival at Claremont the members were met at the railroad station by George L. Balcom, a member of the society, and one of the committee of arrangements, whose guests they were while in town. Of those from out of town were John J. Bell, of Exeter, president of the society; Isaac K. Gage and daughter and Mrs. C. H. Sanders, of Penacook; John Kimball, Hon. Sylvester Dana, Rev. C. L. Tappan and Mrs. Tappan, Edson C. Eastman and Mrs. Eastman, Joseph B. Walker, J. E. Pecker, P. B. Cogswell, Woodbridge Odlin, and John C. Ordway of Concord, and George Olcott of Charlestown. They were escorted to rooms of the Tremont club in Union block, where had assembled about forty of the prominent ladies and gentlemen of the town, who extended to the visitors a cordial and hearty welcome. It was a notable company and a notable event for Claremont.

A sumptuous banquet had been prepared by caterer C. M. Leete, in Grand Army rooms, in the same building, to which the party



HARRY C. FAY.

was invited. The "National Eagle" had an account of this gathering, from which the following is an extract :

After the banquet the meeting was rapped to order by President Bell, and Major Otis F. R. Waite, who had been requested to do so, read a paper relating to the early history of Claremont. It was replete with incidents of historical events connected with Claremont's early days. We publish it in full and doubt not it will be read with pleasure.

Joseph B. Walker offered resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, of thanks to Tremont club and Major Jarvis Post of the Grand Army for the use of their rooms; to George L. Balcom for his generous hospitality; and to Major Waite for his interesting address, and requesting a copy for publication in the Transactions of the Historical Society.

The visitors were driven in carriages about the village, to West Claremont, and thence to Claremont Junction, whence they took cars for Charlestown.

NEWSPAPERS.

THE CLAREMONT SPECTATOR

was the first newspaper published in town. Cyrus Barton was its publisher and editor. The first number was issued August 29, 1823, and the last September 3, 1824. It was in a building "just south of the Brick Church, formerly occupied by Caleb Ellis as a law office," which was on the ground where the Episcopal rectory now is. Mr. Barton removed his paper and printing office to Newport, where he established the "New Hampshire Spectator." In 1833 a newspaper called the "Argus" was started here, and edited by Edmund Burke. In 1834 it was removed to Newport and united with the "Spectator," the new paper taking the name of the "Argus and Spectator," which it has ever since borne, Mr. Burke becoming editor.

INDEPENDENT ADVOCATE.

This was the title of a newspaper published here in 1833, by J. Nye, for a short time, "in the room over the postoffice." How long its publication was continued, or why it was discontinued, is not known.

THE IMPARTIALIST.

A paper with this title, devoted to the interests of the Universalist denomination, published by W. A. R. Nye and edited by W. S. Balch and T. F. King, and at different times by others, from 1832 to 1835, was issued every Saturday. It was finally merged in the "Watchman and Christian Repository," published at Woodstock, Vt.

From about 1847 to 1849 Solon Silsby published a paper devoted to musical science, entitled "The Philharmonic Journal." It was finally sold to a New York firm and merged in some other publication.

THE NATIONAL EAGLE.

This paper was established in October, 1834, under the direction of a committee appointed at a Whig Sullivan county convention the year before. The first number was issued by John H. Warland, editor, and Samuel L. Chase, printer. In 1836 the establishment was purchased by John H. Warland and Joseph Weber. In 1842 Mr. Weber bought Mr. Warland's interest, and became sole proprietor and editor, and continued the publication of the paper until October, 1846, when Charles Young and John S. Walker bought the establishment, Mr. Walker taking charge of the editorial department. In 1849 Mr. Walker sold his interest to John H. Brewster, and the paper was published by Young & Brewster until April, 1854, when Otis F. R. Waite bought the establishment, and continued the business until 1860, when he sold out to John S. Walker. Mr. Walker sold to Simon Ide, whose successors have been Arthur Chase, Thomas J. Lasier, Hiram P. Grandy, and H. C. Fay. The present publishers and editors are Messrs. Fay, Thompson & Fay.

THE NORTHERN ADVOCATE.

This paper was started in Claremont in June, 1849, by Joseph Weber, as a Free Soil paper, who continued its publication until November, 1881, when by reason of advancing age, he sold the



JOSEPH WEBER.

establishment to the present editor and proprietor, R. E. Mussey, who changed the title of the paper and called it "The Claremont Advocate."

THE COMPENDIUM.

The publication of a literary paper with this title was commenced in May, 1870, by S. H. Story, and printed one year as a weekly. The publication was then discontinued until January, 1872, when it was resumed and published fortnightly until January, 1875. It was then changed to a monthly and called "The Narrative," under which arrangement it has since been continued by Mr. Story.

CHAPTER XII.

FARMING INTERESTS.

As an agricultural town Claremont has but few equals in New Hampshire, and her farmers are among the most intelligent and independent of her citizens. Those settled on Connecticut river were the earliest to engage in tilling the soil — this section being the best adapted to that industry — while the inhabitants of other parts of the state were employed in lumbering, fishing, and other pursuits, to the exclusion of agriculture. Our farmers have generally been readers upon the subject, and as a consequence have adopted the best methods, and used the best implements known for carrying on the business to which their lives have been devoted. Industry, intelligence, temperance, and economy have had their reward in healthy bodies, thrift, comfort, and independence.

With a few exceptions the farms have not been large — varying in size from one hundred to two hundred acres — but they are almost all of them well tilled, productive, having upon them well kept, commodious, and substantial buildings, and good fences. Many of our farmers have manifested an interest in town, county, and state agricultural societies from the early days, been active in promoting their organization, and constant in encouraging and supporting them. Cheshire county — Sullivan then forming a part of it — was the second in the state to organize an agricultural society, Rockingham being the first; but Cheshire put forth the first premium list, and held the first fair, or show of stock and other productions of the farm.

In 1817 the Cheshire Agricultural Society, which had been previously formed, appeared before the legislature as petitioner for

the bounty and aid of the state, and the subject was referred to a committee who reported, recommending that "the sum of one hundred dollars be appropriated to the use of the Cheshire Agricultural Society for the purpose of enabling said society to grant premiums for the best productions, either of stock, grain, or such articles as may be thought advisable, and that said society be requested to include the subject of domestic manufactures with the objects of their association." In accordance with this recommendation a resolution was passed granting one hundred dollars each to the agricultural societies of Rockingham and Cheshire counties.

The first meeting of the Cheshire Agricultural Society was held at Claremont on the first Wednesday of October, 1817, at which the following officers were chosen: Mr. Roswell Hunt, of Charlestown, president; Col. Joseph Alden, of Claremont, vice-president; Major Ezra Jones, of Claremont, treasurer; Isaac Hubbard, Esq., of Claremont, secretary. An executive committee was chosen, consisting of nine persons, of whom Josiah Stevens, of Claremont, was one.

At this meeting a premium list was agreed upon. This document was the first of the kind ever issued in New Hampshire. Two hundred and twenty-eight dollars were offered, divided as follows:

For the best pair of working oxen, not over eight years old	\$25
For the next best do.	15
For the best bull, not less than two years old	15
For the next best do.	10
For the best milch cow, not over eight years old	15
For the next best do.	10
For the best pair of steers, three years old	20
For the best do., two years old	15
Best yearlings, not less than four in number	20
For the best boar, not over two years old	10
For the next best do.	5
Best pigs, not over eight months old, nor less than four in number	12
Best merino ewes, not over four years old, nor less than five in number	15
Next best do.	10
Best ewes of common sheep	10

FAMILY MANUFACTURES.

Best piece dressed woolen cloth, not less than ten yards . . .	\$15
Best piece of linen cloth, not less than ten yards . . .	10
Best piece of flannel made from wool, not less than twenty yards	10
Best cheese	5
Best flax, from one acre	20
Best wheat, on old ground, per acre, reference to be had to the quality	15

Among the rules at the close is an offer of "ten per cent, in addition to the above, to be paid to any member of the society who may present any stock raised and owned by himself, entitled to a premium, or any of the manufactures or produce." The exhibition was notified to take place at the next annual meeting, to be holden at Charlestown, on the first Wednesday of October, 1818, at 10 o'clock A. M.

In 1819 this society held a cattle show and fair in Claremont. The day was fine, the exhibition in every department large and excellent, and the crowd of people one of the greatest ever seen in town. A procession was formed and marched from the north to the south side of the river, headed by Joel Goss and David Buckman, dressed in farmer's frocks and wide brimmed straw hats, sowing oats on the way. Vegetables, fruits, domestic manufactures, and fancy articles were shown in the building on Broad street, afterward occupied by Glidden & Dean as a store, and now Dr. Cyrus E. Baker's dwelling-house.

This society continued in existence until the county of Cheshire was divided, and the fifteen towns in the northern part of it were set off and made the county of Sullivan in 1827.

SULLIVAN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized in February, 1848. The following autumn an exhibition or fair was held in Claremont, and proved a great success in every respect. Among the Claremont men who were prominent and active members of this society were Isaac Hubbard, first president; John S. Walker, president in

1857; Horace Dean and Charles F. Long, vice-presidents; Jonathan E. Rowell, director; George W. Blodgett, for many years secretary, and others. At a meeting held at Claremont in April, 1857, the society voted to locate the fairs at Charlestown for the next ten years, if certain conditions, such as providing and fencing the grounds, erecting suitable buildings thereon, etc., were complied with. This was done, and the fairs held there were successful for a few years; but by reason of the war, combined with other causes, the interest in the exhibitions flagged, and the organization was finally abandoned, since which no Sullivan county society has existed.

MARKET DAY AND CATTLE FAIR.

In the "National Eagle" of October 10, 1861, under this caption, appeared the following editorial notice:

We are requested to give public notice to all persons having fine cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, or other stock, and all who desire to purchase, exchange, match, or sell, and to the public generally, that a Market Day and Cattle Show will be held in Claremont village, on Tuesday, the fifteenth inst., in and about the Common in front of the Town House—informally and without expense to the public or to individuals. Neat stock, sheep, swine, etc., will rendezvous at the Common at ten o'clock A. M. Horses, of all classes, will rendezvous at the same place at two o'clock P. M. Committees will be detailed who will make a careful and discriminating examination at the hours mentioned of all stock exhibited, and afterwards publish their report. No premiums are offered and of course none will be awarded—but the report will aim to do justice to noteworthy and desirable points and features which may come under the observation of the committees. The Town Hall will be opened during the day for the convenience of exhibitors who may desire to display specimens of butter, cheese, honey, vegetables, grains, &c., &c.

On the 17th of the same month the "Eagle," in noticing the fair, said:

The demonstration of Tuesday was really splendid. Such a show of oxen and other cattle has not been seen in Claremont since one or two of our County Fairs, twelve years ago, when every town contributed, as the record of weights (which the committee will publish next week), will testify. We have only

time and space to-day to instance that *ten* yoke ran up into the thirty-eight and thirty-nine hundreds, while several went into the forties. D. W. Barney's six-year-olds pulled down 4,180 lbs.; William Jones's, 4,200, and Benajah Rogers's, 4,420. The noble procession of bovine aristocracy came into town headed by a fine band from Acworth, and escorted by the marshal, Dr. S. G. Jarvis, and his aids, all admirably mounted. In the afternoon the display and procession of horses was also remarkable. William Breck, Esq., of West Claremont, with his beautiful matched blacks, headed a procession of about three quarters of a mile in length, followed by Lewis Perry's dashing black stallions, Rufus Carlton's dainty stepping sorrels, and an endless number of beauties, to which the committee will do full justice in their report.

The show in the town hall was not large. The day is represented to have been all that could be desired, and thousands of spectators witnessed the show.

The committees were: On horses, Otis F. R. Waite, Oscar J. Brown, and John S. Farrington; on cattle, William Clark, Henry C. Cowles, and Stephen F. Rossiter; on swine, Horace Dean, C. Henry Abbott, and Thomas B. Fletcher; on dairy, vegetables, etc., George W. Blodgett and John S. Walker. The next week, October 24, these committees published elaborate, and some of them learned, reports. The committee on cattle made a lengthy report, which in part was,

Daniel W. Barney, one pair oxen, 8 years old,	weight	3,868 lbs.
Daniel W. Barney,	7 " "	3,810 lbs.
Daniel W. Barney,	5 " "	4,180 lbs.
Daniel W. Barney,	4 " "	3,920 lbs.
Daniel W. Barney,	2 " "	2,310 lbs.
Daniel W. Barney,	2 " "	2,130 lbs.
William Jones,	6 " "	4,200 lbs.
William Jones,	4 " "	3,568 lbs.
Fred. A. Henry,	8 " "	3,930 lbs.
Enoch Johnson,	6 " "	4,090 lbs.
Enoch Johnson,	5 " "	3,360 lbs.
Enoch Johnson,	1 " "	1,110 lbs.
Horace Dean,	4 " "	3,890 lbs.
John G. Putnam,	5 " "	3,800 lbs.
Joseph Cram, Unity	2 " "	2,390 lbs.
Horace Dean, yearling bull	.	920 lbs.

Many other specimens were commended.

By notice published in the town papers, citizens were invited to meet at the town hall on October 24, 1861, to consider the subject of forming a Town Agricultural Club, which meeting was adjourned to November 1, at Tremont hall, at which there was a good attendance, and it was voted to organize a town club, and that the officers consist of a president, a vice-president for each school district, a secretary, treasurer, and board of five managers. Daniel W. Barney, Thomas Kirk, and Fred. A. Henry were appointed a committee to report the names for a board of officers, who reported: For president, John S. Walker; vice-presidents, district 1, Thomas Kirk; 2, Jacob W. Sanborn; 3, Hosea P. Shedd; 4, Danford Rice; 5, William Ellis; 6, Ira Colby; 7, Austin T. Cowles; 8, Frederick Jones; 9, Jonathan Densmore; 10, William F. Bartlett; 11, William E. Tutherly; 12, Ruel R. Bowman; 13, George Bond; 14, Andrew J. Pike; 15, David F. Tutherly; 16, Horace Dean; 17, George G. Ide; 18, Fred. A. Henry; 19, Solon C. Grannis; secretary, Charles N. Goss; treasurer, Enoch Johnson; managers, Daniel W. Barney, Charles F. Long, Franklin Norton, George W. Blodgett, and Fred. P. Smith, which report was adopted.

Messrs. Otis F. R. Waite, Oscar J. Brown, and Thomas Kirk were appointed a committee to select a suitable lot for a fair ground and report at an adjourned meeting. It was voted that the name of the club should be the Claremont Agricultural and Mechanical Association. Otis F. R. Waite, John S. Walker, and George W. Blodgett were appointed a committee to draft and report a constitution and by-laws for the government of the association.

The committee appointed to select a suitable lot for a fair ground, by its chairman, reported in favor of taking a lease of what was known as the Tenney lot, for five years. The report was adopted, and the committee instructed to complete a contract in behalf of the association. This is the same lot that was afterward bought by the Sullivan County Park Association, and is now laid out into house lots, several of them built on, and known as Fair View.

At an adjourned meeting, on the 4th of the same November, Mr. Waite, chairman of the committee on constitution and by-laws, submitted a report which was adopted. The following is the constitution, and the by-laws were in conformity with it:

SECTION 1. This society shall be styled the Claremont Agricultural and Mechanical Association. Its object shall be the encouragement and improvement of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

SECT. 2. The officers of this association shall be a president, a vice-president in each school district, a secretary, a treasurer, and a board of five managers, all of whom shall be chosen annually in November, and shall hold their offices until others are chosen in their stead. The president, secretary, and treasurer shall be ex-officio members of the board of managers.

SECT. 3. The annual meeting of the association shall be holden on the first Tuesday of November of each year, at 7 o'clock P. M., for the choice of officers and the transaction of other business; the place of meeting to be designated by the board of managers, notice of which shall be signed by the secretary, and published at least two weeks previous to the time of such meeting, in such newspapers in Claremont as will insert it without charge. Other meetings of the association may be held at such times and places and for such purposes connected with the objects of the association as the board of managers may determine.

SECT. 4. At the annual meeting the president shall submit in writing a full report of the transactions of the association during the preceding year, with such remarks and suggestions as he may think proper; and the treasurer shall submit, also in writing, a full account of his receipts and disbursements for the year, both of which reports shall be placed upon the files of the association.

SECT. 5. Any person may become a member of this association by paying to the treasurer twenty-five cents and signing the constitution and by-laws.

The Tenney lot, containing about ninety acres, was leased for five years. The same fall a half mile track was laid out, plowed, scraped, made level, and as perfect as possible, the most of the work being done by farmers and others interested, without charge. The lot was used for a cow pasture, and in this way paid the rent agreed upon.

The following winter fortnightly meetings were held for the discussion of subjects connected with the objects of the association. The first meeting was held at Tremont hall, December 4, 1861, the subject for discussion being "The management of farm

stock in winter." The meeting was quite largely attended. The president, John S. Walker, opened the discussion, and was followed by Fred. A. Henry, Daniel S. Bowker, Charles N. Goss, Samuel G. Jarvis, Benj. P. Walker, Henry Fitch, and others. At the next meeting the consideration of the same subject was continued. The same gentlemen, and Thomas Kirk, Leonard P. Fisher, Fred. P. Smith, Daniel W. Barney, Horace Dean, George G. Ide, Ovid Chase, and others, told their own experience and observation in the matter of feeding and care of stock while at the barn. The speeches were quite fully reported for the "Eagle," and created considerable interest in the meetings and the subjects discussed. Subsequent meetings were held at Fraternity hall. Several members prepared essays upon the subjects to be considered, and read them in the course of the debate.

On the twenty-second of January, 1862, by invitation, Otis F. R. Waite occupied about forty minutes, with an address carefully prepared, upon the subject of "The breeds and breeding of neat stock," at the conclusion of which Dr. Samuel G. Jarvis moved the thanks of the association to Major Waite for his address, with a request that he continue his remarks on a future occasion. The motion was adopted, and it was also voted that the address be published in the "Eagle," and that two hundred copies be printed in pamphlet form for the use of the association. The meetings increased in interest and attendance throughout the winter, and were continued monthly through the summer.

In May, 1862, the association organized under the provisions of the New Hampshire statutes, became a corporation, and so continued during its existence. On the thirtieth of September the association held a fair and field day on their grounds. Everybody was invited to make exhibits, and participate in the festivities, free of charge. Forage for stock from out of town was furnished by the association free. The novelty of holding fairs upon the principle of asking no fees and paying no premiums seemed to meet with universal favor. The day was fine, the display of neat stock, among which was eighty yokes of heavy oxen, farm pro-

duce, domestic and other manufactures, fruits, and fancy articles was large and excellent, and the gathering of people from this and the surrounding towns in New Hampshire and Vermont was such as had seldom been seen in Claremont, and all seemed more than satisfied.

At the annual meeting, November 4, the president, John S. Walker, as required by the constitution, made a written report, reviewing the doings of the association during the past year, together with some valuable suggestions as to the future management of its affairs. On motion of Dr. Jarvis it was voted to resume the series of fall and winter meetings, and that they should be opened by the members giving a personal account of their farm operations and results during the past season.

The meetings for discussion were kept up during the ensuing three cold seasons, but the war, then in progress, absorbed the attention of almost everybody and detracted from the interest in the objects of this association. At the annual meeting in November, 1864, it was voted that meetings be held through the ensuing fall and winter so often as they could be made profitable. The fairs were held annually the last of September or fore part of October, and were entirely successful until 1869, soon after which the fair ground was purchased by John Tyler. A company with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars, under the name of the Sullivan County Park Association, was organized early in 1872, bought the ground, fenced it, erected buildings, etc., and fitted it up for a trotting park. The Connecticut River Valley Agricultural Society held its fairs there for a few years with a moderate degree of success, but it degenerated into a horse-racing rather than an agricultural society, and finally went the way of many other similar organizations.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In conformity with a request contained in a circular signed by thirty-two influential citizens of the state, among whom were Isaac Hubbard, Samuel Tutherly, Jonathau E. Rowell, and John

S. Walker, of Claremont, a meeting was held at Manchester, December 12, 1849. John S. Walker called the gentlemen to order, and stated that the object which had called so many together was the formation of an association for the advancement of agriculture and the mechanic arts. A temporary chairman was chosen, who, on motion, appointed E. D. Sanborn, of Hanover, George W. Nesmith, of Franklin, Josiah Stevens, of Concord, Chandler E. Potter, of Manchester, and John S. Walker, of Claremont a committee to prepare and report a constitution and by-laws for the government of this society. The constitution which was adopted provided for a president, a vice-president, an executive committee of five, a secretary, and treasurer. George W. Nesmith, of Franklin, was elected president; Ezra J. Glidden, of Unity, vice-president for Sullivan county, and John S. Walker, of Claremont, secretary.

At the session of the legislature in June, 1850, George W. Nesmith and seventeen others—among them John S. Walker, of Claremont—and their associates and successors, were granted a charter under the name of the New Hampshire State Agricultural Society. An appropriation asked for passed the house, but was defeated in the senate by a tie vote.

The first cattle show and fair by this society was held at Concord on the second and third days of October, 1850. The show of horses, cattle, articles of domestic manufacture, fruits, vegetables, and fancy needle work was very large. In the evening of the first day of the fair a meeting of members and others was held at which addresses were made by ex-governor John H. Steele, Levi Woodbury, ex-governor Anthony Colby, Thomas M. Edwards, Franklin Pierce, afterwards president of the United States, Noah Martin, afterwards governor of New Hampshire, Nathaniel S. Berry, afterwards governor, and others.

Among the Claremont people awarded premiums were John S. Walker, best Durham bull, \$15; Hubbard & Glidden, best Ayrshire bull, \$8; Isaac Hubbard, best Durham cow, \$12; Sunapee Mills, three cases of cotton goods, diploma. Since 1850 this so-

ciety has been kept up and fairs held annually — except a few years during and succeeding the war — at Manchester, Laconia, Keene, Dover, and other places; but Claremont being considerable distance from the places where the fairs have been held, her people in later years have not participated in them to the extent that they otherwise might have done.

In 1870 the legislature passed an act creating a State Board of Agriculture, to consist of one member for each county. This board was empowered to solicit returns and reports from the different agricultural societies, and secure complete returns from all sections of the state; hold meetings in the different counties; collect and distribute grains and other seeds, and make full report of their doings annually, before the first day of May, to the Governor, with such recommendations and suggestions as in their judgment the interests of agriculture shall require. These reports were to be printed, distributed, and disposed of the same as other public documents. This board has a secretary with an office in the state house, Concord. He issued a circular calling upon the selectmen of the several towns for answers to twelve interrogatories. In case of the neglect of the selectmen to reply, individuals were requested to do so. For Claremont for 1873, Otis F. R. Waite was called upon for a report. The significance of the interrogatories will be inferred from the following replies:

CLAREMONT.

Being in Connecticut river valley this is one of the best farming towns in New Hampshire, and her farmers are generally intelligent, industrious, and independent. Her large village and extensive manufactories furnish a home market for more of every kind of farm produce than is raised. The following answers to the twelve questions in the circular of the secretary of the board of agriculture of the 20th of March, 1873, convey but a faint idea of the beauty and fertility of many of her farms, or the general comfort everywhere to be seen within the limits of the town.

1. The most, say from one half to three fourths, of the farmers in town, are saving something annually after supporting their fami-

MAP OF CLAREMONT, P.O.

Town of Claremont.

SULLIVAN CO. N. H.

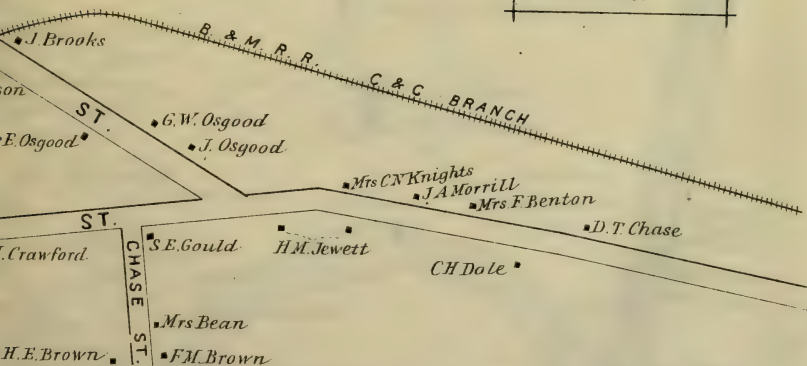
Scale of Feet

0 100 200 400 600 800 1000

Explanation.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS
& BUSINESS BLOCKS

RESIDENCES.



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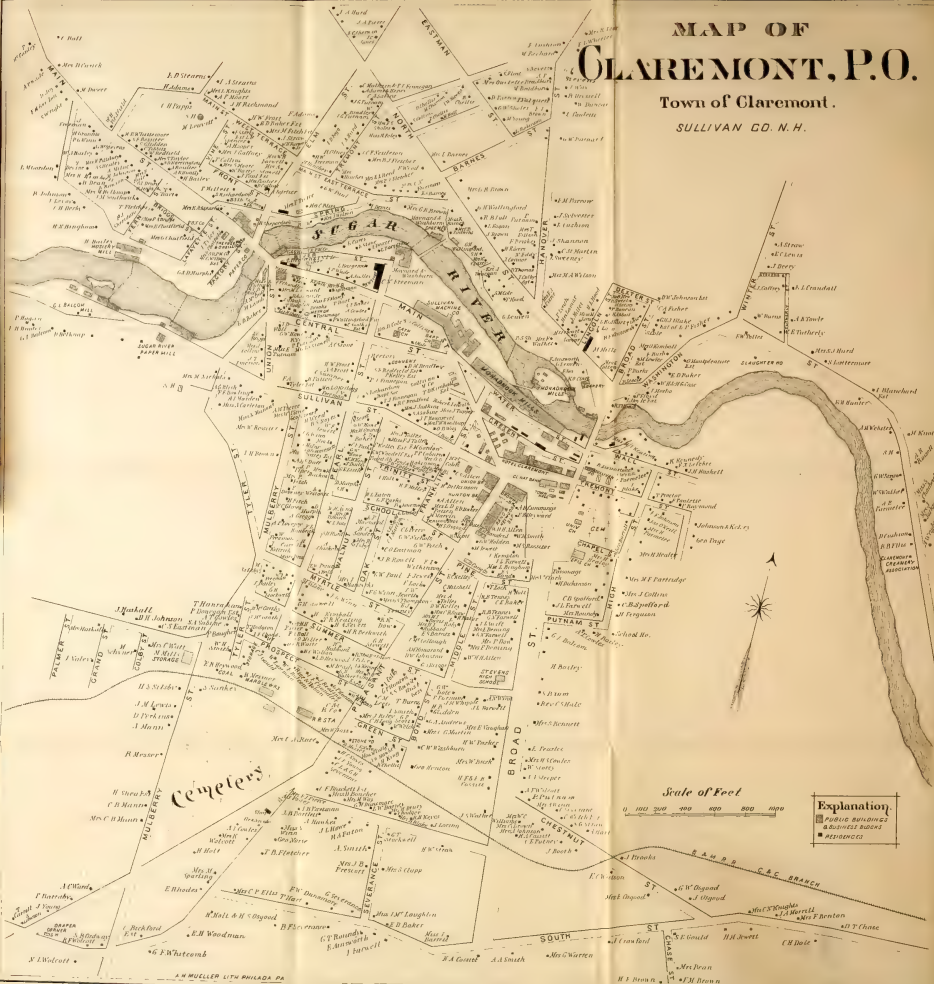
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MAP OF CLAREMONT, P.O.

Town of Claremont.

SULLIVAN CO. N.H.





lies comfortably and educating their children in good schools. This by mixed agriculture—the production of the various kinds of grain, potatoes, the dairy, and cattle and wool. There are but very few farmers in town who are not making a good living, with moderate industry and economy.

2. This is a complicated question, and an intelligent answer to it is difficult to give. It is known that almost all farmers, who have their farms nearly clear from debt, are improving their fields and buildings, supporting their families better, dress them better, ride in good carriages, and are saving more money than the average of mechanics and men engaged in mercantile pursuits who have an equal amount invested in their business and houses. Yet farmers generally feel that they have a license to complain at the high price of labor and the low rates of some kinds of produce as compared with ten years ago. Almost without exception farmers are more intelligent, take more papers, read more, live in better buildings, and have more conveniences and luxuries than formerly. Most of them have more money at interest, work less hours, and are generally not more economical, if so much so, as before the war. There is no class in the community that lives so well, has so much leisure, is so independent, or complains so much of hard times, as the farmer. He does not stop to consider that if a mechanic or professional man has an income of from eight to twelve hundred dollars per year, he has to pay high rents, buy his fuel and everything he eats, and if he has much family, finds himself at the last about where he was the first end of the year; whereas the average farmer, with a less capital invested, has supported his family more respectably and better, his children have had more means of improvement, he has added something to the value of his farm by way of improvements, and his deposit in the savings bank has increased.

3. It is safe to say that from two thirds to three quarters of farmers' sons leave the farm for other pursuits. But very few farms—not ten per cent—have been abandoned to wood or pasturing, or been united with other farms in the last ten years.

4. There is no more disposition this spring than formerly to abandon farming for other pursuits.

5. It is the general opinion that farms and farm property are appraised nearer to their real value than village residences, manufacturing property, or stocks in trade, though selectmen have generally tried to get as nearly as possible at the true cost value of all productive property in making up their tax lists. There has probably been no discrimination in favor of any one class of property to the prejudice of others.

6. There are some pure-blooded cattle in town of several different breeds, principally, however, Durhams, Devons, and Jerseys; and farmers, as they become informed upon the subject, are giving more attention to breeds of cattle, and are breeding from better animals than formerly; consequently they are considerably increased in value, probably twenty-five per cent in ten years. There has been no cattle disease in town the past year. The number of neat cattle has not varied much in the last few years.

7. There are but two valuable stock horses owned in town, and none that are thoroughbred. Last fall almost all the livery, stage, team, and driving horses in the village were more or less affected by the prevailing horse disease, while farm horses, and those that had run out during the summer, suffered but little comparatively. But very few — not a quarter of one per cent — died, while all are apparently well now, and their value has not been perceptibly diminished by the disease.

8. Col. Russell Jarvis, Dr. S. G. Jarvis, J. P. Upham, Elijah Whitmore, Mighill Dustin, and Dr. S. A. Sabine are among the largest sheep breeders in town. Mr. Dustin has quite a flock of Cotswolds, while the others are Merinos. Sheep, at the present price of wool, are thought to pay quite as large a profit as any other kind of farm stock. There has been no prevailing disease amongst them during the past year. Dogs destroyed two hundred and forty-two dollars' worth of sheep, and the dog tax was one hundred and ninety-seven dollars, and this is about an average for the last five years.

9. Probably from a fifth to an eighth of the area of the town is covered with growing timber, more than half of which is what would be called old growth. It is not now diminishing in amount. All of the timber cut in town is manufactured here, mostly hemlock and spruce, into building materials. A large share of the wood consumed comes from adjoining towns.

10. The leading crops on the river and valley farms are corn and the smaller grains and hay, while the hill farms produce the smaller grains, hay, and potatoes. A few farmers have raised tobacco successfully, and on what is known as the "Cupola Farm," owned by Hon. Benj. H. Steele, of Vermont, special attention is being given to the dairy; from thirty to forty cows are kept, and their milk is made into butter and cheese, which finds a ready market in the village. Most farmers are using considerable quantities of commercial fertilizers, plaster, and ashes.

11. There is a growing interest in the production of apples, pears, and grapes, but none of our farmers are making a specialty of this branch of husbandry; and any estimate of the value of the crop for any given year, or an average for the last ten years, would be wide of the true mark.

12. The labor question has become a very important one, since labor is at the foundation of all productive industry, and will always command its full value. The supply and demand for farm and farmhouse labor keep pretty even pace with each other. Many, and indeed most, farmers in the vicinity have introduced the latest improved machines for saving manual labor, such as planters, cultivators, mowers, and horse-rakes.

If there is any one mistake more fatal to the success of the farmer than others, it is for him to attempt to produce upon his lands what they are not calculated to grow in profusion and perfection. Almost all New Hampshire farmers think they must grow a little of nearly every kind of grain, vegetable and fruit; keep a few sheep; make a little butter and cheese; raise a few cattle, and a colt or two, and indeed do a little of everything. This is about as sensible as it would be for a mechanic—because he is a mechanic—to attempt to make his own shoes, clothes, wagons, and

do his blacksmithing and carpenter work; or for a professional man to do his own doctoring, law business, and preaching. No one man can do a great variety of work and do it economically and well, nor can a farmer possibly understand thoroughly every conceivable branch of husbandry, and pursue them all, and expect the best results; nor is every farm capable of producing equally well horses, cattle, sheep, and other farm stock, and every kind of cereal and vegetable and hay, with the best profit. If our farmers would study the character and capacity of their farms and then turn them to the production of such crops or stock only as they are able to produce in the greatest abundance and perfection, and then learn to do these few things to the best advantage and in the most perfect manner, the results would be much more satisfactory than to do such a great variety, all indifferently well and to but small profit. Artisans, in their wisdom, have so divided up their work that each has a particular part assigned to him — one man makes but one of the many parts of a watch, another makes another part, and so on until all parts are made, when another man puts them together and makes the watch tick and keep the time by which the day is divided; one man makes the spokes, another the felloes, another the hub, while another puts them together and completes the whole of a carriage. The same general system is pursued in every considerable mechanical establishment, and in this way each part of the work in hand is done rapidly and well; and establishments pursuing a different system cannot compete with them either in price or quality of work.

It would require a much longer article than you can spare room for in your report to make this matter clear to a majority of men who are and have been all their lives practicing differently, but the subject is most certainly worthy of serious consideration by the farmers of New Hampshire. This is but a hint for such as choose to take it.

FARMS.

There are many farms in Claremont which might be especially noticed, while there are a few that imperatively demand it in this history.



CUPOLA FARM.—POMEROY M. ROSSITER.

THE CUPOLA FARM

Is situated about four miles northwest of Claremont village, on the road to Windsor, Vt.; it is bounded on the west by Connecticut river, and through it runs Sugar river. If not the best it is one of the best two farms in New Hampshire — the Peirce farm in Greenland being the other. The Cupola farm has been owned by Pomroy M. Rossiter, a native of the town, since 1879. It contains five hundred acres, two hundred of which are under cultivation, the rest pasture and woodland. One hundred or more acres of the meadow bottom is flowed about every spring by the high water of Connecticut and Sugar rivers, keeping the land constantly in condition for the production of large crops of hay of excellent quality.

This farm was owned for near a hundred years by Dr. William Sumner and his direct descendants by that name. A tavern, known as the Cupola Tavern, was kept there many years preceding 1851. The farm was carried on and the tavern kept by Horace Dean for about twenty years immediately prior to that date. After Mr. Rossiter purchased the property he completely remodeled, enlarged, and repaired the buildings. The main house is now forty-two feet square, two stories, with French roof, and a back or kitchen part sixteen by forty-six feet, two stories, finely finished in every part, and covered with slate. The barns, as made over and enlarged, are now in L shape — one wing is forty by one hundred, the other thirty-two by one hundred and forty feet, with cellar under the whole, clapboarded and painted, and covered with slate roof. The floors in which hay and other fodder, corn to be husked, and grain to be threshed, are unloaded, are above the stables. In the stable ninety-five cattle can be tied up and there are stalls for eight horses. In the cellar or basement there is a place for keeping sheep. In every part of the barn and yards where it is needed there is an abundant supply of running water. At the south side of Sugar river, reached by a substantial iron bridge more than a hundred feet long, are two barns, thirty by forty, and thirty-two by forty feet, with cellars, capable of storing one hundred tons of hay, and tie-ups for thirty-two cattle. At the John Sumner place,

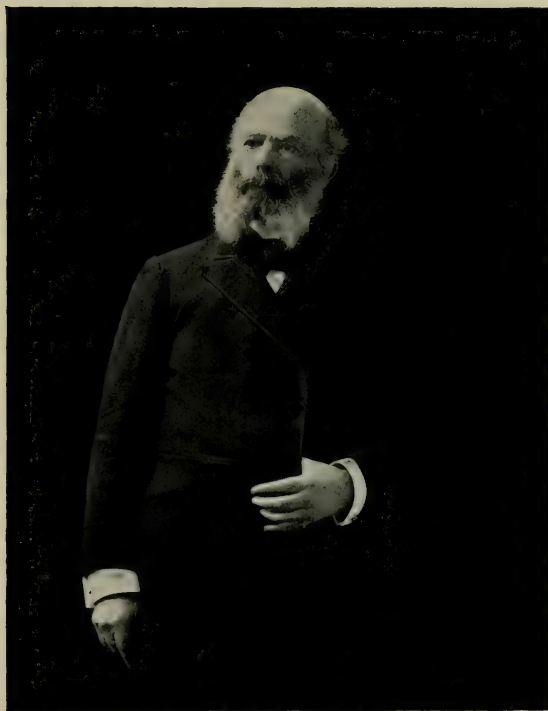
so called, opposite the Cupola buildings, and a part of the Cupola farm, is a two-story house and an L barn, one wing twenty by sixty, and the other twenty by thirty feet, that holds forty tons of hay, where young cattle and sheep are kept. Mr. Rossiter, with the assistance of his only son and only child, Charles P. Rossiter, has greatly increased the productiveness of this farm. He has in good years cut 400 tons of hay, raised 3,000 baskets of corn, 1,000 bushels of oats, 500 bushels of turnips, besides other smaller crops. The farm is supplied with all the latest improved and best implements and tools. Before Mr. Rossiter bought this farm it had been rented, on shares and otherwise, for fifty years, and as a consequence the buildings were in poor repair, and the land was considerably run down. The last tenant claimed that in some seasons he had cut two hundred tons of hay.

THE HORACE DEAN FARM.

This is one of the many good farms in town. It is located on the Charlestown road, two and a half miles south of the village. It consists of three hundred acres of upland, most of it with a southern slope. It was bought by Horace Dean in 1851, and carried on by him, until within a few years of his death, in December, 1884. Mr. Dean was succeeded in the ownership of the farm by his son-in-law, John F. Jones, who now owns it. It was owned from the early times by Maj. Ezra Jones, who died in August, 1841. He was succeeded by his son, Roys Jones, of whom Mr. Dean purchased it. It is noted for the row of fine maple trees on either side of the highway running through it, fully three quarters of a mile long, which were set out by Major Jones, more than sixty years ago. The soil is naturally productive and has been made more so by generous feeding and careful cultivation. Any kind of grain or root crop can be grown upon it in abundance, while it is an excellent grass farm. Being induced thereto by the urging of his friends and neighbors, in 1857 Mr. Dean entered his farm for one of the premiums — first, second, or third — offered by the New Hampshire State Agricultural Society. Twelve farms — presum-



POMROY M. ROSSITER.



DR. J. BAXTER UPHAM.

ably the best—in different sections of the state, were entered as competitors. After a thorough and careful examination of the farms entered, their condition and productiveness, together with the income and expense of carrying them on and the improvements made upon the land and buildings in the last year, by the committee, they awarded the first premium of fifty dollars to Mr. Dean's farm.

In their report to the society the committee say: "Mr. Dean purchased this farm, of three hundred acres, six years ago. Price paid, \$7,000; mows seventy-five acres; nine acres of corn, one of potatoes; keeps thirty-five head of cattle, four horses, one hundred and twenty-five sheep; fats ten hogs; spreads twenty loads manure per acre on his corn land; has built four hundred rods of wall; set out two hundred and fifty fruit trees, grafted; thirty acres of woodland kept fenced. When he came into possession of the farm there were twenty-five acres of waste land, or nearly so, yielding about six bushels of rye per acre. It is now in a high state of cultivation, capable of producing twenty-six bushels of wheat per acre." "When Mr. D. came into possession of the place, its former owner mowed thirty-five acres more than is now mowed, and cut forty tons less hay."

Few farms anywhere can show so much care and thorough cultivation; and the buildings—house and barns slated—have been much improved by the present owner, and are of the very best.

THE HUBBARD FARM.

This is a farm of considerable historic interest. When Benning Wentworth, provincial governor of New Hampshire, in 1764, granted this township, it was divided into seventy-five equal shares of two hundred and fifty acres each. The governor's reservation of two shares of five hundred acres was located in the southwest corner of the town, with three islands in Connecticut river, opposite, and marked "B. W." In 1766 Governor Wentworth granted his reservation in Claremont to Joseph Waite, in consideration of his services in the French and Indian war. In 1776 Joseph Waite

was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of Col. Timothy Bedell's regiment, raised in New Hampshire, and sent in command of it to the defense of Canada; was wounded in the head by a splinter from a gun carriage, in an engagement near Lake Champlain, and died in Clarendon, Vt., when on his way to his home in Claremont, September 28, 1776. In some way Lieut. George Hubbard acquired a title to the Governor Wentworth shares — supposed from the widow and heirs of Lieutenant Colonel Waite. Afterward a controversy as to the validity of Governor Wentworth's title to his reservations in this and other townships arose, but by compromise or in some other way Lieutenant Hubbard continued in possession of this five hundred acres until his death, April 16, 1818. He was succeeded on this farm by his son, known for many years as Isaac Hubbard, Esq., who died January 29, 1861. This was an exceptionally fine tract of land, and Isaac Hubbard an excellent farmer, as was his father before him. He was interested in choice farm stock, especially neat cattle, and had some of the best in this section. He raised an ox of the short-horn Durham breed, which was remarkable for its great size, beauty of proportions, and color.

This ox was called "Olympus," and the following were his weights at different periods: January 4, 1833, when just one year old, 874 pounds; December 23, 1833, 1,280; January 5, 1835, 1,800; December 26, 1835, 2,350; February 15, 1837, 2,190; April 4, 1838, 3,370. In the fall of 1838 Olympus was taken to England for exhibition, by a Mr. Niles of Boston, and given the name of "Brother Jonathan." The following is the way in which he was advertised on the other side of the Atlantic:

The American Mammoth Ox, Brother Jonathan, weighing 4,000 pounds or 500 stone, of beautiful proportions. This astonishing animal was seven years old on the 4th of Jan. 1839; color dapple bay; was bred by the Hon. Isaac Hubbard, in the Town of Claremont, State of New Hampshire, New England, and imported to England under a heavy bond to her Majesty's customs to re-ship Brother Jonathan to America in six months. This beautiful creature was exhibited at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, London, seven weeks, during which time 22,368 persons visited him, including most every branch of the Royal Family and the leading Agricultural noblemen and gentlemen. He has been purchased



VIEW IN BROAD STREET.



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT,

by some gentlemen for the purpose of exhibiting him through the agricultural districts, to show the laudable rivalry in our Transatlantic Brethren. Her Majesty's Government have been pleased to extend the bond.

PROPORTIONS.

Measuring in length from nose to rump, 11 ft. 10 in.; height over fore shoulder, 5 ft. 11 in.; girth, 10 ft. 6 in.; loins, 9 ft. 11 in.; breadth of hips, 3 ft. 1 in.; breadth shoulders, 2 ft. 11 in.; girth of fore arm, 2 ft. 6 in.; height of breast from ground, 1 ft. 11 in.

This ox was afterward taken to France for exhibition, and returned to England, where he was slaughtered for beef. After the death of Isaac Hubbard, Esq., the farm was divided, his son, the late Rev. Dr. Isaac G. Hubbard, taking a portion, which is still owned by his heirs, and his grandson, Isaac Hubbard Long, the rest, which he has since occupied.

HIGHLAND VIEW FARM.

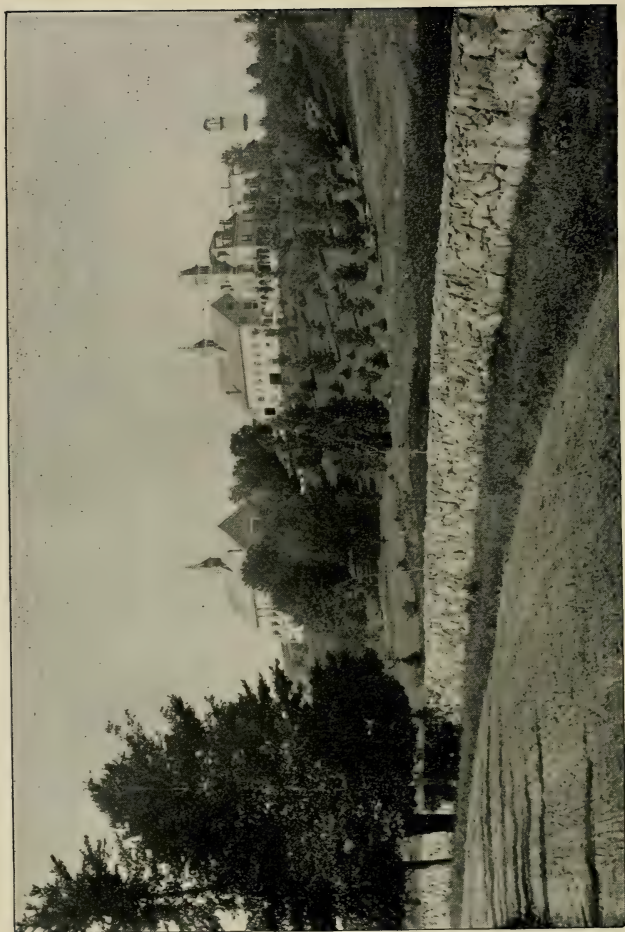
In 1877, William H. H. Moody, a native of the town, by reason of impaired health, caused by too close application to business as the head of the shoe manufacturing firm of Moody, Estabrook & Andersons of Nashua, and having acquired a considerable fortune, retired temporarily from the firm and turned his attention to the restoration of his health by out-door exercise. He returned to Claremont, bought what had long been known as the Mann farm of eighty-seven acres on the Charlestown road, a little more than a mile south of the village, and immediately began the erection of fine buildings, upon high ground, overlooking the village, commanding a view of a large extent of surrounding country, and improving his land by ditching and other means employed by good farmers with ample means. The house is large, substantial, and elegant—two stories with Mansard roof, wide piazzas and verandas on three sides, and elaborately finished and decorated inside. Near to it is a neat cottage for the superintendent of the farm and stables. The buildings, about a hundred rods west of the Charlestown road, are reached by a winding avenue on either side of which is a row of

rock maple trees. The grounds in front of the house are ornamented by evergreen and other trees and shrubs, giving the place a picturesque appearance.

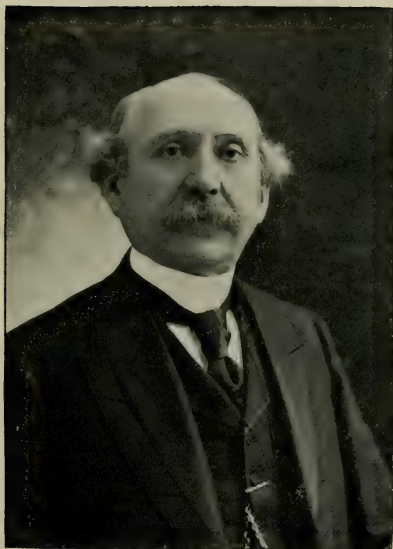
Having a liking for good horses, Mr. Moody turned his attention to breeding blooded stock for trotters and gentlemen's driving horses, and erected barns, sheds, and other buildings for that purpose. There are three barns, one hundred by fifty feet, and one hundred by thirty, and forty by eighty, and twenty-five box stalls, under the same roof, each twelve by fifteen feet, well lighted and aired, for brood mares. At the south side of the road to Claremont Junction, two miles from the village, he has a park of thirty acres, with a tight board fence, eight feet high on the highway; stables for the accommodation of thirty horses, with running water at convenient points, and a track on which the horses are exercised by careful and experienced drivers. It is named Highland View Park. The track is sixty-five feet wide, the ends thrown up one inch to the foot; twenty thousand cart loads of earth were moved in the grading of it, and it is as level, hard, and perfect as money and skillful engineering could make it.

Mr. Moody's stock horses are among the best blooded animals in the country, with undoubted pedigrees. In 1893 he had in all—stock horses, brood mares, and colts of all ages—one hundred and fifty head. His ambition is to have not only the most complete and best equipped horse breeding establishment in New England, but the best blooded stock in the country. He is at work with this end constantly in view, and is not far from its accomplishment.

From time to time Mr. Moody has added to his original purchase several different tracts, some of which have good buildings upon them, and has now six hundred acres, all connected. This land has been vastly improved by blind ditching and tile draining, removing all loose stones, great and small, and generous fertilizing. A notable thing about the place is a wall on the west side of the Charlestown road, extending from his south line to his north line, at Draper Corner, made with stones taken from the land. Many of the bowlders were too large to be removed by ordinary means without being broken up or split. This being done they made good face wall, which was skillfully laid. It is four feet wide on the top,



HIGHLAND VIEW — W. H. H. MOODY'S PLACE.



WILLIAM H. H. MOODY.

is sunk into the ground two or three feet, and six feet high above the surface.

To supply his buildings with an abundance of pure water, with head sufficient to carry it forcibly to desired points, in 1892 Mr. Moody sunk into a ledge back of and higher than the top of his house, an artesian well six inches in diameter and one hundred feet deep. The water is forced into a large reservoir by means of a pump attached to a Gem wheel, operated by a wind-mill, and from this reservoir it is taken in pipes to places where it is desired.

After a few years Mr. Moody almost wholly recovered the health and vigor of his early days, and resumed his former place in the shoe firm, from the profits of which he derives an income sufficient to enable him to carry forward his Claremont projects. The most of his time winters he spends in Boston, where the firm has an office and warehouse, and the summers he spends upon his farm, going occasionally to Boston. He has an efficient and trusty superintendent here who attends to everything in his absence.

THE BRECK FARM.

This farm is situated on the road to Windsor, Vt., four miles from Claremont village, north of and adjoining the Cupola farm. It contains one hundred and thirty acres, about seventy of which is Connecticut river meadow, in a high state of cultivation. In 1792 William Breck bought and settled on this farm, and he and his descendants have owned and occupied it continuously to the present time. He died November 22, 1819, and was succeeded by his son, William, who had been a sea captain. The latter died April 13, 1848, when his brother, Henry, took the farm, and continued upon it until his death, July 10, 1872, at the age of eighty-six years, then his youngest son, Charles P. Breck, came into possession of the farm and owns it still. In many ways this is a very desirable farm, where location, fertility of the soil, and the ease with which it is worked are considered. Under the pres-

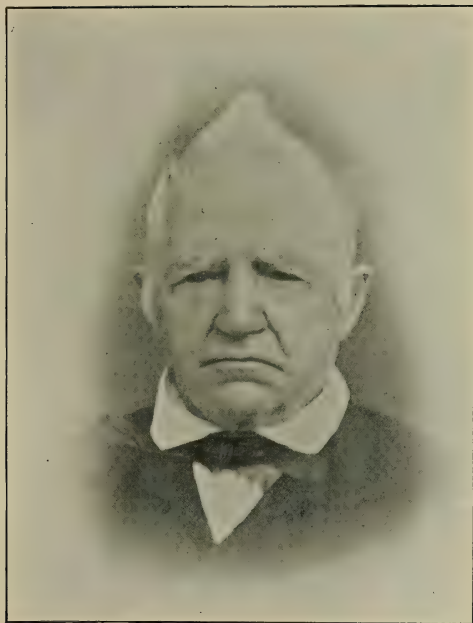
ent owner the farm has been greatly improved in productiveness, buildings, and surroundings, adding to its value and attractiveness. Upon it in 1892 one hundred tons of hay were cut; twelve hundred baskets of sound corn and other grains and root crops raised; two hundred sheep, fifty neat cattle, and eight horses were kept. Mr. Breck, being a cattle fancier, gives attention to good breeds, and has some fine animals. The buildings on the place are ample, and kept in a good state of repair.

THE MICHAEL LOVELL FARM.

This farm, on Town hill, contains one hundred and fifty acres. It was owned by Asa Jones and then by Benjamin Jones, from 1784 to 1804, when it was bought by Alexander Ralston, who kept a tavern there, known as the Ralston Tavern, until about 1815. In 1821 Michael Lovell bought the place, and from that time it has been owned by him and his connections, and has been known as the Michael Lovell farm. In 1850 Gordon Way, whose wife was Mr. Lovell's daughter, took the farm and occupied it until his death, in 1880, when it went into possession of his son, Dr. Osmon B. Way, who still owns it. The land slopes to the east, is very strong, well cultivated, and produces abundantly of grass, grain, and other crops. Since Dr. Way has owned this farm, the house and other buildings have been remodeled, thoroughly repaired, and are in excellent condition. The location commands an extended view of the surrounding country, the superior of which for attractiveness is seldom found.

THE JARVIS FARM.

This is a large farm on Town hill. It was bought by Dr. Leonard Jarvis, of Judge Sanford Kingsbury, in 1795, and was owned and occupied by him until his death, in 1848, after which his son, Russell Jarvis, succeeded to it. He died in February, 1888, and the farm has since been owned by his heirs. It is beautifully located, and the soil is naturally excellent. The specialty of the place has been the breeding of merino sheep and the production of fine wool.



ISAAC HUBBARD.

THE JAMES P. UPHAM FARM.

This farm, formerly known as the Dove farm, consists of two hundred and thirteen acres, mostly upland, on Town hill. It was several years a part of the Dr. Leonard Jarvis farm. Mr. Upham bought it in 1850, of Russell Jarvis, and built upon it a handsome two-story house and ample barns and farm appurtenances. He has given considerable attention to fruit culture, particularly apples. From 1850 to 1860 he set out four hundred apple, two hundred pear, and a large number of smaller fruit trees, all grafted with choice varieties of fruit, making a fine young orchard. The lawn in front of the house, sloping to the east, is ornamented with evergreen and other trees and shrubs. Like other places on Town hill, this one commands a view of a large extent of picturesque country, scarcely equalled. On the farm Mr. Upham keeps blooded Jersey cattle, and flocks of merino and southdown sheep; cuts annually seventy-five tons of hay; raises seven hundred baskets of corn, and six hundred bushels of smaller grains, together with potatoes and root crops.

THE DR. SAMUEL G. JARVIS FARM

Is at West Claremont, two and a half miles from the village, on the road to Windsor, Vt. It consists of upland, sloping to the south, strong, rich soil, capable of producing large crops of grass and grain. It was occupied by Dr. Samuel G. Jarvis for more than fifty years preceding his death, on the 5th of March, 1892. He made the raising of merino sheep and the growing of fine wool a specialty. It is owned by his two sons, Drs. William and Leonard Jarvis.

THE LABAN AINSWORTH FARM.

This was formerly the Luther Ashley farm. It is situated a short distance south of Claremont Junction, and contains about three hundred and fifty acres, seventy of it being Connecticut river meadow, a portion of which is flowed at times of high water each spring. It is an excellent farm and very productive with a moderate

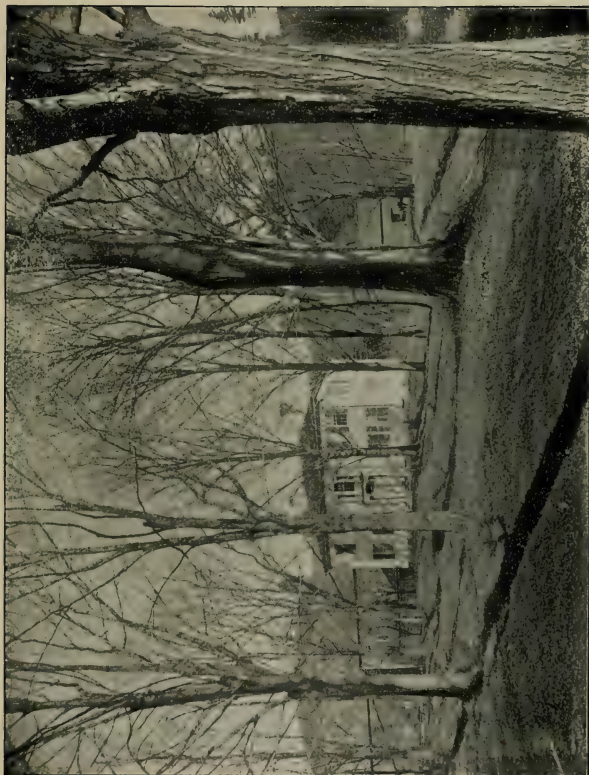
amount of labor. It was bought by Laban Ainsworth in 1837, and he lived there until his death, May 19, 1881, since which it has been owned by his sons, George J. and Ralph Ainsworth. They cut one hundred and fifty tons of hay annually, raise large quantities of corn and other grains, keep from sixty to seventy-five neat cattle, six horses, and fatten from thirty to thirty-five good-sized hogs.

THE COOKE FARM

Is on the road from Claremont to Windsor, Vt., about midway between the two places. This was a widely known tavern stand for many years — the tavern being a long two-story house, on the opposite side of the highway from the present handsome mansion, and was not removed until about 1858. In 1779 Capt. John Cooke bought this farm and tavern stand and continued the business until his death, February 8, 1810, when his sons, George and Godfrey, succeeded to the tavern business and farm. After a few years the tavern business was abandoned. Godfrey died April 4, 1849, and George survived him until October 29, 1850. This is a large and valuable farm, considerable of it being Connecticut river meadow. It has been known for more than a hundred years as the Cooke farm, and has been owned for more than fifteen years by Erastus Reed.

JOHN BAILEY'S FARM.

This was originally the Oliver Ashley farm, just south of Ashley Ferry. For many years it was owned by Benajah Rogers, then by his son, Abram. In 1882 John Bailey bought and has since owned it. It contains one hundred and twenty-five acres, seventy-five of which is Connecticut river meadow, and he has other out lands. He is a progressive farmer, liberal in the use of manures, knows how to make two blades of grass grow where but one grew before, and has improved his land every year since he bought it. He has remodeled and thoroughly repaired the buildings and erected a good new barn, thoroughly ventilated and well lighted. He cuts about one hundred tons of hay each year; raises from one thousand to twelve hundred baskets of corn, five or six hundred



CAPT. JOHN COOK FARMHOUSE.



bushels of oats, potatoes and other crops ; has a considerable dairy and fattens twenty hogs. In many ways this is a very desirable farm.

Besides those farms particularly noted, may be mentioned as among the best, the William Jones farm, just north of the Junction railroad station, owned by the heirs of Lucian E. Jones ; on the river road, the Ralph Ainsworth farm, one hundred and fifty acres, owned by Charles H. Ainsworth ; the Woster Jones farm, owned by George F. Long. These farms have considerable Connecticut river meadow, good corn and grass land, free from stones and easily worked. On the Charlestown road, the Edward Ainsworth farm, owned by Walter H. and William E. Ainsworth, and the Joel Goss farm, owned by George P. Rossiter. These are upland farms, strong rich soil and productive. On Bible hill, the Erastus Glidden farm, for many years owned by Joshua Colby and his son Henry, and now by James Sylvester and James Brown, and the Ira Colby farm, now owned by Daniel Adams. These are among the best hill farms in town, and with good management have been quite profitable. On the east road to Cornish Flat, a little more than a mile north of the village, the Ichabod Hitchcock farm, owned by Frederick P. Smith, very productive of grass and grain crops. On the southeast side of Green Mountain were formerly several good farms, high up, but sloping to the south, strong soil, excellent for the production of grass, small grains, and potatoes. These have been mostly acquired by Prescott Putnam, who has about five hundred acres, made up of the Jonathan E. Rowell and Samuel C. Abbott farms and a part of that formerly owned by the late Abner Stowell. Mr. Putnam has a large dairy and makes butter for the home market. The Lemon Cowles farm, on the southwestern slope of Green mountain, for many years owned by him, then by his son, Tracy Cowles, and now by the latter's heirs, is also a good grass, small grain, and root crop farm. On the old road to Newport, a mile and a half east of the village, is the Solomon Hubbard farm, Sugar river meadow and upland, owned by Freeman S. Chellis. Next east is the Bartlett Clement farm, for many years owned by

Samuel Tutherly and his son, William E. Tutherly, later by Sylvester Bartlett, and now by James N. Perkins, contains nearly three hundred acres, and is classed with the best upland farms. In Puckershire are the Proctor farm, owned by George Walker; the Harriman farm, owned by Jacob W. Sanborn; the Way farm, owned by Enoch Johnson; the John Blodgett farm, owned by Herbert E. Tutherly — which has been named the Elm Farm — on which is kept a dairy and supplies milk to the village; the Barstow farm, owned by William F. Jones, where a specialty is made of raising poultry and producing eggs for the home and Boston markets. On Maple avenue is the Joseph Wilson farm, which has been in the possession of the Wilson family since 1776, and is now owned by Josiah Wilson, a grandson of Joseph. In the north part of the town is the large farm, owned and occupied by the late Solon C. Grannis for seventy years and now owned by his heirs; the Bailey farm, now owned by Erastus B. Bailey; the farm on Red Water brook road, owned by Samuel H. Andrews, the neat appearance of whose buildings and surroundings attract attention. On the old road to the Junction, bordering on Sugar river, is the Harvey Tolles farm of about two hundred and twenty acres of Sugar river and Beaver brook meadow and upland. More than forty years ago Mr. Tolles raised on this farm an ox, which at maturity weighed over three thousand pounds. The farm is now owned by his son, Lawrence A. Tolles, who makes a specialty of producing and supplying milk to the village. At the south end of Broad street is the Cossit farm. It has been owned by the Cossit family for nearly a hundred and twenty-five years — first by Ambrose Cossit, then by his son, Ambrose, then by his son, John F., and is now owned by the latter's son, Henry A. Cossit. On the hill, east of the old road to Newport, is the Nathaniel Cowles farm, now owned by Stephen J. Roberts. This is a productive and valuable hill farm.

CHAPTER XIII.

TOWN HILL.

PART OF THE TOWN FIRST SETTLED.

In the early days of the settlement of the town and for many years, Town hill was the center of population, business, and fashion. The highway from the Cupola house south, if not the first, was one of the first, built in town, and until long after the Revolutionary War, was the only road from points south on the Connecticut river to Haverhill. There is a tradition that it was called the King's highway. Through the town it was laid out ten rods wide, and for a considerable distance on Town hill, on either side was a row of tall Lombardy poplars. In a distance of about a mile and a half from Lottery bridge south were more than twenty houses—by far the best in town and some of them large and for that time fine and expensive.

The first house south of Lottery bridge was occupied by James Balloch, a Scotchman, father of George W. and William Balloch. Subsequently the son, George W. Balloch, for many years a famous butcher, lived there, and in this house Gen. George W. Balloch of Washington, D. C., was born. The next two were occupied by Sumners. Then there are evidences of three or four houses, about which there is no known history. East of the highway John Wise, a Scotchman, who married Hannah, daughter of Benjamin Sumner, built a large and handsome house, and nearly opposite was the Dove house, not far from where James P. Upham's house now stands. On the west side of the highway is the Judge Sanford Kingsbury house, the same now occupied by the heirs of Russell Jarvis. Next comes

the Stephen Mann place, afterward owned by George Wooddell now by Thomas J. Fitch. Near his buildings is now standing a portion of the first meeting-house in town. It was also used for a schoolhouse. On the east side of the highway is the Barnabas Ellis place, bought by him of Josiah Willard, one of the grantees of the town, in 1767, after whose death it was owned by his youngest son, William Ellis, who was born there in 1807 and lived there until his death, in August, 1880, since which it has been owned by the latter's son, William B. Ellis. Next, on the west side of the highway, is the Dr. Thomas Sterne place. Dr. Sterne was the first physician settled in town. He came here from Boston in 1768, and soon built the house on this place, which was then the largest and most elegant one in this vicinity. He died there November 24, 1816. For a number of years this place was owned by Stephen Mann, who kept a tavern there, then by Hugh Moore, who sold it to James Leet and it was known as the Leet place for many years. James P. Upham bought the farm in 1893 and took the house down. Next, on the same side of the way was the Nicholas Farwell house and shoe shop. The house was the John Picket house, one of the first framed houses built in town, the same in which George N. Farwell was born in 1804, and Dr. Silas H. Sabine afterward lived and practiced his profession. Just south of this Capt. John Farwell, brother of Nicholas, also a shoemaker, lived. Both of these Farwells removed to the village about 1813 and continued the shoemaking business. Nicholas built the brick house, corner of Broad and Pine streets, where Herman Holt now lives, and Capt. John built the one on the east side of Broad street, where Herbert Bailey lives. Next, on the same side of the highway, is the Ralston place. It was owned prior to 1784 by Asa Jones, who sold it in that year to Alexander Ralston, a Scotchman, who came from Boston to Keene, and from thence to Claremont. Mr. Ralston was so intensely loyal that he was included in the act of banishment from Boston in 1778.

Alexander Ralston, John Wise, and James Balloch came from Scotland to America together, all lived on Town hill for a time and were fast friends. Mr. Ralston purchased four tracts of land in that locality, which included most of what is now the Way farm and the territory west of it, extending to Connecticut river — two hundred and eighty acres in all. Three of these tracts were bought of Asa Jones and the other of John Spencer. About 1784 Mr. Ralston built the large two-story house and L now standing, and with repairs and improvements made upon it by the present proprietor, it is in excellent condition. In this house was kept for more than thirty years the widely known Ralston tavern. Being on the main road from Massachusetts to north-western New Hampshire and northeastern Vermont, it was a famous stopping place for the daily six-horse stage, the large canvas-covered freight wagons, and pleasure travelers. For a time the Free Masons held their regular meetings in the large hall in the house. On occasion of one of these meetings Mrs. Ralston's curiosity to know the secrets of the order led her to go quietly to the unfinished attic over the hall and listen to the proceedings. She was a large, heavy woman, and by mischance stepped upon the lathing, her feet went through the ceiling, and she was only relieved from her embarrassing position by the help of her husband and his brother Masons. The evidence of this adventure remained in the ceiling until the house was renovated in 1887. In 1804 Mr. Ralston sold the tavern and about one hundred and fifty acres of land, which constitutes the Way farm, to Benjamin Jones, and returned to Keene, where he died in 1810. John White kept the tavern for a time and was followed by John Newell, a pioneer Methodist, whose son, Matthew, became a Methodist preacher. He removed to Weathersfield, Vt., and was the grandfather of Wilbur, Charles, and Asbury Newell, now living there. From 1795 to 1806 Jesse Lee and other itinerant Methodist preachers held occasional meetings in the hall of the Ralston tavern.

Before the controversy in relation to the Congregational meeting-house, which continued for some years, was settled, Matthias

Stone erected a suitable building for the purpose and offered to donate it to the town for a meeting-house. At a town meeting, called to consider the matter, it was voted not to accept the gift — probably on account of the location — and the structure was never used as a place of worship, but was removed to this farm, where it now stands, and has been used for a barn.

Prior to the purchase of this property by Mr. Ralston, in 1784, on what is now the Way farm, was a house which was said to have been recently burned, on or near the site of the present one; the John Picket house; the store building and a blacksmith and wheelwright shop opposite. In 1815 Benjamin Jones sold the Way place to Danforth Parmalee, at which time the tavern business was discontinued. In 1820 it was sold to Michael Lovell, and was known as the Michael Lovell farm from then until his death, April 29, 1860, in the ninety-sixth year of his age. In 1850 Gordon Way, whose wife was a daughter of Mr. Lovell, took the place and kept it until his death, in 1880, soon after which it passed into the possession of his son, Dr. Osmon B. Way, who still owns it.

South of this, on the west side of the highway, was the Christopher York place, afterward owned by Michael McConnon. Arnold Merrill lived there a few years preceding his death and was the last occupant of the house. It has since been taken down. Nearly opposite was a place owned by Oliver Corey, father of Mrs. Nicholas Farwell. The buildings were removed years ago. At the south of these places, in a lot distant from the highway, was formerly a pest-house, where persons afflicted with small-pox were treated.

Many of the habitations named and others not named went to decay so many years ago that there is no known record or reliable tradition in relation to them, and there is now nothing but cellar holes, and in a few instances wells, left to mark the places where they stood.

Town hill is an elevation from its surroundings, gently sloping to the east to meet the morning sun, and west to Connecticut river. The soil is warm, strong, and generous, and here are

some of the best farms in town. From this elevation are extensive views of Connecticut river valley; Ascutney, the Green Mountain range, and other sections of Vermont; parts of Charlestown, Walpole, Acworth, Lempster, Unity, Newport, Croydon, Grantham, Plainfield, Cornish, and New London—the whole forming a panorama of quiet beauty rarely equalled.

INDUSTRIES.



SHOE SHOP DAM.

CHAPTER XIV.

WATER POWER.

MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS.

One of the great advantages and sources of wealth of Claremont is its superior water power, derived mainly from Sugar river. This river is the outlet of Sunapee lake, which is nine and a half miles long, and from half a mile to two and a half miles wide, and is eight hundred and twenty feet above Connecticut river, into which it empties in the town of Claremont. Sugar river is about eighteen miles long from its source to its mouth. It passes through the towns of Sunapee, Newport, and Claremont. It is fed by what is called South Branch, which has its source in Lempster, Unity, and Goshen; the North Branch coming from Springfield, Grantham, and Croydon, both of which it receives in the town of Newport, after passing the village of that town, and other smaller streams along its course. But the river is chiefly supplied with water from Sunapee lake, especially in dry times.

The Sunapee Dam Company was incorporated by the New Hampshire legislature, December 4, 1820. This company is composed of mill owners in Claremont, Newport, and Sunapee, who derive their motive power from Sugar river. Among the rights granted by the legislature was that "to sink the outlet of Sunapee lake at the source of Sugar river to the depth of ten feet below the low water mark of said lake, and to erect and maintain a dam there, with suitable gates and flumes, to the height of said low water mark, for the benefit of the mills and mill privileges."

For many years Sugar river has furnished the power for a very large number of mills, representing a variety of industries in the towns through which it runs, and, at the present time, is a principal source of their wealth. Upon this water power they depend for their future growth and prosperity. As above stated, the fall of this river is eight hundred and twenty feet. In the town of Claremont it falls three hundred feet or more, and there are thirteen excellent mill privileges on these falls. Upon many of these privileges are mills upon both sides of the river, thus affording opportunity to utilize the whole power. It is estimated that each foot of fall is capable of turning one thousand spindles. There is a fall of two hundred and twenty-three feet in these thirteen privileges.

The Sunapee Dam Company was duly organized immediately after the charter was granted, and suitable dam and other appliances were erected for the purpose of holding the water of Sunapee lake in reserve for use at times of low water in the river, by mills along its course. This corporation has been kept up, and the dam and other appliances erected have been maintained and improved from time to time. Whenever the lands about the lake have been flowed, or other damage accrued from the erection of this dam, those injured have been compensated by the company, and in not a few instances the right to flow has been purchased. Without this great natural reservoir, and the right to use it, granted by the legislature, neither Claremont, Newport, nor Sunapee could have reached their present condition of wealth and consequent importance.

Although this company has the right to draw the lake down ten feet below low water mark, it has never been drawn to anything like that extent. Since 1820, when the Sunapee Dam Company was incorporated, the manufacturing business of Claremont, dependent upon water power, with a few pauses and lapses, has gradually, but steadily, grown to its present proportions. The first real, earnest start in manufacturing business did not occur until about 1833. In 1879 the late venerable Simeon Ide, who

for many years—from 1834—was prominently identified with the manufacturing interests of Claremont, prepared and published a little book, entitled “The Industries of Claremont, New Hampshire, Past and Present,” containing many valuable statistics. This is the most reliable known source of information, and from it are gathered many facts upon this subject. Of this water power Mr. Ide says:

From the statistics I have at hand, it would seem there was comparatively but very little use made of it previous to the year 1833-34. There was then at the upper fall, No. 1, a gristmill on the south side of the river; on the third fall, No. 3, south side, a wool-carding and fulling mill, carried on by Woodman & Elmer, and a furnace by Roswell Elmer; and on the north side a small hand-making paper mill, having two 120 lb. pulp engines, and other necessary appliances of that day in proportion, for making paper, owned and operated by Fiske & Blake, successors of the first paper maker in Cheshire county, Colonel Josiah Stevens. On fall No. 4 was a seven feet dam, and till the first of January, 1833, only water enough was drawn from it to move Timothy Eastman's bark-grinding machine. The Claremont Manufacturing Company's stone factory, on the south side, had recently been put in order to receive its machinery. On the fifth fall, east side of the river, was the Tyler saw and grist mill; on the west side, a wool-carding, spinning, weaving, and cloth-dressing factory. On the sixth fall, west side, Farwell's cotton factory, with Billings's machine shop in the basement or L, first put in operation in 1831; and on the west side, in “the Gully,” a small slate-sawing and planing mill, operated by Curtis Stoddard. On falls Nos. 7, 8, and 9, in 1832 not even a dam had been built, so far as I can learn.

Following the above order in a more minute historical descriptive view of the several present and former mill sites in the village proper of Claremont, the earliest date at which I find there had been any use made of that at fall No. 1, north side of the river, was about the year 1800, when Stephen Dexter erected a small building there, and he and his brother, Colonel David Dexter, carried on in it a scythe-making concern till about 1824. They also owned grist, saw, and oil mills, located on and near where the Monadnock Mills Company's sawmill now stands, which were run by water drawn from a low dam then standing about midway between dams Nos. 1 and 2. On the decease of Colonel Dexter, in 1830, his son-in-law, Moses Wheeler, in 1831, succeeded the Messrs. Dexter in the several branches of business above stated, except the scythe factory, as sole proprietor, and carried them on for several years.

In 1837-38 a two-story brick building took the site of the old Dexter scythe shop, and was owned and occupied by the Claremont Carriage Company two

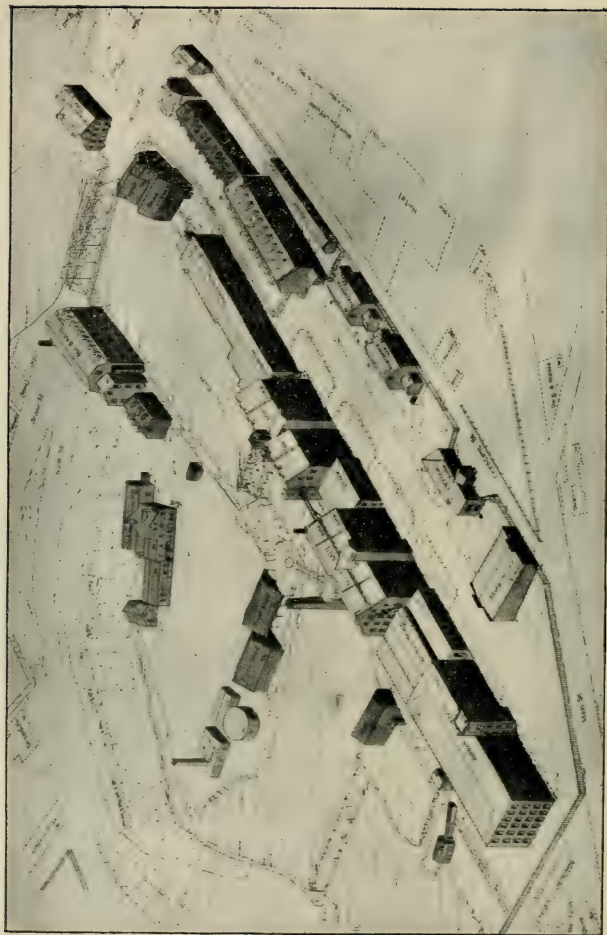
or three years. Hard times finally put a stop to this company's operations, and soon afterwards their buildings were destroyed by fire. Paran Stevens, Timothy Eastman, Moses Wheeler, A. J. Tenney, T. J. Harris (agent), were of the company. In 1843-44 the present three-story brick building was erected. It stood empty a few years, when John Fiske put into it cotton machinery; run it two or three years; then a Mr. Cozens bought the property, continued business but a short time, when the Monadnock Mills Company bought and continued its use as a cotton mill until 1863, and then substituted the woolen for the old cotton machinery. This is the only factory on the north side of the river operated by power from fall No. 1.

On the south side, in olden time, Colonel Josiah Stevens, it is said, built a one-story wooden building at the south end of the upper bridge, and put into it machinery for making paper. This must have been, according to Mr. Ide, prior to 1810. The building was burned about 1812, and the present two-story wood structure erected there, which, in 1831, was owned and occupied by David W. Dexter as a gristmill. It was afterwards used for various purposes, and is now the repair shop of the Monadnock Mills Company.

MANUFACTURING AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

MONADNOCK MILLS.

In 1831 the New Hampshire legislature granted to Leonard Jarvis, Joseph T. Adams, and Russell Jarvis and their associates, a charter under the name of the Sugar River Manufacturing Company, for the purpose of carrying on the business of manufacturing cotton and woolen goods in all their branches, in the town of Claremont. The charter was signed by Franklin Pierce, speaker of the house; Samuel Cartland, president of the senate, and Samuel Dinsmoor, governor. In 1844 the company was organized, the mill now known as Mill No. 1 was put up and partly finished, and tenement and boarding houses built. Machinery was not put into the mill, and the property was idle until 1844, when the whole was sold to Parker, Wilder & Parker, and others, of Boston, who completed the mill and put in machinery for manufacturing cotton sheeting. Henry Russell was appointed agent, and took charge as superintendent of the mill. He was succeeded by Jonas Livingston in November, 1845. In 1846, by act of the legislature, the name of the company was changed to that of Monadnock Mills.



MONADNOCK MILLS PROPERTY.



DANIEL W. JOHNSON.

In 1853 the company bought the grist and saw mill and cabinet shop on the north side of the river, on the Island, so called, increased its capital stock to two hundred thousand dollars, and erected Mill No. 2, equal in capacity to Mill No. 1. In 1856 the plant was further increased by the purchase of what was known as Sunapee Mill, at the north side of the river, which was operated as a cotton mill until 1864, when the cotton machinery was exchanged for that for making wool flannel, and was changed back again in 1881. In 1859 the gas works, which have since supplied the mills and village with gas for illumination, were built. In 1866 the motive power for operating these mills, derived from Sugar river, was supplemented by a two hundred and fifty horse power steam engine, the boiler for which heats the mills, and the engine furnishes power in times of low water. In 1871 the company put in looms and other machinery for the purpose, and began making Marseilles quilts. In 1874 a brick building between Mills No. 1 and No. 2 was erected, to be used for bleaching and finishing the goods made. In 1892 a weaving mill one hundred and ninety-six by sixty-seven feet on the ground, three stories and basement, was built west of and in a line with the other two, and early in the following year was put in operation.

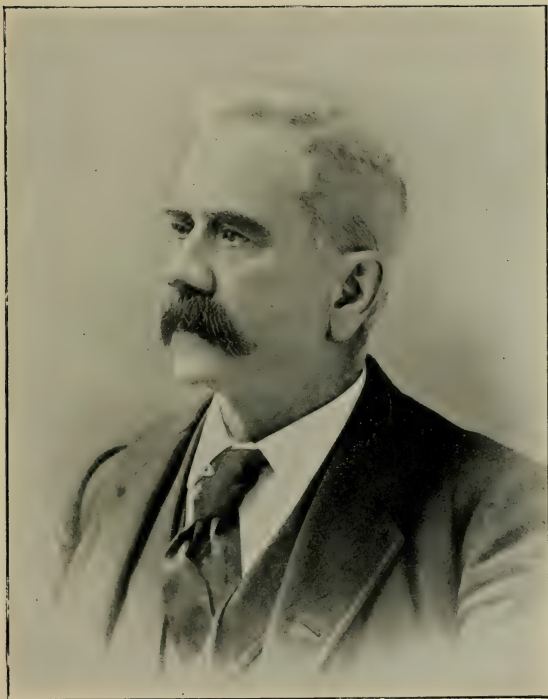
The whole number of hands employed in these mills is 425, and the monthly pay-roll is \$12,000. The annual product is one million pounds of cotton sheeting and Marseilles quilts. In 1863, after having had charge of these mills seventeen years, Jonas Livingston resigned, and was succeeded by Daniel W. Johnson, who occupied the position until his death, on April 29, 1894, and he was succeeded by Frank P. Vogl, for many years clerk in the office, and paymaster. For fifty years this corporation has been an important factor in the growth and prosperity of Claremont, and a good investment for its stockholders.

SULLIVAN MACHINERY COMPANY.

This company occupies the water-power from fall No. 3, thirteen feet, which was formerly owned by Roswell Elmer, who carried on a small iron foundry, making castings for plows, stoves, potash

kettles, etc. Mr. Elmer was succeeded by George W. Emerson, in a similar kind of business, who in 1850 built a machine shop. In 1851, D. A. Clay & Co., consisting of D. A. Clay, James P. Upham, and John S. Walker, leased the machine shop and started a general machine business. Subsequently James P. Upham purchased the water-power and real estate, including the foundry, of Mr. Emerson, made extensive additions to the buildings and facilities for doing business, which was continued for a few years by D. A. Clay & Co. In 1868 the Sullivan Machine Company was organized, and purchased this property, — J. P. Upham, president, R. W. Love, treasurer, and Albert Ball, superintendent. These gentlemen owned most of the stock of the company. Mr. Love subsequently sold his interest to Charles B. Rice, who took Mr. Love's place as treasurer. Mr. Rice died May 26, 1891, and was succeeded by J. Duncan Upham. Between 1888 and 1890, all the old buildings, furnace, machine shop, and office, mostly of wood, were replaced by handsome and substantial brick structures, as shown in the illustration. In April, 1892, the Sullivan Machinery Company, to succeed the Sullivan Machine Company and the Dimond Prospecting Company, of Chicago, Ill., was organized, and the following officers elected: President, Frederick K. Copeland, of Chicago; vice-president, James P. Upham; mechanical engineer, Albert Ball; treasurer, J. Duncan Upham; secretary, Thomas W. Fry, of Claremont.

The business of the present company is the manufacture of diamond drills for the prospecting of mineral lands; quarrying machinery; coal and other mining machinery; paper roving cans for cotton mills; corn crackers; water wheels, etc. It takes contracts for prospecting mineral and coal lands, and operating its machinery in stone quarries and coal mines, in which branches, in ordinary business times, from fifty to a hundred men are employed. The principal shops of the company are in Claremont, where, in the different departments, one hundred and twenty-five men are employed, and the pay-roll is about five thousand dollars per month. The principal selling office is in Chicago, while



JAMES P. UPHAM.



JOHN TYLER, 2d.



SUGAR RIVER PAPER MILL AND OFFICE.

they have a salesroom in Denver, Col., and an office in New York city. The machinery and tools made by this company are sold to go to almost every quarter of the globe.

Many of the machines and tools made, sold, and used by this company have been originated or perfected by Albert Ball, its mechanical engineer, who has also invented and patented many other machines—some of them quite complicated—for different purposes.

SUGAR RIVER PAPER MILL COMPANY.

This company was incorporated in 1866—capital stock one hundred thousand dollars, mostly owned by citizens of Claremont—erected mills on fall No. 6, east side of the river, for the manufacture of print paper, and commenced business in 1868. The dam first erected was twenty-two feet high, and was afterward raised three feet. The power derived from Sugar river is supplemented by two steam engines aggregating two hundred and twenty-five horse power. John Tyler, a large stockholder in the company, superintended the erection of the dam and mill. The officers since the organization of the company have been: John Tyler, president; John L. Farwell, treasurer; John T. Emerson, agent. In 1884 they purchased of Reuben Shepardson, what has been known as the Lafayette privilege, on the "Gully," on the west side of the river, and tunneled through the rock of the island, formed by the main stream and this "Gully," two hundred and four feet, the tunnel being six feet square, taking the water that runs in the "Gully" into their pond, thus getting the use of all the water that runs in the river. The Lafayette privilege had the right to take from the river, above the dam on privilege No. 6, and down this gully, one half the water of the river, and return it to the main stream below the paper mill dam. By this arrangement this company obviate, to a considerable extent, the use of steam to supplement their water power. In 1889 this company added to its plant the grist and saw mills, known as the Sugar River Mill property, next above on the

stream. The paper mill was built for a two ton mill, but by improvements in machinery, methods of manufacturing, and keeping pace with the times, its average production now is nine tons of fine book and news paper per day. It may be said that this is the first manufacturing corporation in Claremont that has continued with substantially the same stockholders, under the same management, and with a good degree of success from its start.

THE CLAREMONT MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

This company was chartered by the New Hampshire legislature in 1832, with an authorized capital of one hundred thousand dollars. It was the first company for manufacturing purposes organized in Claremont. The largest stockholders were Austin Tyler, Timothy S. Gleason, William Rossiter, and Timothy Eastman. The plant was located on the south side of the river, at fall No. 4. The walls of the factory building and a large two-story tenement house are of stone, quarried within a few rods of their location. The business contemplated was the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods and printing and writing papers. In December, 1834, Simeon Ide, then a bookseller, printer, and publisher of a weekly paper at Windsor, Vt., sold to the Claremont Manufacturing Company his entire stock of books and the printing establishment, taking his pay in the stock of the company, and came to Claremont and took the agency and general management of the concern, which he continued until 1858, and was succeeded by his brother-in-law, Edward L. Goddard. Mr. Ide sold his stock to his two sons, George G. and Lemuel N. Ide. Mr. Goddard continued as agent until 1867, when George G. Ide succeeded to the place, and continued in it until his death, in 1883, and he was succeeded by his brother, Lemuel N. Ide. The business was continued until 1880, when the paper-mill building and machinery were destroyed by fire, and the building has not been replaced. The printing and book making was continued until 1886, when the business was discontinued. The factory building and water-power were sold to Messrs Maynard & Washburn, and the houses and



SIMEON IDE.

other buildings to other parties. The factory building has since been occupied by John H. Parke for a shoeshop, and by an electric plant. For many years the Claremont Manufacturing Company employed from fifty to eighty hands.

SLIPPER SHOP.

In February, 1887, John H. Parke, of Lynn, Mass., began manufacturing a high grade of men's slippers in the building formerly occupied by the Claremont Manufacturing Company for printing and binding books. Subsequently shoes and women's boots were added to the products of this establishment. From sixty to seventy-five hands are employed, and the pay-roll is about \$2,500 per month.

SUGAR RIVER MILLS COMPANY.

The mills of this company are at fall No. 5, on the east side of the river. From the Upper Bridge, or fall No. 1, Sugar river runs nearly due west, but between the Claremont Manufacturing Company's privilege and the next one below it, the river turns and runs nearly due south; hence the reader will understand why a part of the privileges named are said to be on the south and a part on the north side of the river, and so of those named as being on its north and west side. This fall No. 5 has been known for several generations as the old "Tyler Mills" privilege. Benjamin Tyler, before referred to, one of the first settlers of the town, once owned all the water-power from fall No. 1 to No. 9, both inclusive. He erected the first grist and saw mills in town, at the west part, in 1768, and the old "Tyler Mills" on this privilege in 1785. He gave the latter to his son Ephraim on his coming of age, who continued to own them until 1836, when a company, consisting of three gentlemen of Keene and three of Claremont, bought the mills and mill yard and appurtenances with the avowed intention of removing the buildings, which were very old and dilapidated, and putting in their place suitable buildings for a first-class calico-printing establishment. In the spring of 1837 they commenced

their preparations for building, but before they had proceeded far the financial panic struck the country, and the project was abandoned. The old mills remained standing, and were rented to Mr. Tyler, their former owner, and, by his administrator, to Lewis W. Randall and others until 1854, when the property was purchased by E. W. Sanborn of Boston, and Abner Stowell, Aaron Dutton, Edward Brown, and George Hart of this town. In 1855 they erected the large three-story brick building for a gristmill, and the sawmill adjoining, now standing and in active operation. They put into the grist mill eight run of stone, four flouring-bolts, and, to propel them, eleven Tyler turbine water wheels. The work was done under the superintendence of John Tyler, then of West Lebanon, but now of this town, patentee and manufacturer of the Tyler turbine water wheel. This mill was designed for custom grinding and to manufacture flour from western wheat, and it was said to be capable of making ten thousand barrels of flour per annum. These mills have been leased to various parties since they were built. In 1889, the Sugar River Paper Company bought the property and it has since been leased by H. W. Frost.

THE HOME MILL.

The three-story brick building now standing at fall No. 4, north side of the river, was erected by the Claremont Manufacturing Company in 1836, with the intention of using it for making fine writing papers. The times did not favor the completion of the project, and the building was only so far finished as to protect the walls with roof and windows, until 1849, when a few of the stockholders of the Claremont Manufacturing Company bought it, together with one half of the water-power, fitted it up with machinery for manufacturing cotton cloth, and sold the whole to George D. Dutton of Boston. In 1852 Mr. Dutton sold a part interest to Arnold Briggs, a practical cotton manufacturer, of Woonsocket, R. I., and under the firm style of Arnold Briggs & Co., the business of manufacturing cotton goods



SULLIVAN MACHINERY COMPANY WORKS.

was carried on until 1875, when, by reason of there being but a limited demand for the goods made by this firm, the business was stopped. In 1876 Mr. Briggs died, subsequent to which the interest of Mr. Briggs's estate in the mill was purchased by Pierce, Harding & Co., of Boston, who ran it but a few months. In 1883, Messrs. Maynard and Washburn, gentlemen from Massachusetts, purchased the property, repaired the buildings, put in machinery for the purpose, and have since been manufacturing shoes there.

THE EMERSON-HEYWARD PRIVILEGE.

On fall No. 7, south side—the river has taken another turn and runs westerly—about 1842, George W. Emerson put up a one-story brick building, carried on the furnace business for a few years, when it passed into the hands of Simeon Heyward, who did some furnace work, made horse and hand rakes, and various other farm implements. The building was destroyed by fire in 1866, and the dam connected with it, by flood soon afterward, since which no use has been made of this privilege. It is now owned by George L. Balcom.

THE SULLIVAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

This company's mills are located on fall No. 8, south side of the river. It was chartered about 1833 for manufacturing woolen goods, and its buildings erected the next year. The machinery, as before stated, was taken from the Claremont Manufacturing Company's mill, and they commenced the manufacture of satinets. In 1836, Ormond Dutton, of Keene, was appointed agent of the company, and continued as such about three years. During the hard times, from 1836 to 1840, goods did not sell readily; a large stock was accumulated, which was sold for less than it cost to produce it, and the mill was closed. Its capital, fifty thousand dollars, was exhausted, and the company settled with its creditors in the best way it could. In 1844, Thomas Sanford and William Rossiter got possession of the real estate and some of the machinery, and manufactured satinets and cassimeres until 1857, when the entire prop-

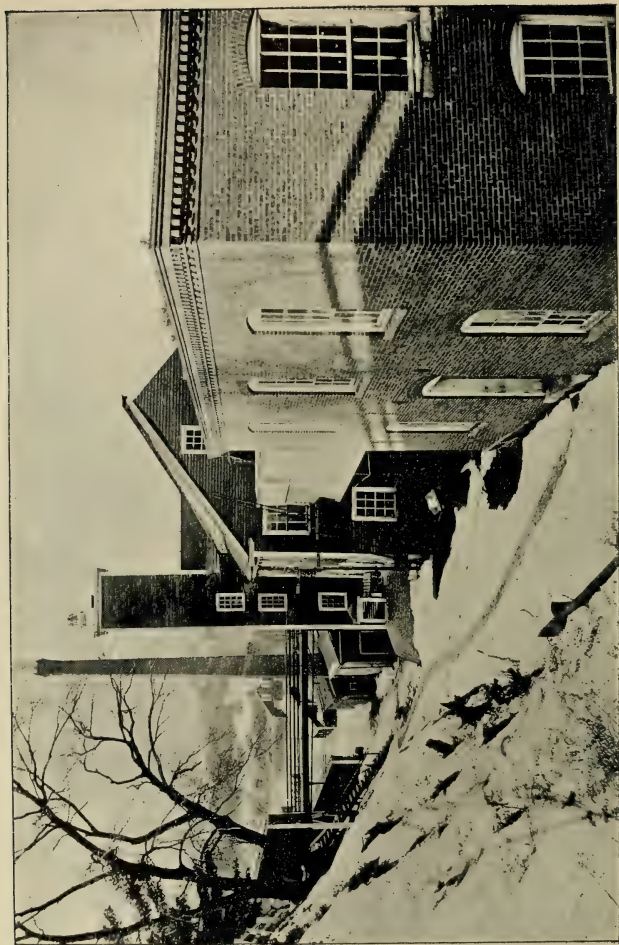
erty was purchased by George L. Balcom, who has manufactured woolen goods there ever since, running three sets of machinery. During the late war Mr. Balcom was very successful, and one year, under the United States internal revenue law, he paid the largest income tax of any man in New Hampshire. He is now making fancy union cassimeres.

THE OLD KNIFE-FACTORY PRIVILEGE.

This privilege is on the north side of the river, on fall No. 8. The large three-story wooden building on this privilege was erected in 1836-37, by Dr. John S. Spaulding, but for what purpose it was to be used is not known. It stood empty, its inside but partially finished, until 1853, when Thomas Sanford, William Rossiter, and some other gentlemen formed a company and manufactured table cutlery there for about five years, when the business was abandoned. In 1866, the "Claremont Linen Company" put in machinery for making linen toweling from the raw material, by a new process, but this was not a success, and, after two or three years of experiment, this business was closed up, and the mill was unused until 1877, when Herbert Bailey, of Enfield, this state, bought the property and enlarged, repaired, fitted the buildings, and put in machinery for manufacturing knit goods, employing about forty hands and turning out goods to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars annually. This mill has not been in operation since 1892.

THE LOWER FALLS COMPANY.

In 1836 this company, composed of gentlemen from out of town, bought a small farm of Jonathan Read, located below fall No. 8, with the design of making a ninth fall of about twelve feet, by taking the water from the river by a canal. The canal was dug, a good foundation for a large factory building put in and building materials got upon the ground, when, in view of the threatened hard times for manufacturers, the enterprise stopped, the building materials were disposed of, and the ninth privilege has never been utilized.



SULLIVAN MILLS.—GEORGE L. BALCOM.

In 1832, Nicholas Farwell equipped a mill located on the west side of the river, just above the Sugar River Paper Mill dam, with machinery, and manufactured cotton cloth in it until it was destroyed by fire, March 13, 1841. This was the first cotton mill in town.

THE LAFAYETTE PRIVILEGE.

On the west side of the river, at fall No. 7, on the "Gully," is what was known as the Lafayette privilege. In 1828 Arad Taylor bought this privilege of Bill Barnes. In 1836 the property was put on the market in thirty-two shares, of one hundred dollars each, which were soon taken, but it was not improved until 1844, when Chester Dunklee bought most of the shares and erected upon the privilege a two-story wood building, which was occupied by Mr. Dunklee and Simeon Ide for sawing slate stone, and J. G. Briggs for making furniture, until 1866, when Reuben Shepardson bought it, made extensive improvements, and rented and used it for various manufacturing purposes until the fall of 1884, when he sold it to the Sugar River Paper Mill Company, as before stated.

THE OLD MEACHAM FACTORY

Was on fall No. 5, opposite the Tyler mills, and this factory is said to have been the first one built in Sullivan county for the manufacture of woolen goods. It was built in 1813, by Asa Meacham. It was a two-story wood building, and was occupied successively by Asa Meacham, Asa Meacham, Jr., Woodman & Rockwell, Wilson & Earl, and William Earl, all of whom manufactured woolen goods, until the spring of 1854, when the main building was destroyed by fire. The following year Simeon Ide bought the property. A small shop and storehouse escaped the fire; the first he fitted up with water power and rented it for various mechanical purposes, while he converted the other into a dwelling-house to rent. In 1859 Mr. Ide erected, on the site of the old factory building, a round brick structure, two stories high, and fitted it up with machinery, printing presses, etc., for

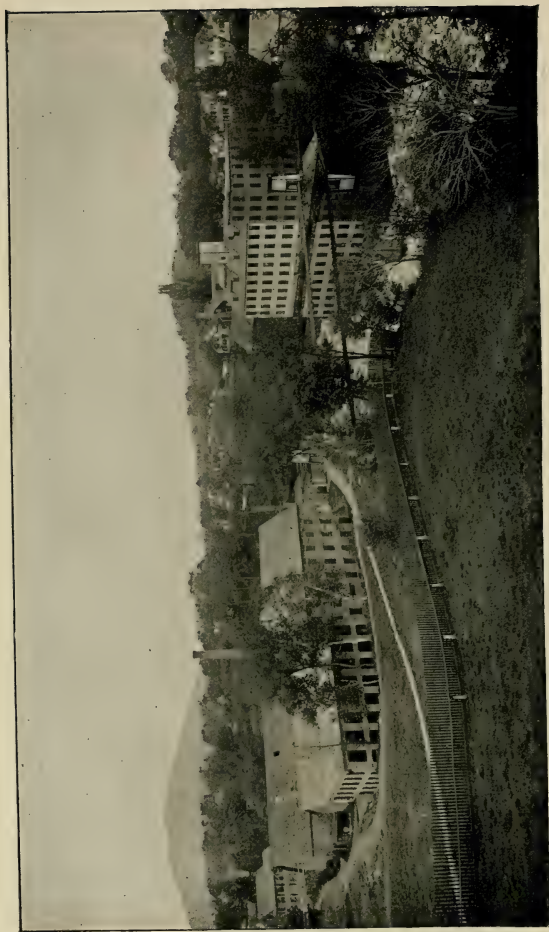
the making of books on contract for city publishers. The breaking out of the war in 1861, and other unforeseen events, operated against this enterprise, and the building was rented for different mechanical purposes. It was purchased by Reuben Shepardson in 1883. What was the shop was purchased by Ira Proctor and occupied by him as a sash, blind, and door factory until about 1873, when it was destroyed by fire. The site is now occupied by the Freeman & O'Neil Manufacturing Company's buildings.

FREEMAN & O'NEIL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

In 1874 Messrs. Charles N. Freeman and David W. O'Neil purchased the site of the Ira Proctor shop, erected large wooden buildings, and fitted them up with the most approved machinery for manufacturing stair builders' supplies and fine house and office finish, using expensive foreign and domestic woods. They employed about forty men, until December, 1882, when their main building, stock, and machinery, valued at about twenty-five thousand dollars, were destroyed by fire. They immediately commenced the erection of new buildings, which were completed and ready for occupancy in August, 1883. In April, 1892, this concern was made a stock company, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, under the style of the Freeman & O'Neil Manufacturing Company. The officers were George C. Currier, of New York City, president; Paschal P. Coburn, of Claremont, treasurer. They employ from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five hands — most of them skilled workmen — and their pay-roll is about one thousand dollars per week.

THE MAYNARD & WASHBURN SHOE FACTORY.

In the summer of 1883, Messrs. Frank P. Maynard and Charles N. Washburn came from Massachusetts and bought the Home Mill property, on fall No. 4, north side of the river, fitted up the buildings, put in machinery, and in November of that year commenced the manufacture of shoes, employing about fifty hands. The busi-



MAYNARD & WASHBURN SHOE FACTORIES.



FRANK P. MAYNARD.

ness was increased gradually until 1888, when the firm made extensive additions to their factory, and later made further additions. In 1893 they employed two hundred and twenty-five hands, turned out eighteen hundred pairs of medium grade men's, boys', and youths' shoes per day, and their pay-roll was about \$7,000 per month. In January, 1887, this firm bought the Claremont Manufacturing Company buildings and water-power, on the south side of the river, made repairs and improvements upon the property, and leased a part of the buildings and water-power to John H. Parke, for a slipper factory. An electric light company was organized in November of that year, and an electric apparatus was placed in the building, which had been occupied for many years as a paper mill. In April, 1893, Mr. Washburn sold his interest in the business to Mr. Maynard, but the style of the establishment has been continued.

THE EASTMAN TANNERY.

In 1811, Timothy Eastman established a tannery on fall No. 4, north side of the river, continued the business there until his death, in 1859, and was succeeded by his son, Charles H. Eastman. On January 22, 1871, the old buildings were burned and new and larger ones were erected on their site. Charles H. Eastman continued the business until his death, in 1879, since which the property has been unused. The real estate is now owned by the widow of Charles H. Eastman, the buildings having been burned.

CARPET FACTORY.

Between fall No. 9 and the confluence of Sugar river with the Connecticut it is claimed that the former river falls about two hundred and fifty feet. On the north side of Sugar river, a mile or so below fall No. 9, in 1852, Henry Russell and Dr. F. T. Kidder built a dam twenty feet high, erected a large one-story brick mill, put into it machinery for the purpose, and manufactured tapestry carpets there for a few months, when the business ceased and dam and buildings have disappeared.

At West Claremont, Sugar river furnishes excellent water power. The fall there is about nineteen feet. On the south side of the river, at this fall, Dr. Leonard Jarvis erected a two-story wood building, and in it manufactured broadcloth for about fifteen years. After his death, which occurred in 1848, this property passed into the hands of his son, Russell Jarvis, who died on the twentieth-fourth of February, 1888. The broadcloth factory was converted into a paper mill about 1853, and was operated by Fiske & Burpee, the Claremont Manufacturing Company, N. Whitney, J. Pierce & Co., and its owner until his death, making hanging and some other kinds of paper. Russell Jarvis was succeeded in the paper making business by his oldest son, Russell. The mill was burned May 12, 1890; was replaced by a substantial brick building which was completed and ready for operation in April, 1892. It makes about thirty hundred pounds of tissue manilla paper per day, and is called the Jarvis Paper Mill.

Between 1830 and 1850 Plock Hills had a mill just below the Coy paper mill, where he sawed out marble and slate stone.

Just below Plock Hills's stone mill was a tannery and a shop where J. H. Cross & Co. tanned deer skins and made them into gloves and mittens. This business was discontinued soon after 1850.

THE S. T. COY PAPER COMPANY.

On the same privilege, and drawing water from the same pond, but on the north side of the river, is a large, well-appointed paper mill, owned and operated by the S. T. Coy Paper Company. This mill has been built within the last ten years, on the site occupied fifty years ago, more or less, by Leonard and Hiram Gilmore, brothers, for a blacksmith forge and trip-hammer shop, where they made axes and other edge tools, carried on a general blacksmithing business, and made heavy mill irons for many years. Subsequently on this same spot was a paper mill where straw wrapping paper was made, owned and operated successively by Daniel F. Maynard and John S. Farrington.

BENJAMIN TYLER'S SMELTING AND IRON WORKS.

Between 1770 and 1780, Benjamin Tyler, having bought a considerable tract of land on the north side of Sugar river, put a dam across that stream, near where the Sullivan County Railroad's high bridge now is, built a shop in which he had a forge, trip-hammer, and smelting works, and made heavy mill irons, and other articles from the ore. Here he did a large business in this line for those days, employing twenty to thirty men for more than twenty years. The iron ore used was brought from a bed three or four miles north of Charlestown village, and the lime from Weathersfield, Vt. This property finally passed into the hands of Mr. Tyler's son-in-law, John Strobridge.

THE GILMORE EDGE TOOL WORKS.

In 1826 Leonard and Hiram Gilmore, sons of Hon. Gawin Gilmore, came from Acworth and established themselves in the business of making axes, scythes, and other edge tools, in a shop on the north side of the river, on or near the spot where the S. T. Coy paper mill now stands. It was the only shop of its kind in the vicinity, and they did a large business until 1841, soon after which it was abandoned.

FLAX MILL.

In 1800 Benjamin Tyler put in operation, at or near the site of the Jarvis paper mill, what was known as the Flax Mill, the purpose of which was to prepare flax for the old hand spinning wheels.

A short distance above the Russell and Kidder dam, many years ago, was another dam across Sugar river, and on a canal cut across a point of land, on the north side of the river, stood a saw-mill, said to have been owned by a Mr. Billings.

In 1840 Alexander Graham carried on brick making on his farm, south side of Sugar river, just above the site of the Russell and Kidder carpet-mill dam. This yard was being worked about 1850, and the bricks for that mill, which was called Ascutney Mills, were

made there. They were loaded on to a scow or flat boat, floated to near the Red Water brook bridge, and then carried by team to where they were to be used. In 1891 and 1892 Marshall Harlow made bricks there.

Sixty to seventy years ago quite a business was done in charcoal burning in the northwest part of the town. Solon C. Grannis, Samuel Carlton, and the Gilmore brothers had kilns.

About 1812 Timothy Grannis built a sawmill on Red Water brook, between the highway to Windsor and the place where Daniel N. Bowker now lives, which was afterward owned and operated by John Pressey. It disappeared many years ago.

THE GRANNIS LUMBER MILL.

In 1883 Homer E. Grannis built a dam and mill for manufacturing building lumber, on Red Water brook, about two miles above where the brook crosses the highway to Windsor. Here, by reason of the large fall, he has ample power except in very dry times.

SHOE MANUFACTURING.

Nicholas Farwell came to town in 1803, and had a small shoemaker's shop on Town hill, just north of the Michael Lovell homestead farm, now owned by Dr. O. B. Way. In 1813 he moved to the village and began, on a small scale, to manufacture women's sale shoes by hand, in the honest old fashioned way, doing much of the work himself. These shoes he sold to country merchants. At first it was hard to convince them that any shoe not made to measure by the home shoemaker was worth having, or that they could be sold to any considerable extent. But Mr. Farwell warranted his work to be as represented, and before long a demand was created for it. His way was to carry out, sell, and deliver his shoes himself. His best market was found on the west side of Green mountain in Vermont. In one of his early trips he went to Vergennes and offered his goods to the merchants there, who each and all turned a cold shoulder to him and declined to buy or look

at his goods, saying there was no demand for them in that vicinity. Mr. Farwell was not the man to be discouraged or beaten in what he undertook. His reply was "I will create a demand for my shoes." He drew his wagon up in front of the principal tavern, got out his shoes and began to exhibit them to the crowd of people who had gathered to see what he had to sell. He said he only wished to show his shoes but did not care to sell them. He explained their quality, told where they were made, and said he warranted every pair of shoes that bore his mark. They were so much more stylish and handsome than home-made work, and appeared so good that people began to call for them. The next time Mr. Farwell went to Vergennes those same merchants who had treated him so coldly were only too ready to buy his shoes, and for many years afterwards ladies in that section wanted no other than Farwell's Claremont shoe. The business increased rapidly until more than a hundred hands, in and out of the shop, were employed. The shop was on Broad street, corner of what was Scrap alley, now Pine street. Just south of this Mr. Farwell opened a general store to supply his help with necessities.

In 1827 Mr. Farwell took his two oldest sons, George N. and William H., into partnership. After a year or two the senior member of the firm retired, William H. took the store, and George N. continued the shoe business. He erected the two-story brick building, corner of Broad and Pine streets, which was subsequently converted into a dwelling-house and is now owned and occupied by Mrs. William Clark, and took Lewis Perry into partnership. In 1851 Russell W. Farwell, a brother of George N., also became a partner, and the firm was styled G. N. Farwell, Perry & Co. In 1852 Mr. Perry sold his interest to his partners, and the firm name was changed to G. N. Farwell & Co., and so continued until 1858, when Russell W. bought his brother's interest and became sole proprietor, soon after which the business was removed to the old Claremont bank building, on the east side of Broad street. In 1865 Edward J. Tenney became a partner with Russell W. Farwell, and the business was carried on by

Farwell & Tenney there and in the building south side of the upper bridge until 1871, when they divided the stock, machinery, and tools, and Mr. Farwell went on alone, and with one or more partners for a few years, and then removed to Rutland, Vt.

Mr. Tenney formed a copartnership with Augustus Barrett and they carried on about the same kind of business in a building corner of School and Oak streets, until 1877, when Mr. Barrett sold his interest to his son, George A., and he and Mr. Tenney continued until 1881, when George A. Barrett bought Mr. Tenney's interest, carried on the business alone for four or five years, and then it was abandoned.

In May, 1846, William T. Noyes came from Newport to Claremont and opened a shoe store in Gleason's brick building, corner of Broad and Tremont streets, and manufactured by hand women's shoes for his own retail trade. In the following September, his brother, Silas E. Noyes, came, took the business and continued to make the same kind of shoes, in the same way, to supply his retail trade, and some in a small way, to sell at wholesale. He gradually increased his business of manufacturing until 1855, when he made from forty to sixty pairs of women's shoes per day, employing from eight to ten hands. In 1865 he bought the first Gordon McKay machine, for stitching on soles, that was brought into town, and with the help of this and other machinery, increased his production, and employed twenty men and ten women in his business. Shoe manufacturing changed by the introduction of machines for making every part of a shoe and putting it together, got into large establishments where a great amount of capital was required to carry it on successfully, so that small shops could not compete with the large ones, and Mr. Noyes, as did all the other shoemakers then in town, gradually abandoned the business.

INDUSTRIES.

In 1836 Ebenezer E. Bailey bought a small piece of land, at the junction of Sullivan and Main streets, of Paran Stevens, and

erected upon it a two-story brick building. For several years previous Mr. Bailey had been engaged in manufacturing silver spoons and spectacles, at West Unity, which were mostly sold by peddlers going about on foot, carrying tin trunks. When this building was completed he removed his business to Claremont. Later he bought at sheriff's sale the house and lot adjoining on the west and made an addition of fifteen feet to his building, which is now the Fiske Free Library building. He took his brother, Samuel C., into partnership, and they carried on the silversmith and jewelry business quite extensively, under the firm name of E. E. & S. C. Bailey, for twenty-five years, when the business of manufacturing was practically given up. Ebenezer E. Bailey fell from an elm tree, on Washington street, in the summer of 1862, and was instantly killed. Samuel C. Bailey removed to Missouri in 1873, where he now lives.

About 1857 Josiah W. Deane commenced the manufacture of cigars, in Perry's block. In 1860 Edward J. Tenney became a partner, and they carried on quite an extensive business in making cigars, employing fifteen hands, and as wholesale dealers in manufactured tobacco, under the firm name of J. W. Deane & Co., until 1865, when Mr. Tenney sold his interest, and was succeeded by Henry C. Deane, a brother of Josiah W., who subsequently became sole proprietor, continued the business a few years, and then removed to Ogdensburg, N. Y.

CLAREMONT CREAMERY.

The Claremont Creamery Association was organized under the voluntary corporation act, March 6, 1889, with a capital of \$3,000. Erastus B. Bailey was chosen president, Dudley T. Chase, clerk, and Edwin B. Heywood, business manager. Land was bought of Reuben B. Ellis, on Washington street, buildings erected and the first butter was made in June of that year. In April, 1891 the capital stock was increased to \$4,000, which is in shares of \$50 each, and is largely owned by patrons of the creamery. The total receipts for 1891 were \$25,495; paid for cream, \$20,886;

butter made in 1892, over one hundred thousand pounds, of superior quality. Officers for 1893, Reuben B. Ellis, president; William B. Ellis, treasurer; Charles B. Spofford, clerk; Reuben B. Ellis, Geo. F. Long, George F. Scott, and Ora D. Blanchard, directors.

MILITARY.

CHAPTER XV.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

STAMP ACT.

In 1764 an act of Parliament was passed for raising a revenue by a general stamp duty through all the American colonies, which the colonists regarded as an assumption of power by England and oppression to her subjects in America. The stamped paper was prepared in England, brought over in bales, and American citizens appointed to distribute it. The act was so framed that it was claimed it would execute itself, as no writing could be deemed legal without the stamp, and every newspaper and other publication must bear them. To this oppressive act there was a spirit of resistance manifested all over the country.

SONS OF LIBERTY.

The House of Burgesses in Virginia passed some strong and spirited resolutions, asserting the rights of the country. The Assembly of Massachusetts proposed a Congress of Deputies from each Colony, to consult upon our common interests in the matter, as had been practiced in times of common danger. Several speeches were made, in one of which the Americans were styled "Sons of Liberty." The actions of Virginia and Massachusetts were generally approved by the colonists, and according to Dr. Belknap's History of New Hampshire, the title of "Sons of Liberty" was eagerly adopted by associations in every colony. The spirit of opposition to the stamp act was first manifested in Boston by publicly exhibiting effigies of the enemies of America, and

obliging the officer appointed to distribute the stamped paper to resign his employment. This spirit of opposition extended and animated the mass of the people in every colony. George Meserve, of Portsmouth, being in England, was appointed to distribute the stamps in New Hampshire, and embarked for America. Before he landed he was informed of the opposition to the act, and that it would be agreeable to the people if he would resign, which he unhesitatingly did, and was heartily welcomed on shore. On his arrival at Portsmouth he made a second resignation before he went to his own house. Soon after this the stamped paper designed for Massachusetts and New Hampshire arrived in Boston, but there being no one in either province who was authorized to receive it or had any concern with it, the governor of Massachusetts ordered it lodged in the castle.

The stamp act was to go into effect on the first day of November, previous to which the appointed congress, consisting of delegates from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and South Carolina, was formed in New York. This congress framed a bill of rights for the colonies, in which the sole power of taxation was declared to be in their own assemblies. They prepared three distinct addresses to the King, Lords, and Commons, stating their grievances and asking for redress. These were signed by the delegates of six colonies; the others present were not empowered to sign, but their constituents subsequently approved the proceedings in assembly and forwarded their petitions. No delegate went from New Hampshire to this congress, but the assembly at their next meeting adopted the same measures and sent similar petitions to England.

It was doubtful whether the courts of law could do business without these stamps; but public sentiment was more powerful than the act of Parliament, and business was transacted by the courts, and newspapers and pamphlets opposing the act were issued, without bearing the offensive stamp. The courts of law and custom-houses were kept open, and licenses for marriage, without stamps, were publicly advertised. Dr. Belknap, in his history,

said: "As it was uncertain what might be the event of the petitions to the King and Parliament, it was thought best to awaken the attention of the merchants and manufacturers of England, by an agreement to import no goods until the stamp act should be repealed. To provide for the worst, an association was formed by the 'Sons of Liberty' in all the northern colonies, to stand by each other, and unite their whole force for the protection and relief of any who might be in danger, from the operation of this or any other oppressive act." "The petitions of the American assemblies, enforced by the agreement for non-importation, and aided by the exertions of the British merchants and manufacturers, induced the new ministry to recommend to Parliament a repeal of the odious stamp act. It was accordingly repealed, not on the true principle of its repugnancy to the rights of America, but on that of political expediency."

DUTY ACT.

In 1767, a new act of Parliament, laying duties on paper, glass, painters' colors, and tea, and establishing a board of commissioners for collecting the American revenue, was passed. According to Dr. Belknap, "In the other colonies, particularly in Massachusetts, these duties had become a subject of altercation and serious alarm, being grounded on the right which the Parliament had assumed of binding America in all cases whatsoever." The merchants in most of the colonies united in adopting a non-importation agreement, which so affected the manufacturers of Great Britain that they exerted their influence for the repeal of this revenue law, and all the duties, except that on tea, were taken off. This did not satisfy the Americans. The controversy between England and the colonies seemed to be approaching a crisis. By the reservation of the duty on tea, the Parliament insisted on it as their right to tax their American brethren without their consent, to which the latter could not be brought to agree, and they opposed the claim by refusing to purchase or use the tea brought here on such conditions. Dr. Belknap says: "The revenue failed and the warehouses of the

East India Company were filled with an unsalable commodity. The ministry and the company thus severely disappointed, formed a plan by which it was expected that the one would enforce its claim and the other secure its traffic. It was therefore enacted by Parliament that the duty on the exportation of tea from Britian should be taken off, and the East India Company be enabled to send tea, on their own account to America, subject to a duty of only three pence on the pound, by which means it would come to us cheaper than before, or than it could be procured by illicit trade."

This attempt to accomplish by indirection what England did not think it wise or safe to insist upon directly, so incensed the Americans that the principal trading towns passed resolutions not to permit tea freighted by the East India Company to be landed or sold; and in many instances it was returned unladen, while in others it was stored until it could be re-shipped. In Boston a large cargo was thrown into the sea and destroyed, by citizens in disguise. In New Hampshire, by the wise course of Governor Wentworth, assisted by citizens, the hateful commodity was sent away without damage and but little tumult.

A general distrust and detestation of the measures of the British ministry prevailed in the colonies in 1774, and the towns severally passed resolutions in which they asserted their right to exemption from taxation by Parliament; condemning the importation and use of tea and appointing committees to carry their resolutions into effect. The committees were vigilant and were efficiently aided by the almost universal sentiment of the people.

The Parliament assumed judicial as well as legislative powers over America, but the people were not to be frightened or coerced, and were united in their determination to resist the oppressive acts of the British Parliament, and further encroachments upon the sacred rights of liberty, and also to demand and regain, if in their power, the enjoyment of those privileges which had been taken away.

In 1775 it was the general belief that by reason of the oppressive acts of the British Parliament, war with the mother

country was inevitable. Much the greater part of the people of Claremont were in favor of open hostility with England, while some regretted the existence of the difficulty, and a few avowed themselves firm royalists, labored to furnish aid and comfort in various ways to the King and his army, and were denominated Tories.

In Claremont the two latter classes were more numerous than in most towns in New Hampshire, of the same, or nearly equal, population. The town was comparatively new, and many of the settlers were either recently from England or the sons of Englishmen, and their attachment to the old country would naturally be stronger than that of those who could then behold in their midst the graves of their ancestors covered with the turf of a century. Many regarded violent resistance as dangerous and felt that it probably would be unavailing. Still, the spirit of resistance against the tyranny of England was popular, and the neutrals and Tories were greatly in the minority. About this time many families, some of whose descendants are now inhabitants of this town, disgusted with the opposition of the Whigs, removed to a large township in Canada, called Shipton, in which is now a parish or borough bearing the name of Claremont. Thither also many who remained here during the war resorted after its close. Many also removed to New York state, keeping themselves under the protection of the British until the war was ended, soon after which most of them returned to Claremont.

Among those who left about this time was Col. Benjamin Sumner, who took up his residence on Long Island. He was suspected of being on friendly terms with the British, but so far as is known no act of disloyalty was ever proved against him. He occasionally made short visits to the town, when on his journeys to and from Canada, carefully avoiding any contact with his former townsmen, excepting certain known and well-tried friends. Several attempts were made by the Committee of Safety and other active Whigs to arrest him when on his flying visits, but without success. One William McCoy, a noted Tory, was believed to be his confidential friend and adviser. So artful and shrewd was McCoy in this

sort of sly diplomacy, that it was impossible to fasten upon him any act of a treasonable nature, although the effort was often made to do so. After the close of the war Colonel Sumner returned to town, was several times elected one of the selectmen and to other offices of honor and trust, and in 1793 and 1794 was a representative in the New Hampshire legislature.

Among others who left town about this time were Capt. Benjamin Brooks, one Spencer, several by the names of Leat and Nutting, and John Brooks, son of Capt. Benjamin Brooks. John Brooks actually joined the British army, and served during the war. His farm and all his property in town was confiscated and sold; but, after the close of the war and the treaty with Great Britain, his property, or the value of it, was restored to him. No favor was shown to the Tories, or those suspected as such, by the mass of the people. Public indignation was aroused to so great an extent that Tories and suspected persons were continually in imminent danger of the loss of liberty, and even life itself, without the formality of legal proceedings.

A small company of resolute and determined Whigs, among whom were Timothy Atkins and two or three of his brothers — all young men of unusual size and remarkable strength and activity — associated themselves together, and resolved to rid the town of all Tories. These men solemnly promised to give each other immediate information if a Tory was discovered to be lurking about, and to pursue him instantly; and if capture were impossible, to shoot him, if that could be done. In the neighborhood of such men there could be but little repose or security for the enemies of freedom. Summer was the season when the secret agents of the British were scouring the remote parts of the country, picking up, here and there, whatever information they could find respecting the condition and movements of the people, and carefully noting everything which they judged important to the interests of their employers. Scattered along the route from New York to Canada were certain places of rendezvous, where any one of them on his mission might be safely concealed and find ready means of

communication with his confederates in the neighborhood. About fifty rods below what is known as the Rich place, on the right hand side of the road as you go toward Red Water brook, is a place famous in Revolutionary times as a favorite resort for Tories. It has since been known as "Tory Hole." So perfectly adapted was this spot to the purposes and wants of its occupants that for a long time they assembled there without exciting the least suspicion among the active and vigilant Whigs.

Inaccessible on three sides by a swamp covered with a thick growth of alders, and protected, on its fourth side, by a steep bank about thirty feet high, it was, notwithstanding, easily approached by those who were familiar with the ground. The side of the precipice toward the retreat was nearly circular in form, and was intersected by a deep ravine, which afforded means of access from one direction. Another way began a little below the Rich place, and wound along the foot of the bank. The surface of the ground, including the spot, was irregular and slightly elevated. A few yards distant was a cool, bubbling spring of water. The Tories in the neighborhood were accustomed to convey thither provisions and whatever else might be needed by the transient visitors to the place. This led to the discovery of the retreat. One night, in the autumn of 1780, a man, with a huge pack on his shoulders, was seen passing along the road by the Rich place. His singular movements attracted attention, and he was closely watched. Turning into the woods a short distance from the house of Mr. Rich, he was instantly out of sight.

Information of the fact was quickly communicated, and soon many persons were collected at the spot. The grounds were carefully reconnoitered, and the secret was discovered. As the night was very dark, further search was postponed until the next morning. A watch was posted by the path, with instructions to seize or shoot any one who should attempt to pass. Before sunrise a party assembled and renewed the search. As they approached the rendezvous, two men suddenly started up, and ran toward a ravine; and now the race began. The pursued had several rods the start

of the pursuers, beside the advantage of the dense forest and the scanty light. The course of the former was toward Connecticut river. It required close attention and scrutiny to keep on their track, and the Whig party were often on the point of giving up the search as fruitless. Then some new trace would be discovered, and they would go forward with renewed vigor. At length they reached Connecticut river, where they found that the fugitives had swam across. Fastening their arms upon their backs, they plunged into the stream, and on gaining the opposite side, they found the tracks of the other party. At night they encamped in the woods at the base of Ascutney mountain, and in the morning began its ascent from different points. On arriving at the summit they found the fugitives asleep. They were easily captured, and gave their names as Johns and Buel. Having arms with them, they could not, according to the rules of war, be treated as spies, and were therefore held as prisoners of war. They were taken to Charlestown, from thence to Boston, and afterward exchanged. One Kentfield was also pursued from "Tory Hole," and driven across Connecticut river. He managed to escape from his pursuers at this time; but in a few days after was discovered by Isaac Hubbard, then but a child, while re-crossing the river into New Hampshire. He was again pursued, captured after a fierce resistance, and taken to Charlestown, where he was confined for some time; but as it was impossible to prove him a spy, he was released. Afterward he joined the Continental army, deserted in a few days, was captured, and hung.

On April 12, 1776, the Committee of Safety for the Colony of New Hampshire issued the following mandate, as appears from documents arranged by John Farmer agreeably to an order of the legislature of New Hampshire, in 1837, as copied *verbatim* from "State Papers of New Hampshire," Vol. VIII.:

COLONY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

In Committee of Safety, April 12, 1776.

In order to carry the underwritten Resolve of the Hon'ble Continental Congress into Execution, you are required to desire all Males above Twenty-one



STONE WATERING TROUGH.

years of age (Lunatics, Idiots and Negroes excepted), to sign the Declaration on this Paper; and when so done, to make Return thereof, together with the Name or Names of all who shall refuse to sign the same, to the General Assembly or Committee of Safety of this Colony.

M. WEARE, *Chairman*.

IN CONGRESS, March 14, 1776.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Several Assemblies, Conventions and Councils, or Committees of Safety of the United Colonies, *immediately* to cause all Persons to be *disarmed*, within their respective colonies, who are *notoriously* disaffected to the cause of America, or who have not associated and refuse to associate, to defend by arms, the United Colonies against the Hostile attempts of the British Fleets and Armies.

(Copy)

Extract from the Minutes.

CHARLES THOMPSON, *Secretary*.

In consequence of the above Resolution of the Hon. Continental Congress, and to show our Determination in joining our American Brethren in defending the Lives, Liberties and Properties of the inhabitants of the United Colonies,

We the Subscribers, do hereby Solemnly engage and promise, that we will to the utmost of our Power, at the Risque of our Lives and Fortunes, with Arms oppose the Hostile Proceedings of the British Fleets and Armies against the United American Colonies.

REMARKS ON THE FOREGOING BY THE LATE JOHN FARMER.

The preceding text was the Declaration of Independence by the People of New Hampshire. It was a Similar act to that of the Patriots who signed the National Declaration on the Fourth of July, 1776. It preceded that event, and seems to have been a sanction or an encouragement to those who contemplated it. It was a bold and hazardous step in subjects thus to resist the authority of one of the most powerful Sovereigns in the world. Had the cause in which these men pledged their Lives and Fortunes failed, it would have subjected every individual who signed it to the pains and penalties of treason—to a cruel and ignominious death.

It is not to be understood that all who declined signing it were Tories or were disaffected to the American cause; Some of them were Friends, whose principles forbade their signing a pledge to oppose their enemies with Arms; others who were really friends to the cause of opposition to the British, had conscientious scruples, and others doubtless were influenced by their timidity. Among those whose conscientious scruples prevented them from giving such a pledge, was Eleazer Russell, Esq., of Portsmouth, (?) who, in a letter to President Weare, says "It was, and is, merely to secure the morality of my mind that I was reluctant to put my name to it. Solemnly to bind myself to the perform-

ance of what nature and necessity rendered impossible, I started at the thought of, and though my health is mended, so wrecked are my nerves, that I could not do one hour's military duty to save my life. The article of shedding blood, in me is not a humor, but a principle—not an evasion, but a fact. It was received in early life, and has 'grown with my growth, and strengthened with my strength.' Not a partiality for British more than Savage blood; for, all circumstances considered, I think the latter more innocent than the former."

SIGNERS IN CLAREMONT.

CLAREMONT, May 30th, 1776.

In compliance to the above Declaration, we have Shone the Declaration to All the Inhabitants of this Town, and the Associates are those who have signed to this paper.

MATTHIAS STONE, }
ASA JONES, } *Selectmen.*

The following Names of those who are twenty-one years of age and upward:

Thomas Goodwin,
Joseph York,
Matthias Stone,
Jacob Rice,
William Osgood,
Asa Jones,
John Spencer,
Lemuel Hubbard,
Christopher York,
David Bates,
T. Sterne,
Barnabas Ellis,
Joel Roys, ?
Samuel Tuttle,
Stephen Hige, ?
Charles Higbe,
Edward Goodwin,
Ephraim French,
Joseph Ives,
Elihu Stevens, Junior,
Ichabod Hitchcock,
Ebenezer Dudley,
Daniel Curte, ?
Josiah Rich,

David Lynd,
Oliver Ashley,
Eleazer Clark,
Eleazer Clark, Junior,
Joseph Hubbard,
Amasa Fuller,
Jerime Spencer,
Patrick Fields,
Gideon Lewis,
Josiah Stevens,
Seth Lewis,
John Kilborn,
John Peake,
John West,
David Rich,
Ebenezer Washburn,
Bill Barnes,
John Adkins,
Amaziah Knights,
John Goss,
Ezra Jones,
William Sims,
David Adkins,
Timothy Adkins,

Oliver Ellsworth,
Jonathan Parker,
Edward Ainsworth,
Nathaniel Goss,
Joel Matthews,
Oliver Tuttle,
Amos Conant,
Samuel Ashley,
John Sprague,
Adam Alden,
James Alden,

Moses Spaford,
Benjamin Towner,
Samuel Lewis,
Abner Matthews,
Elihu Stephens,
Jonas Stuard,
Beniah Murry,
Thomas Duston,
Timothy Duston.

Total, 84.

N. B.—These are the Names of those who have actually taken up arms and are now in the Continental Army :

Lieut. Col. Joseph Waite,
Lieut. Joseph Taylor,
Ens. Thomas Jones,
S. Abner Matthews, Jr.,
James Gooden,
Jonathan Fuller,
Peter Fuller,
Reuben Spencer,
Gersham York,

Benjamin Towner, Jr.,
David Laynes, Jr.,
Charles Laynes,
Henry Stephens,
Jonathan York,
Joseph York, Jr.,
The Rev. Augustin Hibbard,
Chaplain, &c.

Total, 16.

Rev. Mr. Hibbard was appointed chaplain on Colonel David Hobart's staff, by a vote of the New Hampshire legislature, April 4, 1777, and subsequently of General Stark's brigade.

The Names of those who Refuse to sign the Declaration :

John Thomas,
Capt. Benjamin Brooks,
Barnabas Brooks,
Capt. Benjamin Sumner,
Rev. Ranna Cosset,
Cornelius Brook,
Samuel Cole, Esq.,
Daniel Warner,
Levi Warner,
James Steal,
Amos Snow,
John Hitchcock,

Ebenezer Edson,
William Coy,
Enoch Judd,
Ebenezer Judd, Jr.,
Lieut. Benjamin Taylor,
Timothy Granis,
Hezekiah Roys,
Asa Leat,
Benjamin Leat,
Ebenezer Judd,
Benjamin Peterson,
Benjamin Brooks, Jr.,

David Dodge,
Samuel Thomas,
Amos Cole,

Doct. William Sumner,
Ebenezer Roys,
Joseph Norton.

Total, 31.

CLAREMONT, May 30, 1776.

The Declaration having ben shone to the within named persons, they Refuse to Sign.

Attest,

MATTHIAS STONE, } *Selectmen.*
ASA JONES,

When the returns were all in, it was found that there were 8,999 names upon the declaration, and the names of 773 persons who had refused to sign it were mentioned.

The following papers are copied from the original minutes of the Episcopal church, and are given as published in "The History of the Eastern Diocese":

The joint Com'tee of Safety from the Towns of Hanover and Lebanon, having received a Letter from the Com'tee of Safety for Claremont, requesting the assistance of said Com'tees in examining sundry Persons in said Claremont who were suspected of being inimical to the Liberties of America, convened with said Com'tee of Claremont and the Com'tee of Safety for the Town of Cornish, at the House of Mr. Joseph York, in said Claremont, on Tuesday the 5th day of December, A. D. 1775. At which time and place were present —

Captain Oliver Ashley, Captain Joseph Waite, Lieutenant Asa Jones, Lieutenant Joseph Taylor, Ensign Ebenezer Clark, Deacon Jacob Royce, Com'tee of Claremont:

Samuel Chase, Esq., Colonel Jonathan Chase, Deacon Hall, Mr. Commins, Captain Spalding, Com'tee of Cornish:

Deacon Nehem Estabrooks, Major John Griswold, Mr. Silas Waterman, Lieutenant Jedah Hibbard, Com'tee of Lebanon:

Captain Edmond Freeman, Lieutenant David Woodward, Lieutenant John Wright, Com'tee of Hanover.

On which the Com'tee of said Claremont requested that all these Com'tees might (for sundry reasons) form into one general meeting for the examination of sundry Persons whom they had previously cited to appear before this Board for that Purpose, which request being complied with:

1st. Chose Deacon Nehemiah Estabrook, Chairman.

2d. Chose Lieutenant Jede'ah Hibbard, Clerk.

Sam'l Cole, Esq., Captain Benjamin Sumner, Rev. Ranna Cossit, Captain



GEORGE N. FARWELL'S RESIDENCE.

Benjamin Brooks, Lieutenant Benjamin Tyler, Asa Leet, Eben'r Judd, Eben'r Judd, Ju'r, Enoch Judd, Eben'r Royce, Hez. Royce, John Thomas, Sam'l Thomas, Benjamin Brooks, Jr., Barne Brooks, Ebenezer Edson, Joseph Naughton, Daniel Warner, Jr., Benjamin Leet, James Steel, Ephraim Peterson, John Brooks, Azel Brooks, Levi Warner, Zebal Thomas, all of said Claremont. After which the Persons whose names are annexed appeared before said Com'tee in consequence of the aforementioned Citation, who on examination testify and declare, as follows:

1. The Rev'd Ranna Cossit on examination says, "I believe the American Colonies in their dispute with Great Britain, which has now come to blood, are unjust, but will not take up arms either against the King or Country, as my office and circumstances are such that I am not obliged thereto;" respecting whom the following evidence further appears, viz.: Dr. Thomas Sterns testifies and says that the Rev'd Mr. Cossit says: "We (meaning the Americans) are in a state of Rebellion and are altogether in the wrong, and that if we should give up our Head man to justice, we should do well, and that the King and Parliament have a right to make laws and lay taxes as they please on America, both internal and external."

Captain Oliver Ashley testifies the same, and adds that such language is frequent. Mr. Cossit in presence of this meeting agrees to the foregoing deposition respecting him, and adds: "I mean to be on the side of the administration and I had as lives any person should call me a damned Tory or not, and take it as an affront if people don't call me a Tory; for I verily believe the British troops will overcome by the greatness of their power and justice of their cause."

2d. Sam'l Cole, Esq., on examination, says: "It is a rebellion to take up arms or fight against the King or his Troops in the present dispute; yea, 'tis more; it is treason to fight against the King, in addition to which, that he is bound by his oath not to fight against the King." Sam'l Chase, Esq'r, testifies and says, "That about a fortnight ago, Esq'r Cole was at his house and he offered said Cole a bill of paper money of the Congress in payment of a debt; on which said Cole says, I will not take said bill for it is of no more value than if you or I had made said bill." Esq'r Cole finally consented to the above, and adds, "I don't value the Congress money more than the sole of an old shoe."

3d. Captain Benjamin Sumner, on examination, says, "As to the proceeding and conduct of the American Colonies in their contest with Great Britain, upon the whole I cannot agree with them, but I will not take up arms on either side, and if any of you gentlemen can in private or publick debate convince me of my error no man on earth shall be more ready to hear than myself."

4th. Sam'l Thomas, James Steel, Daniel Warner, Jr., Asa Leet, John Thomas, Benjamin Leet, Eben'r Royce, Levi Warner, Ebne'r Edson, Azel Brooks and Zebal Thomas, on examination declare their sentiments the same as those exprest by Capt. Benjamin Sumner.

5th. Hez Royce, on examination, shews great contempt in equivocating in regard to questions asked him by the Com'tee, but in reply to one query says he likes the King's Proclamation last issued.

6th. Captain Benjamin Brooks, on examination, says "I am not settled with regard to the dispute between Great Britain and her Colonies. But according to what I understand of the dispute, I rather think the Americans are in the wrong, but will not take up arms on either side."

7th. Ephraim Peterson, Barne Brooks and Joseph Naughton on examination concur with Captain Benj. Brooks.

8th. Lieut. B. Tyler on examination says "I am of the prevailing sentiment that the American Colonies in their contest with Great Britain are not just, but will not take up arms on either side."

9th. Cornelius Brooks and Ebenezer Judd on examination say that they will not take up arms on either side.

10th. Benjamin Brooks, Jr., Enoch Judd and Ebenezer, Jr., on examination say that America is unjust in her contest with Great Britain, and we will not take up arms on either side.

11th. John Brooks, when asked how he feels when he thinks of the quarrel between Great Britain and her Colonies that has caused the blood of our American Brethren to be shed as well as Briton's, says "I feel for the King's troops and against the Colonies."

Adjourned till to-morrow morning nine o'clock.

December 6th, met according to adjournment. Present as yesterday. *Voted* that it appears to us on examination that Captain Benjamin Sumner, Samuel Cole, Esq., and the Rev. Ranna Cossit have been chief advisors and dictators to those other persons who have been under examination, and it is our opinion that they might with propriety be confined, as having endeavoured to stir up sedition in said Claremont, and also were against the united Colonies; and their names ought to be returned to the Honorable Provincial Congress for their determination, which the Clerk is hereby directed to do, which we believe may as well serve the general cause as to confine all these persons examined by us. Motioned to those persons who have been examined that they voluntarily resign their fire-arms and ammunition into the hands of the Com'tee of said Claremont; which they unanimously agreed to comply with, and proposed to bring them in to-morrow morning.

3dly, at the request of the Com'tee of Claremont, voted that the above mentioned arms and ammunition be deposited in the hands of Mr. Barne Ellis, of said Claremont, and said Ellis is not to let any person have any of s'd arms without order from the Com'tee of said Claremont. *Voted* to adjourn till to-morrow morning, nine o'clock. Dec'r 7th, met according to adjournment. Present as yesterday.

1st. Received the firearms and ammunition of those persons who have been examined, and delivered them to the custody of Barne Ellis agreeable to

the vote passed yesterday, for each of which the Com'tee of said Claremont gave their receipt to the owners.

2dly. *Voted* That this meeting be dissolved and it was dissolved accordingly. True copy from the minutes.

Attest: NATH'L S. PRENTICE.

In Congress at Exeter, Jan'y 3d, 1776: *Voted*, That Benjamin Giles, Esq'r, Major John Bellows, Capt. Nath'l Sartel Prentice, Mr. Thomas Sparhawk and Mr. Elijah Grout, be a Committee to Examin and Try Capt. Benjamin Sumner, Sam'l Cole, Esq'r, the Rev'd Ranna Cossit and Eleazer Sanger — persons reputed to be enemies to the Liberties of this Countrey, and, on conviction thereof, to inflict such Penalties or Punishments as they shall see fit — not to exceed Fine or Imprisonment, saving an appeal to this House or General Court."

EXTRACT FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE CONGRESS.

Colony of New Hampshire, Cheshire, ss.

Pursuant to the fourgoing resolve, I do hereby give notice to the above mentioned Benjamin Sumner, Samuell Cole and Ranna Cossit of Claremont in said county and Eleazer Sanger of Keene in s'd county to appear at Charleston at the House of Abel Warner, Innholder in said Charleston on the second Wednesday of April next at one of the clock, P. M., to answer the allegations brought against them by sundrie Evidences before the Commities of Saftie for the Towns of Claremont, Cornish, Lebanon and Hanover, on the 5th day of Decem'r last as appears by an exhibition thereof, to the late Congress at Exeter.

BENJ'N GILES, *Presid't*,

In behalf of the Committ.

Charleston, March 28, 1776.

CHARLESTOWN, April 10th, 1776.

Colony of New Hampshire, ss.

Agreeable to a resolve of the Hon'ble Congress appointing Benj'a Giles, Esq'r, Major John Bellows, Capt. Nath'l Sartell Prentice, Mr. Thomas Sparhawk and Mr. Elijah Grout a Com'tee to examine and try Capt. Benj'a Sumner, Sam'l Cole, Esq'r, Rev'd Ranna Cossett and Eleazer Sanger, persons reputed to be Enemies to the Liberties of this Country, etc.

We, the subscribers, having notified the aforesaid Sumner, Cole, Cossett and Sanger to meet at time and place above mentioned, for the purpose afores'd, and Mr. Ranna Cossett, Sam'l Cole, Esq'r, and Capt. Benja. Sumner, appearing upon examination, by their own Confession and Evidences in the Case, having maturely considered the same, Judge that the evidence and fact exhibited by the Joint Com'tees of Claremont, Cornish, Lebanon and Hanover unto the afores'd Congress against the afores'd Cossett, Cole and Sumner are well supported.

We, the Subscribers, are of Opinion that the s'd Mr. Ranna Cossett and Sam'l Cole, Esq'r, be, from and after the 12th day of this, instant, April, confined within the Limits of the Township of Claremont, in s'd Colony, during the present Contest between Great Britain and the Colonies, unless they or either of them shall be released by certifying their good Behaviour in future to the Com'ee of Claremont, or the Subscribers, or upon Application, if they see Cause, to the Hon'ble Council and Assembly of this Colony.

Also, that Capt. Benj'a. Sumner be subjected in the same manner and within the same Limits as Cossett and Cole above mentioned, or give sufficient bonds, to the acceptance of the Com'tee of Claremont, for the time being, obligididing and binding him to his good behaviour, and that neither of the above named persons be seen conversent together upon any occasion whatever, except meeting together at Publick Worship.

Furthermore, if any of the above named persons shall not strictly and uprightly keep the above Determination, and, being fairly convicted thereof before the Com'tee of Safety of Claremont, that they be and are hereby directed to committ the offender to the Common Goal, there to abide untill released by Order of this Com'ee or the General Assembly of this Colony, and that their fire arms be still retained in Custody of the Com'ee of Claremont, afores'd;

Provided, Nevertheless, that if the afores'd Mr. Ranna Cossett shall be call'd by any of the people of his perswasion specially to officiate in his ministerial office in preaching, baptizing and visiting the sick, this order is not intended to prohibit him therefrom.

A Copy Exam'nd.

Attest.

NATH'L S. PRENTICE, *Clerk.*

ARRESTS ON CHARGE OF TORYISM.

Elihu Stevens came to Claremont in 1775. He was an active and ardent Whig, and being a justice of the peace, an office of considerable dignity in those days, was frequently called to sit at the trial of persons arrested on suspicion of being Tories. So bitter were his feelings toward that class of persons, that according to his judgment it did not require the most conclusive proof to convict a person charged with being a traitor to his country. It often happened, therefore, that of the many trials and convictions before him, nearly all were discharged at the higher courts.

Complaints were often made against the purest patriots in town. A complaint having been once entered, it was thought that no other course could be taken than to arraign and try

the party accused. Among others thus complained against was Ichabod Hitchcock, an early settler in town. He was a thorough working Whig, and although engaged in no actual service himself, yet he had on certain occasions paid at different times no less than three persons for service in the war. At that time he was the only master carpenter and builder in town, and his services in this line being very much in demand, he chose to send others in his stead. Some evil-minded person or practical joker circulated the report that Hitchcock had turned Tory. The report having reached the ears of Mr. Stevens, he immediately determined to arrest him. Accordingly, he started out very early one morning in company with his son, both being well armed, in pursuit of Hitchcock. A few rods beyond Hitchcock's house lived a man who was also suspected and had been complained against. It was the intention to arrest both at the same time and march them to the village, where they were to be tried. On arriving at the house of Mr. Hitchcock they found him at breakfast, and arrested him in the name of the Continental Congress. The son was stationed as guard before the only outside door, and the prisoner was safely confined. The father went to secure the other person. Mr. Hitchcock, having finished his breakfast, asked the guard if he had eaten anything that morning, who answered that he had not, and he was politely invited to come in and partake of the good cheer of his prisoner, which invitation he readily accepted, laid aside his gun and sat down at the table; whereupon Mr. Hitchcock seized the gun and coolly observed to his astonished guest that he might eat all he wanted, and nobody should molest him, as he had been taken prisoner while in the discharge of his duty to his country as well as himself.

Soon the father returned with the other person, and seeing Mr. Hitchcock pacing to and fro before the door in true military style, immediately ordered him to lay down his arms. Mr. Hitchcock, being something of a wag, assuming an air of innocent ignorance, suddenly replied, "Oh, yes, I made him surrender his arms some time ago, and I've got him safe. I'm satis-

fied he is a Tory and wish that he may be taken from my house as soon as possible." It required considerable explanation before he could be convinced that he was the person actually under arrest; but after having received satisfactory evidence, as he termed it, that such was the fact, he at once yielded and accompanied his captors to the village. The ceremonies of a trial resulted in the discharge of the prisoners, who had, as it appeared, availed themselves of every opportunity to aid in the struggles for the country.

FALSE ALARM.

A few days after the trial of Mr. Hitchcock the people were alarmed by loud reports, in rapid succession, apparently of fire-arms. Messengers were at once dispatched in the direction of the sounds, with orders to ascertain the cause and return as quickly as possible. Meeting with two or three of their townsmen, the messengers inquired of them if they had heard the noise, and if they knew the cause. They replied they had heard it, that it proceeded from British scouts, and that a large body of the enemy were encamped at Cavendish, Vt., and before noon would be in Claremont. The messengers turned their horses and hastened back with the news. Among some of the families great consternation and confusion prevailed. Speedily they gathered up their movables and hastened away to the fort at Number Four—now Charlestown. But the majority of the people determined to await the result. It was subsequently ascertained that the noise which had occasioned the alarm was caused by some one dashing one upright board against another lying flat on the ground.

ARREST OF WILLIAM M'COY.

In town, at this time, was one William McCoy, before mentioned, shrewd, cunning, and active, who was more than suspected of rendering service to the spies and emissaries of the British, and was a source of annoyance and vexation to every

good Whig. Many efforts had been made to detect him in the commission of some treasonable act, but he succeeded in keeping beyond the reach of his persecutors. Finally, one evening, he was discovered going in the direction of "Tory Hole," in company with a suspicious-looking stranger. This was enough. He was arrested and brought before Elihu Stevens, Esq., for trial. Notwithstanding that he succeeded in making the principal witness against him contradict himself in several important particulars, yet he was found guilty of treason and ordered to be imprisoned to await trial at the next term of the superior court. When the sheriff, Ichabod Hitchcock, who had, a short time before, been arrested for the same offense and discharged, was about to start off with the prisoner for jail, he asked the justice if he had prepared the mittimus. The justice, with some impatience, replied, "Take my horse and carriage. If they will hold out long enough to get him to jail, it will be all the *mittimus* he deserves."

ANOTHER ALARM.

In the month of May of 1779 the people were alarmed by the intelligence of a messenger from Vermont, that a party of Indians, Tories, and English had made an attack upon Royalton, where they had destroyed several houses and taken a number of prisoners; that their course, so far as could be ascertained, was toward Connecticut river. The prospect of the approach of a large body of men friendly to the Tories, who infested this town in considerable numbers, could not but excite unpleasant feelings in the breasts of those who would be treated as rebels by the advancing army. The Tories, on the other hand, were in high spirits. For a long time they had anxiously looked for the complete triumph of the British, and now they regarded the wished-for event as near at hand. But the weak and defenseless condition of the Whigs by no means diminished their courage. Immediately a party of men was selected and sent off, with Lieut. Barnabas Ellis at their head, in the direction of the rendezvous of the enemy. They had not proceeded far, however, when news came that the foe

had retreated to Canada. Before the company started on the expedition it was very prudently determined to examine "Tory Hole," where a considerable quantity of provisions were found concealed. These discoveries led to the belief that the movements at this spot had some connection with the designs of the party which made the descent upon Royalton.

CLAREMONT MEN ENGAGED AS SOLDIERS IN THE WAR.

The records of the town and its action in regard to matters connected with the Revolutionary War, and her men engaged in it as soldiers during its continuance, are very meager, and therefore resort to other sources is had for information. The rolls in the United States War Department and in the Adjutant General's office in New Hampshire are confessedly incomplete and imperfect, after years of painstaking labor spent upon them; and if errors and omissions are not made here it would be strange indeed. The following names of the Claremont men who took up arms during that long struggle, the rank held, the organizations to which they were attached, and the casualties which happened to each, are gathered from all known sources.

Col. Samuel Ashley,
Chaplain Augustine Hibbard.
Lieut. Col. Joseph Waite,
Capt. Oliver Ashley,
Lieut. Joseph Taylor,
Lieut. Barnabas Ellis,
Ensign Thomas Jones,
Sergt. Abner Matthews,
Privates David Lynch,
James Gooden,

Henry Stevens,
Jonathan Fuller,
Peter Fuller,
Benj. Towner, Jr.,
Reuben Spencer,
Gersham York,
Jonathan York,
Joseph York, Jr.,
Charles Lines.

Samuel Ashley, at the time of the breaking out of the war, was a resident of Winchester, but before its close removed to Claremont. He was a volunteer aid on the staff of Gen. John Stark at the battle of Bennington, on August 16, 1777.

Augustine Hibbard was chaplain of Gen. John Stark's brigade, and was at the battle of Bennington. In this battle Barnabas Ellis acted as lieutenant.

Lieut. Col. Joseph Waite was of Col. Thomas Bedel's regiment.

At a meeting at Hanover of the people of that and other towns in the vicinity, on the fifth of July, 1776, to provide men to protect the frontiers, it was "Voted to raise two hundred and fifty men, Exclusive of officers to go to Newbury [Vermont] to fortifie, scout and guard there for three months unless sooner discharged." These two hundred and fifty men were divided into four companies, and Oliver Ashley was appointed captain of one of them.

Lieut. Joseph Taylor was of Capt. Jason Wait's company. More extended notices of Col. Ashley, Chaplain Hibbard, Lieut. Colonel Waite, and Lieut. Joseph Taylor will be found in the biographical chapter.

Reuben Spencer, while on guard duty in the night, at Winter Hill, in February, 1776, fell upon a sharp stone and injured his left knee so badly as to render him unfit for duty, and he was discharged. By reason of this injury that leg was amputated at the thigh in December, 1783, for which he was granted a pension of twenty shillings per month.

Privates Jonathan Fuller and Charles Lines were killed at the battle of Saratoga, on the 19th of September, 1777.

In 1777 the following-named men, belonging in Claremont, were enrolled in different organizations, the most of them for two and three years, several of whom were in Col. Joseph Cilley's regiment of the Continental line:

Samuel Bates,
Ebenezer Matthews,
Joel Royce,
Daniel Stearns,
Joseph Wright,
John Clark,
Charles Lines,
Amos Rice,

Joel Rice,
Asa Stearnes,
Thomas Wright,
William Vinton,
Sam Stone,
Thomas Osgood,
Jonathan Walker.

William Vinton was mortally wounded in the battle of Saratoga, on the nineteenth of September, 1777, and died of his wounds.

Jonathan Walker died in the service on June 6, 1778.

COL. BENJAMIN BELLOWS'S REGIMENT, AT TICONDEROGA, MAY, 1777.

Augustine Hibbard, Chaplain.

Thomas Sterne, Surgeon.

CAPT. OLIVER ASHLEY'S COMPANY.

Oliver Ashley, Capt.,
 Samuel Ashley, Lieut.,
 Asa Jones, do.,
 Barnabas Ellis, Sergt.,
 Jeremiah Spencer, do.,
 Moses Spafford, do.,
 Gresham York, Corporal,
 Joseph Clark, do.,
 Benj. Brooks, do.,
 Amos Conant, do.,
 Privates.
 Beriah Murry,
 Levi Warner,
 Daniel Warner,
 Edward Goodwin,
 Nath'l Goss,
 Thomas Dustin,
 Josiah Hatch,
 Luther Cotton,
 Oliver Elsworth,
 Asahel Brooks,
 Joseph York,
 Edward Ainsworth,

Jonas Stewart,
 Josiah Stevens,
 Elisha Stevens,
 Roswell Stevens,
 Barnabas Brooks,
 Charles Higsby,
 Levi Higsby,
 Amariah Knight,
 Samuel Tuttle,
 Eleazer Clark,
 Ebenezer Matthews,
 Joel Matthews,
 Wm. York,
 Benj'n Clark,
 Thomas Osgood,
 David Atkins,
 Gideon Lewis,
 Hezekiah Rice,
 Daniel Ford,
 Thomas Jones,
 Joseph Ives,
 Joseph Norton.

This regiment and most of these men were at Saratoga, in September, 1777. The names of many of them are found on different rolls.

In consequence of the evacuation of Ticonderoga by the American army the New Hampshire Committee of Safety requested the members of the legislature to meet them on the seventeenth of July 1777, for consultation. The council and house of representatives met on the day appointed, and resolved themselves into a committee of the whole to join the committee of safety for a conference. The state at that time was destitute of money

and means, and "had done all that the citizens generally supposed it could do in the way of furnishing troops; but the alternative was before them of assisting to check the advance of Burgoyne's army by sending a force to Vermont, or of having the battlefield of the future transferred to their own territory."

On the second day of this session¹ "the committee of the whole recommended that the militia of the state be divided into brigades, the first to comprise the regiments in the eastern portion of the state, and be under the command of Brigadier General William Whipple, and the second to comprise those in the western portion of the state, and be under the command of Brigadier General John Stark. The committee also recommended that four companies of rangers be raised in the second brigade to scout on the frontiers, under orders of General Stark. These recommendations were adopted by the legislature the same day. Letters from Ira Allen, secretary of the council of safety of Vermont, earnestly entreating that troops be sent to their assistance, were then read in committee of the whole, of which Hon. Meshech Weare was chairman. The matter of furnishing men was fully discussed, and it was generally conceded that the exigency of the occasion required the raising and forwarding of a portion of the militia at once. The main question was as to obtaining money to pay and equip them. The treasury of the state was empty, and no way of replenishing it presented itself, until the patriotic John Langdon arose, and said: 'I have one thousand dollars² in hard money, I will pledge my plate for three thousand more. I have seventy hogsheads of Tobago rum, which I will sell for the most it will bring. They are at the service of the state. If we succeed in defending our firesides and our homes, I may be remunerated. If we do not, then the property will be of no value to me. Our friend Stark, who so nobly maintained the honor of our state at Bunker Hill, may safely be entrusted with the honor of the enterprise, and

¹ State Papers, Vol. XV, page 139.

² Some historians say three thousand.

we will check the progress of Burgoyne.' This patriotic offer was received with enthusiasm, and the legislature at once voted that one fourth of Stark's brigade, and one fourth of Thornton's and Webster's regiments, of General Whipple's brigade, be drafted and marched immediately for the defense of this and the neighboring states. This force was to be under the command of General Stark, who accepted the commission with the understanding that he was to exercise his own judgment in the management of his troops, and be accountable to and take orders from the authorities of New Hampshire, and no other.

"A draft was unnecessary; men enlisted with alacrity, and were forwarded to Charlestown by detachments, that place having been designated for rendezvous. As soon as five hundred men had arrived in Charlestown, the impetuous Stark moved on with them to Manchester, Vt., leaving orders for others to follow. They reached that place August 7, were re-enforced by some of the 'Green Mountain Boys,' and received information of the enemy's intention to capture the stores at Bennington. He pressed forward and reached that town on the ninth, accompanied by Col. Seth Warner.

"The battle occurred on the sixteenth, and the result, as is well known, cheered and encouraged the Americans, disheartened the enemy, and led to the surrender of Burgoyne's army at Saratoga on the seventeenth of October following."

On the twenty-first of July, 1777, the following-named Claremont men enlisted in the army—but for what periods is not known—in Capt. Abel Walker's company of Col. David Hobart's regiment, and all of them were engaged in the famous battle of Bennington, on the sixteenth of August, 1777, under General John Stark.

And here it may be recorded that according to the "Roll of the New Hampshire Soldiers at the Battle of Bennington," a most valuable addition to the state's military history, compiled by the Hon. George C. Gilmore, of Manchester, "The battle of Bennington, fought August 16, 1777, under the command of

Gen. John Stark, with 2,000 men — 1,467 of whom were New Hampshire men, as appeared by the rolls, or 73 men of every hundred."

Moses Allen,
Barnabas Ellis,
Judah Benjamin,
Joseph Clark,
Oliver Cook,
Dan Clark,
James Dunfee,
Ebenezer Fielding,
Daniel Ford,
Amasa Fuller,
Edward Grannis,
Josiah Hatch,

Levi Higbee,
Stephen Kidder,
William Osgood,
Asahel Powers,
Silas Royce,
John Spencer,
James Spooner,
Henry Stevens,
Joseph Woods,
Christopher York,
John Verry,
Joseph Ellis.

Joseph Ellis was lieutenant of Captain Walker's company.

Between 1777 and 1782, the following-named Claremont men entered the Continental army:

Thomas Osgood,
Ebenezer Matthews,
Thomas Powers,
Amos Snow,
Samuel G. Allen,

Solomon Harris,
Asaph Butler,
Gideon Kirkland,
Ezra Butler,
Gideon Caterling.

At a town meeting on March 12, 1776, Dea. Matthias Stone, Dea. Joseph Rice, Mr. Barnabas Ellis, Mr. William Osgood, Mr. Stephen Higbee, Mr. Thomas Goodwin, and Mr. Lemuel Hubbard were chosen a Committee of Safety for the town of Claremont.

At a town meeting on the second of February, "Voted and chose Lieut. Joseph Ives, Selectman in the room of Captain Joseph Taylor, as he expects soon to join the American Army."

At a town meeting, on the nineteenth of March, 1778, "Voted to raise the remainder of their quota of men to fill up the Continental Battalion by assessing and bringing those Inhabitants of the above town to an average that have done nothing towards raising the above mentioned men, and also voted to give each man credit for what service he or they have done in the militia."

By an act of the United States Congress establishing a Conti-

mental army for the year 1781, the number of men apportioned to New Hampshire was 1,354, including those in the service whose term did not expire during that year. The legislature of this state, in January, 1781, passed an act providing for apportioning the men to be raised to the several towns. Towns were to receive a bounty of twenty pounds for each man who passed muster, the money to be paid in four years from the date of muster, with six per cent interest. The number apportioned to Cheshire county — which then included Sullivan county — was 230.

The following is copied from "New Hampshire State Papers," Vol. XVI, pages 607, 608, and 609:

On account of the Bounties and Hires given to Soldiers in the Continental Army and Militia during the late War by the Inhabitants of the Town of Claremont and by whom respectively paid:

Capt. Oliver Ashley,	£ 306 18	Amasa Andrews,	£ 15
Amos Cows,	10	Amos Conant	10
David Dodge,	14 0	Christopher York,	9
John Alden,	70 2	Abel Rice,	30
Jonas Steward,	12	Ichabod Hitchcock,	112
Jesse Matthews, Jun'r,	35	Abner Meggs,	3
Asa Jones,	114 6	Asa Meacham,	4 16
Barnabas Ellis,	50	Timothy Grannis,	9
Joseph Spaulding,	57	Reuben Rice,	50
Thomas Osgood,	12 10	Oliver Ellsworth,	12 12
Timothy Dustin,	15	William Sims,	9
Timothy Cows,	60	John Alden,	70 2
Ebn'r Edson,	5	Elihu Stevens,	6
David Rich,	8 14	Samuel Tuttle,	25
Elisabeth Ives,	25	David Matthews,	5
Josiah Stevens,	24	Matthias Stone,	40
Gideon Kirtland,	10	Benj'm Brooks, Jun'r,	10
Asa Leet,	10	Eben'r Rice,	11
L't Sam'll Ashley,	50	Asahel Brooks,	12
Levi Purdee,	10	Amos Judd,	10
Ezra Jones,	15	Nehemiah Rice,	10
Josiah Rich,	18	Amos Conant,	10
Oliver Tuttle,	75	Bill Barnes,	9
Ebne'r Conant,	19	James Alden,	19
John Sprague,	25	Reuben Petty,	150
Thomas Dustin,	10	John Cook,	33 1 4 1
Beriah Murry,	15		
			£ 1563 9 4 1

The foregoing Accounts is a True Coppy as we Collected them from the before Named Persons also we have in Closed the Avoucher to the Said Accounts.

Test

AMBROSE COSSIT, }
BILL BARNES, } *Selectmen.*
NATH'EL GOSS, }

Claremont Dec'r 27th Anno Domini 1787.

To the Secretary of the State of New Hampshire.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE WAR OF 1812 AND TEXAN WARS.

By orders in council, the British government had declared that all vessels trading with France were liable to seizure, and that all such vessels, clearing from a hostile port, must touch at a British port to pay customs duties. This amounted to confiscation of American ships. British naval officers claimed and exercised, in a most arrogant and offensive manner, the right to search American vessels—ostensibly for British subjects—but often impressed from them American seamen, and compelled their service in the British navy, against absolute proof and the strong protestations of the American commanders and the men themselves.

President Madison urgently requested the withdrawal of this Order in Council, and the discontinuance of the oppressive and unjust practice of the impressment of American seamen, both which requests were insultingly refused. In November, 1811, the president called an extra session of congress, laid before that body these grievances, and recommended preparation for war. In the early part of 1812 the American Congress—convinced that there was no hope of a change of policy or practice in these respects on the part of Great Britain, and that a resort to arms was the only alternative to protect the persons and property of American citizens and maintain the honor of the nation—on the eighteenth of June passed an act declaring war against Great Britain.

This declaration of war was not at first a popular measure in

New England, but a large majority of the people stood by the President. In May, Governor John Langdon, of New Hampshire, issued general orders for the detachment from the militia of the state of three thousand five hundred men, who were to be armed and equipped for actual service, and held in readiness to march on short notice. This detachment was mostly from regiments in the eastern part of the state. During the continuance of this war of nearly three years, Claremont, it is believed, did her full duty and furnished her share of men for the army.

The company and regimental rolls which have been preserved in the United States and state military departments are acknowledged to be quite imperfect, while many of them have been lost or destroyed; and the town records afford but little information upon the subject. Hence the names of all Claremont men who served during that war cannot be obtained.

VOLUNTEERS FROM CLAREMONT.

Below are given the names of all the Claremont men known to have served during this war. Undoubtedly there were others who either volunteered or were detached from the militia.

IN CAPTAIN JOSEPH KIMBALL'S COMPANY.

NAMES.	RANK.	DATE OF ENLISTMENT.	FOR WHAT TIME.
David Dean.....	Ensign	Sept. 12, 1814.	Three months.
James Osgood.....	Sergeant	" "	"
Isaac F. Hunton.....	do	" "	"
Samuel Stone*.....	Private	" "	"
James McDaniels.....	"	" "	"
Charles C. Stewart.....	"	" "	"
Benedick Taylor.....	"	" "	"
Shaler Buel.....	"	" "	"
Andrew Bartlett.....	"	" "	"
Henry G. Lane.....	"	" "	"
Benjamin Perkins.....	"	" "	"

* Samuel Stone was discharged for disability, Nov. 7, 1814.

IN CAPTAIN REUBEN MARSH'S COMPANY.

NAMES.	RANK.	DATE OF ENLISTMENT.	FOR WHAT TIME.
Charles A. Saxton.....	Corporal	Sept. 26, 1814.	Sixty days.
Asa Barker.....	Private	" "	"
James McLoffing.....	"	" "	"
James Fisher.....	"	" "	"
Samuel Petty.....	"	" "	"
Robert Angel.....	"	" "	"
Barnes Gilbert.....	"	" "	"

In anticipation of the declaration of war, active preparations had been made by the government to carry it on before the declaration came.

The militia of New Hampshire was well organized and in as good condition to respond to a call as it ever had been. Governor Langdon's term of office expired on the 5th of June, 1812, and he was succeeded by William Plumer. His heart and hand were in the cause, and his energy, patriotism, and great executive ability were exerted to aid the government of the United States. Governor Plumer was ably seconded by the adjutant general, Michael McClary, of Portsmouth, who was a soldier in the Revolution, and every requisition of the government upon New Hampshire was met with great promptness.

At this time all able-bodied men from sixteen to forty years of age were enrolled in the training band, with certain exceptions, such as clergymen, doctors, members of congress and of the legislature, etc. Men from forty to sixty years of age were exempted from the training band and enrolled in what was called the alarm list. Every non-commissioned officer and private of both the training band and alarm list was required to keep in readiness a musket and bayonet, with all necessary appendages and accouterments and ammunition, suitable for a marching soldier. The training band was to be mustered four times, and the alarm list twice a year.

In time of invasion or of war drafts from the militia were made, unless a sufficient number to answer any requirement volunteered. The militia was organized into twenty-five regiments of infantry, divided into five brigades; three regiments of cavalry, forming another brigade; one independent corps of light horse, and one regiment of artillery. The military force of the state, according to Dr. Belknap, was computed as follows:

Twenty-five regiments of training band, at 750 each	18,750
Total of alarm list	7,500
Three regiments, and one independent corps of cavalry	1,000
One regiment of artillery	300
<hr/>	
Total	27,550

From this body of militia the New Hampshire men engaged in the war of 1812 were drawn, reinforced from time to time by volunteers.

Claremont at that time, as later, formed a part of the Fifteenth New Hampshire militia regiment, of which Timothy W. Hale was lieutenant colonel commandant; Isaac Chapman, major first battalion; Lebbeus Chase, major second battalion.

On the twenty-fourth of December, 1814, a treaty of peace was concluded at Ghent, and the war of 1812 was at an end.

TEXAN WARS.

In the struggle in Texas, under General Sam. Houston, one life from Claremont, at least, went down to its unknown grave. Robert Harris Upham, the second son of Hon. George B. Upham, born in 1810, fitted at Kimball Union academy and entered Dartmouth college, remained there two or three years, but did not graduate. He then studied law in his father's office and at Steubenville, Ohio. Upon the breaking out of the Texan war for independence he enlisted in a company raised by Captain Allen, at Cincinnati, went to the seat of war, joined the forces under General Houston, since which all traces of him have been lost.

It was reported that he attained the rank of major, and it was currently believed at the time that his command was with those captured by Santa Aña, imprisoned at the fortress of Alamo, where, with their leader, David Crockett, all, to the last man, were, as helpless prisoners, massacred in cold blood in 1836. In the subsequent struggles, and during the decisive battles, the watchword of Houston's army was: "Remember the Alamo!"

It was here that Santa Aña was defeated, lost a leg, captured, but suffered to live, and after many and strange reverses was again the military dictator of Mexico, and met his crushing defeats in successive sanguinary battles with the armies of the United States under the command of Generals Taylor and Scott in 1846-47.

CHAPTER XVII.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

ASSAULT ON FORT SUMTER.

The War of the Rebellion in the United States of America opened with an assault upon Fort Sumter on the twelfth of April, 1861, and closed with the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, then serving his second term as president of the United States, on the fourteenth of April, 1865. It is not necessary now to recount the causes, running through many years, which led to the insurrection of the people of a portion of the states of the Union against the general government, and arrayed more than a million citizens in arms, involving the expenditure of immense treasure and the loss of the lives of hundreds of thousands of the country's bravest and best men on either side, carrying sorrow and mourning to many hearthstones and multitudes of loving hearts. The causes have passed away; and fortunate indeed is he who shall make a just and impartial history of the events and of the men and women who participated in them during the four years of that bloody war. This book has to do more immediately with what the town, in its corporate capacity, and her citizens as individuals, did during its continuance.

While momentous events were transpiring the people of Claremont had their share in them. Their coffers were opened; their young men were sent forth with a blessing — some of them never to return, others to come home maimed or broken in health for life, and a few to return at the end of the great struggle, weary and worn, crowned with victorious wreaths. With great unanimity the men raised their voices in behalf of the cause of their country,

and the women gave it hearty work with their hands, and unbidden tears.

On the twelfth of April, 1861, South Carolina, having a few months previously, by her legislature, passed an act seceding from the Union of States, commenced open hostilities by firing from James's Island upon Fort Sumter, garrisoned by Maj. Robert Anderson and about seventy men under his command. Fort Sumter was besieged for two days, her sources of supply cut off, when, on the fourteenth of April, Major Anderson surrendered the fort to the rebels, himself and his command marching out and embarking on board the United States ship "Baltic" for New York.

In his dispatch to the Secretary of War, relative to the attack upon and surrender of the fort, Major Anderson says:—"Having defended Fort Sumter until our quarters were entirely burned, the main gates destroyed by fire, the gorge wall seriously injured, the magazine surrounded by flames, and its door closed from the effects of heat, and three cartridges of powder only being available, and no provisions but pork remaining, I accepted the terms of evacuation offered by General Beauregard—being the same offered by him on the eleventh inst., prior to the commencement of hostilities—and marched out of the fort on Sunday afternoon, fourteenth inst., with colors flying and drums beating, bringing away my company and our private property, and saluting the flag with five guns."

On the fifteenth of April President Lincoln issued a proclamation, stating that an insurrection against the government of the United States had broken out in the states of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, and declared the ports of those states in a state of blockade. On the same day the President issued a call for seventy-five thousand three months volunteers, to aid in suppressing the rebellion against the government, and called upon New Hampshire for a regiment of militia.

In response to this call of the President, on April 17, Ichabod Goodwin, then governor of New Hampshire, issued an order to Joseph C. Abbott, adjutant-general, to make proclamation, calling

for volunteers from the enrolled militia of the state for one regiment of ten companies, each company to consist of three commissioned officers, four sergeants, four corporals, and sixty-four privates, with the requisite number of field and staff officers, to be uniformed, armed, and equipped at the expense of the state, and to be held in readiness until called for by the United States government.

MEETINGS OF CITIZENS.

Claremont was all on fire to do her share toward putting down the Rebellion. Governor Goodwin appointed Maj. Otis F. R. Waite general recruiting agent for the western part of the state, who was furnished with all requisite papers and authority to establish recruiting stations at convenient points and appoint recruiting officers. On the eighteenth of April, William P. Austin, who had been one of the selectmen of the town for several years, offered his services as a soldier, took the oaths prescribed, and was duly enrolled by Major Waite. He was the first man in Sullivan county to enlist under the call of President Lincoln for seventy-five thousand volunteers for three months. The same day Mr. Austin was appointed recruiting officer for the town of Claremont and vicinity. He at once opened an office in the hall of the Tremont House, and entered upon his duties. Young men flocked in faster than they could be examined and sworn.

Notice was issued for a meeting of citizens at the town hall on Friday evening, the nineteenth. At the hour appointed the building was filled to overflowing, ladies occupying the galleries. It was such a meeting of the citizens of Claremont, without distinction of party or sex, as had seldom been held. The meeting was called to order by the venerable Gen. Erastus Glidden, and Jonas Livingston was chosen president; Ambrose Cossit, Erastus Glidden, Walter Tufts, Thomas J. Harris, A. F. Snow, Josiah Richards, and Albro Blodgett, vice-presidents; Edward L. Goddard and John M. Whipple, secretaries. On taking the chair Mr. Livingston made an enthusiastic and patriotic speech. Patriotic speeches were also made by H. W. Parker, Ira Colby, Jr., A. F.

Snow, Benjamin P. Walker, and Samuel G. Jarvis. The latter gentleman deposited one hundred dollars as the nucleus of a fund for the families of those who should enlist. Rev. Messrs. R. F. Lawrence and R. S. Stubbs, William P. Austin, and Henry G. Webber, of Charlestown, made stirring speeches. A. F. Snow, Otis F. R. Waite, John S. Walker, Joseph Weber, Simeon Ide, and George W. Blodgett were chosen a committee to prepare and report resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the town in regard to the Rebellion. The meeting was adjourned to the next evening.

On Saturday evening the town hall was again crowded, and the excitement was on the increase. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Right Rev. Carlton Chase, D. D., bishop of the diocese of New Hampshire. The young men just enlisted by William P. Austin were marched into the hall, where front seats had been reserved for them, and they met with an enthusiastic reception. As they entered, the audience rose to their feet and gave three hearty cheers. The president, Mr. Livingston, led the speaking, and was followed by Otis F. R. Waite, from the committee on resolutions, who reported the following, which were unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That all other considerations and issues are now absorbed in the one vital question, "Shall our government be sustained?"—a question of national life and independence, or of ignominious submission to the reign of barbarism and anarchy, or of unmitigated despotism.

Resolved, That the issues forced upon us by the South, and the only one presented, is the existence of any government,—and more directly of that government under which the American people have lived and prospered for a period of eighty years.

Resolved, That for the maintenance and perpetuity of the priceless boon of civil and religious liberty, bequeathed by our forefathers in the constitution of this Union, and the free institutions it guarantees, we would imitate their example in unitedly and unreservedly tendering to the government, if need be, "our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honors."

Resolved, That in this first call to defend the constitution and the laws at the point of the bayonet, we view with patriotic pride the ready response of the noble sons of New Hampshire and of New England, and the Middle and Western states.

Resolved. That while our neighbors are called to defend our flag abroad, we will fill their baskets and their stores, and protect their hearthstones at home.

Spirited and patriotic addresses were made by Charles H. Eastman, Thomas J. Harris, Arthur Chase, Simeon Ide, Thomas Kirk, Otis F. R. Waite, Rev. Carlos Marston, Heman H. Cummings, Oscar J. Brown, and Edward D. Baker, when, after three rousing cheers for the "Stars and Stripes," and three more for the brave young recruits who were present, on motion of Ambrose Cossit, a committee, consisting of Ambrose Cossit, Simeon Ide, and Thomas J. Harris, was appointed to petition the selectmen to call a town meeting for the purpose of making an appropriation of two thousand dollars, or more, "for the support of the families of those of our fellow-citizens who have enlisted or who may enlist in defense of the country." The meeting then adjourned to the following Tuesday evening.

On Tuesday evening, the twenty-third of April, the people again assembled at the town hall, which was densely crowded, and many were unable to gain admittance. This seemed to be the culminating point of the excitement. General Erastus Glidden, in the absence of the president, occupied the chair. Patriotic songs were sung, and fervent speeches were made by John S. Walker, Chase Noyes, George W. Blodgett, William P. Austin, Henry Fitch, and Rev. R. F. Lawrence. Frank S. Fiske, of Keene, special aid to the adjutant general in the recruiting service, was present, and being called upon, made an eloquent and stirring speech. Mr. Austin was present with fifty recruits.

Immediately after the call of the president for troops, the ladies of the town bought large quantities of flannel and yarn, and went to work vigorously, making shirts and drawers and knitting socks for the soldiers. Forty or more met daily for this purpose at Fraternity hall.

George N. Farwell and Edward L. Goddard authorized William Clark, chairman of the board of selectmen, to furnish the families of volunteers with such provisions as they might need, in his discretion, and they would hold themselves personally responsible

for the same. Under these instructions families were helped to the amount of \$222.27, which was afterward assumed by the town.

On the twenty-ninth Major Waite received the following telegram from the adjutant general: "Close up the stations and come on with the recruits tomorrow, as proposed. Telegraph me that you will do so. Cars will be for you at Nashua." The recruits from other stations having been sent forward, Major Waite started from Claremont on the morning of the thirtieth with eighty-five men enlisted by William P. Austin. They left the village at six o'clock, and marched to the Sullivan railroad station, followed by large numbers of relatives and friends of the recruits, and other citizens. At seven o'clock, after a most touching leave-taking, which will not soon be forgotten by those who participated in or witnessed it, the company went on board the cars, which moved off amid the cheers of the three or four hundred people who had assembled to see their friends and fellow-citizens depart for the war. They went by way of Bellows Falls, Keene, Fitchburg, Groton Junction [now Ayer], Nashua, and Manchester, arriving at Concord about three o'clock in the afternoon. At every considerable railway station multitudes of people were assembled, who gave the men their blessing and cheered them on their way. Before leaving Claremont our citizens had provided the recruits with a full day's rations of cold meats, bread, pickles, etc.

VOLUNTEERS.

It was understood that the men enlisted at Claremont would go in a company by themselves, and would have the privilege of choosing their own officers from their own number. Accordingly, when the company was full, they elected William P. Austin, captain; John W. Lawrence, first lieutenant; John Dean, second lieutenant; Ziba L. Davies, third lieutenant; Homer M. Crafts, Baron S. Noyes, George H. Weber, Selden S. Chandler, sergeants; Edward E. Story, Charles H. Parmalee, Chester F. Tibbills, and Joseph Richardson, corporals. The privates of this company from Claremont were

Oscar C. Allen,
 Lyman F. Parrish,
 Alfred Talham,
 Everett W. Nelson,
 Edwin M. Gowdey,
 Ralph N. Brown,
 Joseph Levoy,
 Charles W. Wetherbee,
 John W. Davis,
 John F. Wheeler,
 John Straw,
 Wyman R. Clement,
 George W. Straw,
 Alba D. Abbott,
 Charles M. Judd,
 Heman Allen,
 Henry S. Morse,
 Albert F. Russell,
 Charles E. Putnam,
 Charles F. Colston,
 Edward Hall,
 Jerome B. Douglass,
 James Delmage,

Charles H. Sprague,
 George P. Tenney,
 Henry W. Patrick,
 Joseph Peno,
 William H. Nichols,
 Ebenezer E. Cummings,
 Andrew J. Straw,
 William E. Parrish,
 Henry F. Roys,
 William H. Pendleton,
 Julius E. Heywood,
 Alanson F. Wolcott,
 William H. Blanchard,
 Anson M. Sperry,
 Warren W. Howard,
 Dennis Taylor,
 Lewis W. Laducer,
 Albert E. Parmelee,
 Matthew T. Towne,
 J. Parker Read,
 Napoleon B. Osgood,
 Sylvester E. H. Wakefield.

The other members of this company were from Acworth, Charlestown, Cornish, and Unity.

A finer company of men than those enlisted by Captain Austin did not enter the army as volunteers. They enlisted from a sense of duty, the pay of privates being then but eleven dollars per month, and there was no offer of bounty from the town, state, or United States.

Before leaving town, citizens presented the different recruits with dirk knives, revolvers, etc. At a large meeting at the town hall, on the evening of the twenty-ninth, Lieutenant John W. Lawrence was presented with a sword by Sherman Livingston. The presentation speech was made by H. W. Parker, and responded to in behalf of Lieutenant Lawrence by Ira Colby, Jr. George G. Ide, in behalf of the Claremont Manufacturing Company, presented each member of the company with a handsomely bound pocket Testament. The ladies gave to each two pairs of flannel drawers,

two flannel shirts, woolen socks, towels, pocket handkerchiefs, and needle-book well filled with useful articles.

On arrival at Concord the company was sent to Camp Union; but, being more than men enough already there for one regiment, they were sent to Camp Constitution, Portsmouth, where the Second regiment was being organized. Under the call of the President for one regiment from New Hampshire, in ten days men enough had been enlisted and sent to rendezvous at Concord and Portsmouth for more than two.

On the third of May the President issued a call for twenty thousand volunteers for three years, and New Hampshire was immediately ordered to take no more volunteers for three months, but to enlist, uniform, arm, and hold, subject to orders from the war department, a regiment of three years men. In consequence of this order the alternative was presented to the recruits then at Camp Constitution to re-enlist for three years, or be discharged. Before this alternative was offered, however, the recruits were all re-examined by a surgeon, and those found physically disqualified for service were discharged. Among these were Edwin M. Gowdey, Charles F. Colston, and Joseph F. Garfield from Claremont.

During the organization of the Second regiment a misunderstanding arose between Captain Austin and one or two of the other officers and some of the men, and the company was broken up. None of the officers chosen before the company left Claremont were commissioned. Captain Austin and Lieutenant Lawrence returned home, and Lieutenants Dean and Davis re-enlisted for three years as privates. Before the company to which Mr. Dean was attached was mustered he was taken down with rheumatic fever, received an honorable discharge, and came home. Having recovered he re-enlisted on the seventeenth of September, 1861, and was mustered into Company H of the same regiment. Forty-three of the men also re-enlisted for three years, and were put into different companies, while the remainder were either discharged or sent to Fort Constitution, Portsmouth harbor, to serve out the term of their enlistment.

On the eighth of May, agreeably to warrant, a town meeting was held, at which a vote was unanimously passed to appropriate a sum not to exceed twenty-five hundred dollars, to be paid to soldiers' families wherever and whenever it may be needed, and Albro Blodgett was chosen, with discretionary power, to carry out the vote. Up to March, 1862, he paid out for this purpose two thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven dollars and twenty-three cents.

In most of the churches in town sermons were preached against the Rebellion, and prayers offered for the success of our arms in putting it down. There was an almost unanimous expression of condemnation of the South, and political party lines seemed for a time to be almost wholly obliterated. Every man of influence encouraged enlistments, and favored all reasonable measures for rendering aid to the families of such as had gone or might go to the war. Among the most zealous in the work of raising recruits and aiding families were many who, as Democrats, opposed the election of Abraham Lincoln for president.

The ladies kept at work making articles needed by soldiers in hospitals and in the field; frequent meetings were held during the summer, and a most patriotic spirit was manifested among the people.

HOME GUARD.

In July a company, called the Home Guard, was organized, consisting of over a hundred men, many of them past middle age, and among the most prominent citizens of the town, all desirous to do something for the cause of the country. The company chose the following officers: Arthur Chase, captain; Edwin Vaughan, first lieutenant; John M. Whipple, second lieutenant; Ira Colby, Jr., Francis F. Haskell, Henry S. Parmelee, William D. Rice, sergeants; Joseph Weber, John S. M. Ide, D. C. Colby, and John Geer, corporals. The company had frequent meetings for drill, and made quite an imposing appearance.

In June, 1861, the legislature passed an act authorizing towns to raise money by vote to aid families of volunteers.

About the twentieth of July Governor Berry issued an order for enlisting, arming, and equipping the Third Infantry regiment for three years, or during the war, and Dr. E. C. Marsh was appointed recruiting officer for Claremont and vicinity. He soon enlisted thirty-two men, twenty-two of whom belonged in Claremont. These men left Claremont for the rendezvous at Concord on the nineteenth of August. They attended the Methodist church on Sunday afternoon, the eighteenth, and the Rev. R. S. Stubbs preached a sermon from the text,—“Stand fast in the faith; quit you like men; be strong.” On other occasions Mr. Stubbs had, through his sermons, and in other ways, shown his unconditional loyalty and entire devotion to the country; but, on this occasion, when addressing men who were about to take their lives in their hands and go forth to do battle for the Union, he was particularly eloquent and impressive.

On the twentieth of August the governor issued an order to raise the Fourth and Fifth regiments. Dr. Eli C. Marsh was ordered to recruit for the Fourth, and Charles H. Long was ordered to raise a company for the Fifth regiment, the men, when enlisted, to choose their own company officers. All the men accepted and mustered into the service under this call were to receive from the state a bounty of ten dollars. The men enlisted by Mr. Long, making nearly a full company before leaving Claremont, made choice of the following officers: Charles H. Long, captain; Jacob W. Keller, first lieutenant; Charles O. Ballou, second lieutenant, who were subsequently commissioned by the governor.

The last of September Edwin Vaughan was appointed recruiting officer, and enlisted several men, who were put into different regiments then being organized.

On the seventh of February, 1862, news was received by telegraph of the capture of Fort Donelson. The bells of the village were rung and the joy of the people was manifested in other ways.

At the annual town meeting in March, 1862, it was voted that the selectmen be authorized to borrow a sum of money on the credit of the town, not to exceed five thousand dollars, as it may be needed, to aid the families of resident volunteers.

Edward L. Goddard, Aurelius Dickinson, and Alexander Gardner were appointed a committee to designate what families were entitled to aid, and Sumner Putnam was chosen agent to pay out the money, without compensation.

MEETING OF CONDOLENCE.

On Sunday afternoon, June 22, 1862, a public meeting was held in the town hall as a demonstration of respect for the brave Claremont men who had been killed at Fair Oaks on the first day of that month, and in other battles, or died in hospitals, and of condolence with their surviving relatives and friends. A committee of arrangements had been chosen, and other preparations made, at a previous meeting of citizens of the town. Otis F. R. Waite, chairman of the committee, called the meeting to order, briefly stated its objects, and presided throughout. Rt. Rev. Carleton Chase, D. D., bishop of the diocese of New Hampshire, read selections from the Scriptures; Rev. Carlos Marston made the opening prayer; Rev. H. H. Hartwell delivered an address which had been carefully prepared, giving some account of each of the soldiers who had been killed in battle or died in hospitals, together with circumstances connected with the death of each. Short addresses were made by Rev. Oliver Ayer, Rev. R. F. Lawrence, and Rev. Mr. Marston, of Claremont, Rev. Mr. Piper, of Vermont, Rev. Mr. Greeley, a native of Claremont, then settled at Methuen, Mass., Rev. Paul S. Adams, of Newport, and others.

On motion of Bishop Chase, Otis F. R. Waite was chosen historiographer to keep a record of events in Claremont, which had transpired or should transpire during the war, having connection with it, with a view to its being published in book form after the war had closed. During the meeting several appropriate pieces were sung by members of the different church choirs in town. The relatives and friends of deceased soldiers were assigned front seats, and this was made a kind of funeral occasion. The town hall was packed, and, being on Sunday, and clergymen of the several churches taking leading parts, made this one of the largest and most impressive meetings held in town during the war.

Early in July E. W. Wooddell was appointed a recruiting officer to enlist volunteers for regiments then being formed. On the fourteenth, in the evening, a meeting was held for the purpose of encouraging enlistments. Walter Tufts was chosen chairman and Joseph Weber, secretary. Spirited speeches were made by D. C. Colby, Rev. Messrs. Lawrence and Marston, E. W. Wooddell, George R. Lathe, and others.

Pursuant to a call by the selectmen, a meeting was held on the evening of the nineteenth of July. Jonas Livingston was chosen chairman and C. C. Church, secretary. E. W. Wooddell offered a series of resolutions reaffirming confidence in the people, the executive of the nation, and in the army, and calling upon the people to aid in all practicable ways in raising men to fill the regiments in the field, and form new ones as they may be needed to meet the exigencies of the country. Patriotic speeches were made by Rev. Messrs. Marston and Lawrence, E. D. Baker, C. C. Church, E. W. Wooddell, and others.

On the twenty-fifth of the same month another meeting, with the same object in view, was held. C. H. Eastman presided. It was voted to hold a general county war meeting at the town hall in Claremont, on the afternoon of the second of August following, and a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

COUNTY WAR MEETING.

On the second of August the town hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the village was full of citizens of the county. Henry Hubbard, of Charlestown, son of the late Governor Henry Hubbard, presided, who, on taking the chair, made some patriotic and well-timed remarks in relation to the state of the country and the duty of loyal men. Nathaniel S. Berry, governor of the state, James W. Patterson, member of congress, James W. Nesmith, United States senator from Oregon, A. H. Cragin, United States senator for New Hampshire, Peter Sanborn, state treasurer, Capt. T. A. Barker, of the Second New Hampshire regiment, H. B. Titus, major of the Ninth New Hampshire regiment, and other distinguished

gentlemen from abroad, were present and made speeches. The hall was handsomely decorated with flags and other emblems appropriate for the occasion. This was one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in town.

At a legal town meeting on the seventh of August, the following votes were unanimously passed :

Voted, That the selectmen be authorized to borrow a sum of money, not exceeding five thousand dollars, to pay a bounty to citizen volunteers—the sum of fifty dollars to each—to fill the quota of three hundred thousand, when mustered into the United States service.

Voted, That the selectmen be authorized to borrow a sum of money, not to exceed three thousand dollars, to pay a bounty of fifty dollars to each citizen volunteer who has or may enlist and be mustered into the United States service, to fill the last quota of three hundred thousand.

During the month preceding August 12, 1862, recruiting offices had been opened in town by Orville Smith, of Lempster, Sylvanus Clogston, of Washington, and E. W. Wooddell, of Claremont. Up to that date they had enlisted—Mr. Smith, thirty-five men; Mr. Clogston, twenty-six men; and Mr. Wooddell, ten, a large share of whom were residents of the town. They were taken to Concord to fill old and help to form new regiments, as the men themselves might respectively elect.

About the middle of August William H. Chaffin was authorized to recruit men in this town for regiments then being raised in the state, and opened an office for that purpose.

At a town meeting on the seventeenth of September, 1862, it was “Voted to pay all resident citizens who have enlisted under the two last calls of the President, and previous to August 11, 1862, fifty dollars each when mustered into the United States service. Also, all those who have enlisted since August 11, 1862, one hundred dollars each, when mustered into the United States service,” and the selectmen were authorized to borrow a sum not exceeding eight thousand dollars to carry this vote into effect.

At the annual town meeting in March, 1863, the selectmen were authorized by vote to borrow not exceeding five thousand dollars, to aid families of soldiers, the selectmen to designate who were

entitled to aid, and Sumner Putnam was chosen to pay out the money, without remuneration.

On Sunday, May 10, a telegram was received in town announcing the capture of Richmond. It was read in the churches, bells were rung, cannon fired, and other demonstrations of joy made. But it turned out that the telegram was not quite true.

The surrender of Vicksburg was celebrated in Claremont, July 7, 1863, by the ringing of bells, firing of cannon, etc. Edward F. Johnson, a son about twenty years old of Edwin Johnson, while assisting to fire the cannon on Dexter hill, was very severely injured by the premature discharge of the gun, losing the right hand, and having the other badly mutilated, besides other injuries. Subsequently a considerable sum of money was contributed by citizens of the town for his benefit.

On the fifth of August what was left of company G, Fifth regiment, came home on furlough. Out of eighty-one men who left town under Captain Long, in September, 1861, less than two years before, only twelve came home. Twenty-four had been killed in battle or died of disease, and the balance had either been discharged, or were left behind in hospitals. An ovation was given these twelve men at the town hall; addresses were made by several gentlemen, and a handsome supper was provided at the Tremont House, to which about fifty citizens sat down. After the eating had been finished, spirited speeches were made, sentiments offered, and the whole affair passed off very pleasantly.

On Thursday, the sixth of August, the President's thanksgiving for the success of our arms was observed. Business was generally suspended. Religious services were held at the Baptist church, the Congregationalists and Methodists uniting. All three of the clergymen took part and made addresses.

THE DRAFT.

On the twenty-seventh of August, 1863, the first draft in this congressional district took place at West Lebanon. Ninety-seven men were drafted for Claremont, only four of whom — William S. Sturtevant, Jotham S. Toothaker, and Charles H. Parmelee, —

entered the army. All the others were either rejected by the examining surgeon as unfit for duty, paid commutation, or furnished substitutes.

On the twenty-first of September, in town meeting, it was voted to pay drafted men, or their substitutes, three hundred dollars each and the selectmen were instructed to borrow the money therefor.

On the seventh of December the town offered a bounty to her citizens who should enlist of three hundred dollars in addition to other bounties. At a previous meeting it had been voted to pay to each volunteer six hundred dollars, the town taking an assignment of the state and government bounties.

At the annual town meeting in March, 1864, the selectmen were authorized to borrow a sum, not exceeding six thousand dollars, to aid the families of volunteers and drafted men. Sumner Putnam, as agent, had paid to families of soldiers the preceding year the sum of \$5,558.39.

In May, 1865, there was another draft at the provost-marshal's office, West Lebanon, to make up all arrearages, and thirteen men were drafted for Claremont, all of whom were exempted by the examining surgeon, or furnished substitutes. In June, eight more men were drafted for this town, to make up deficiencies in her quota under all calls, none of whom entered the army.

At a town meeting on the twenty-third of June, it was voted to instruct the selectmen to "pay a sum not exceeding six hundred dollars to any person who has, or may hereafter, enlist and be mustered into the service of the United States, and counted on the quota of this town for the present or any future call." The selectmen were also instructed to proceed forthwith to enlist men, as opportunity may offer, in anticipation of future calls.

In August, 1864, the selectmen offered, for men to enlist into the army, bounties as follows: Two hundred for one, and three hundred dollars for three years, besides the bounties offered by the state and United States, amounting in all, for three years' men, to eleven hundred dollars.

At the annual town meeting in March, 1865, by vote, the town treasurer was authorized to borrow a sum, not exceeding

seven thousand dollars, to aid the families of volunteers and drafted men.

William E. Tutherly was appointed military agent to provide soldiers to fill all quotas of the town the ensuing year.

On the morning of the fourteenth of April, 1865, news of the taking of Richmond came by telegraph, followed on Monday morning, the nineteenth, by this telegram :

Official. Lee and his whole army surrendered on Sunday afternoon. *Gloria!*

This was soon followed by a telegram from Governor Gilmore to the selectmen, ordering them to fire one hundred guns, at the expense of the state, in honor of the overthrow of the Rebellion. Business was immediately suspended; the stores closed; men, women, and children were upon the streets; all the church, mill, and school bells were rung; and the order of the governor was executed emphatically upon the common. Everybody rejoiced at the final overthrow of the greatest rebellion on record. A meeting was notified to be held at the town hall in the evening.

At the appointed time the town hall was filled as it had seldom been filled before. The multitude was called to order by Charles M. Bingham, and Moses R. Emerson was chosen chairman, who stated the objects of the meeting, and made some pertinent remarks. Rev. Edward W. Clark, pastor of the Congregational church, opened the meeting with prayer. The congregation then united in singing, in a most thrilling manner, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow," to the tune of "Old Hundred." The glee club, under the direction of Francis F. Haskell, next sang a patriotic piece. Spirited addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. J. M. Peck, Edward W. Clark, and E. S. Foster, Hosea W. Parker, Edward D. Baker, Ira Colby, Jr., and others. The audience arose and joined in singing "America," as it is sung only when its eloquence and beauty are fully felt by those who sing it. The meeting dissolved to witness a display of fireworks outside. Many of the public buildings and private residences were handsomely illuminated, and Jefferson Davis and John C. Breckinridge were burned in effigy on the common.

ASSASSINATION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

On the morning of the fifteenth of April came a telegram announcing the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, president of the United States, the night before. This news turned the rejoicing of the loyal people of the North to sincere and deep mourning. On Wednesday, the nineteenth of April, in accordance with recommendation from Washington, and special proclamation of the governor of New Hampshire, the obsequies of the President were observed. Business of every kind was entirely suspended; at twelve o'clock the church bells were tolled; minute guns were fired, and the people assembled at the town hall to pay their respects to the memory and worth of the murdered President, Abraham Lincoln. Never did the people of Claremont more sincerely mourn than on this occasion. Rev. Edward W. Clark read the governor's proclamation, and made the opening prayer. An appropriate piece was sung by the choir, under the direction of Francis F. Haskell. Rev. E. S. Foster read selections from Scripture; Rev. F. W. Towle offered prayer; addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. S. G. Kellogg, Moses Kimball, of Ascutneyville, Vt., Foster and Towle, of Claremont, Albert Goss, of Auburn, N. Y., and Clark, of Claremont. The choir sang the hymn commencing, "Why do we mourn departing friends?" to the tune of "China," and Rev. Mr. Kimball pronounced the benediction in the most solemn manner.

SUMMARY.

Whole number of volunteers from Claremont	370
Whole number of drafted men who entered the army	5
Whole number of drafted men who furnished substitutes	74
Whole number killed in battle	33
Whole number who died of wounds	14
Whole number who died of disease	20
Whole number who served to the end of the war	85
Number of families who received aid from the town and state	173
Amount of town and state aid furnished to families	\$26,219.61

This summary includes all the Claremont soldiers who were connected with New Hampshire and other regiments whose his-

tory is known. Many re-enlisted, while others served in more than one organization,—some in three or four,—which, with substitutes furnished, and commutation paid by men who were drafted, make the whole number four hundred and forty-nine, of soldiers put down to the credit of the town during the war.

CLAREMONT'S QUOTA OF SOLDIERS.

The enrollment in Claremont in April, 1865, embracing all male citizens of the age of eighteen years, and under forty-five years, liable to do military duty, was four hundred and thirteen. The whole number who entered the army and navy, from April, 1861, to April, 1865, was four hundred and forty-nine. This includes all enlistments, some of the men having enlisted two or more times, the drafted men who furnished substitutes, and those who entered the army. The quota required to be sent from each town in the state under all the calls for troops, from July, 1863, was proportioned to the number of enrolled militia, as above. Claremont's quota was set at one hundred and seventy-seven, and she furnished two hundred and six recruits, being an excess of twenty-nine over what she was required to furnish.

LADIES' SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETIES.

Immediately after the assault upon Fort Sumter and the call of the president for seventy-five thousand volunteers, for three months, the ladies of Claremont manifested their zeal in the cause of their country by meeting at the house of Mrs. Susan J. Adams, to prepare bandages and other articles needed in army hospitals.

In May, 1861, an urgent call came to the ladies for hospital stores and garments suitable for sick and wounded soldiers. A notice was published in the village papers inviting the ladies to meet in Fraternity hall. At the appointed time a large number assembled. The meeting was called to order by Miss Elizabeth Sprague. Remarks were made urging the importance of organized and earnest effort to minister to the comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers, and to give to our men articles of clothing not furnished them by the government.

A society called the Ladies' Union Sewing Circle was organized by the choice of the following officers: Mrs. M. A. Metcalf, president; Mrs. Edward L. Goddard, vice-president; Miss Elizabeth Sprague, secretary and treasurer; Mrs. Obed D. Barnes, Mrs. Otis F. R. Waite, Mrs. Lewis Perry, Mrs. Charles H. Eastman, Mrs. Edward L. Goddard, and Mrs. Mary Blanchard, committee to have special care and direction of the work.

This society met at Fraternity hall daily. The work at first was upon flannel garments and other articles for the men enlisted by Capt. William P. Austin, a large portion of whom belonged in Claremont. Each man was furnished by this society with a pair of woolen drawers, undershirt, towels, pocket handkerchiefs, woolen socks, pin-flat, and needlebook, well filled with useful articles. By special contribution they raised seventy-five dollars for rubber blankets, eight dollars and thirty-eight cents for havelocks, and thirteen dollars and twenty-nine cents for extra pairs of woolen hose.

The ladies kept at work as well at home as at their stated meetings, throughout the summer, for soldiers and hospitals. In September Charles H. Long enlisted a company of one hundred men for the Fifth regiment, all belonging in Claremont and vicinity, and each was furnished with bed sack, towels, handkerchiefs, and woolen hose.

AUXILIARY SANITARY COMMISSION.

Early in October, 1861, the United States Sanitary Commission sent an appeal to the ladies of Claremont to organize an Auxiliary Sanitary Commission, in order the better to systematize their labors and the manner of sending forward and appropriating to their proper uses the fruits of their liberality and labor. In response to a call, the citizens met at Fraternity hall on the eleventh of October for this purpose. Simeon Ide, Thomas J. Harris, Joseph Weber, Mrs. Edward L. Goddard, Mrs. M. A. Metcalf, and Mrs. Charles H. Eastman were appointed a committee to canvass the town and secure the co-operation of all loyal women in this movement.

An adjourned meeting was held on the sixteenth of October, when the committee submitted a plan of organization, making every lady in town, who would pay into the treasury one dollar, a member, and proposed the following list of officers, which plan and report were adopted: Simeon Ide, president; Mrs. Samuel P. Fiske and Mrs. Leonard P. Fisher, vice-presidents; Thomas J. Harris, treasurer; Cyrenus S. Parkhurst, secretary; Edward L. Goddard, Frederick T. Kidder, Arthur Chase, Mrs. M. A. Metcalf, Mrs. G. W. Lewis, Mrs. Obed D. Barnes, Mrs. Edward L. Goddard, Mrs. Charles H. Eastman, and Mrs. Jotham G. Allds, directors.

The directors appointed Mrs. Lewis Perry, Miss Marion Richards, Mrs. Francis Whitcomb, Miss Diantha Sargent, Miss Alice Jones, Mrs. James Goodwin, Mrs. James Brickett, Mrs. Otis F. R. Waite, Mrs. Stephen F. Rossiter, Mrs. David F. Tutherly, Miss Stella Wallingford, Miss E. M. Bond, Mrs. Albert O. Hammond, Mrs. Freeman S. Chellis, Mrs. Amos D. Johnson, Mrs. Robert R. Bunnell, Mrs. Anson S. Barstow, Mrs. George W. Lewis, and Miss Isabella D. Rice to solicit money, hospital stores—such as preserves, jellies, pickles, etc., or clothing—to fill a box which the society wished to send forward.

For a time this organization received the active co-operation of the gentlemen holding the principal offices, after which they seemed occupied with other matters, and early in the winter of 1861 the ladies took the management and funds of the society, Mrs. Samuel P. Fiske acting as president, and Mrs. Edward L. Goddard as secretary and treasurer.

The sewing circle was a Union sewing circle in the fullest acceptance of the term. Love of country, love of the brave and noble soldiers who left their homes to fight our battles, to suffer and die in prison or hospital, helped these patriotic women to surmount every obstacle and forget all opposition and discouragement.

A few ladies of Unity sent valuable contributions, which were forwarded in the first boxes sent to Washington from Claremont.

The meetings were frequent, well attended, seemed to be per-

vaded by a solemn sense of the importance of the utmost diligence in the performance of the work in hand, and pleasant to all interested in their object. Many ladies, whose names do not appear as having any special charge, were among the most active and efficient workers.

Among the gentlemen in town most active and enthusiastic in aiding the ladies in their work, encouraging enlistments, and helping soldiers and their families, was Rt. Rev. Carlton Chase, bishop of the diocese of New Hampshire. He opened his house to the ladies, attended and addressed public meetings, and in other ways showed how much he had the cause of the country at heart.

The ladies engaged in this society enlisted for the war, nor did they cease their efforts until Richmond was taken and the rebel armies had surrendered. During the existence of this auxiliary society they sent thirty-three large boxes to the United States Sanitary Commission rooms in Washington and Boston, containing the following articles: 153 pairs woolen drawers, 195 woolen shirts, 373 cotton shirts, 29 pairs cotton drawers, 1,029 towels, 901 handkerchiefs, 84 needlebooks, 624 pairs of woolen hose, 221 woolen blankets, 333 quilts, 169 sheets, 244 pairs mittens, 39 comfort bags, 45 vests, 59 pillow sacks, 139 bed sacks, 261 pillows, 241 pillow cases, 198 pairs slippers, 189 dressing gowns, 51 havelocks, 2 collars, 1 military overcoat, 1 military dress coat, 1 pair military pants, 1 blouse, 1 linen jacket, together with large quantities of dried and canned fruits, pickles, bandages, lint, linen and cotton pieces, 75 quarts of wines, and 50 pounds of cornstarch, books and other reading matter, all of which was most generously given by the friends of the soldiers in every part of the town. They also sent to the Boston and Baltimore fairs, for the benefit of the soldiers, about one hundred and fifty dollars' worth of fancy articles, all of which were contributed by the ladies of this society.

The society received of its members and other individuals about twelve hundred dollars, four hundred dollars of which was realized from exhibitions, festivals, and concerts. When they closed

their labors, in the spring of 1865, there remained in the treasury one hundred and sixty dollars, which was placed at interest, to be appropriated for the erection of a monument in commemoration of Claremont's brave soldiers, who gave their lives for the country when she needed such sacrifice.

At the commencement of the war the ladies of West Claremont formed themselves into a working band for the soldiers, and met together occasionally for work, though much was done at their homes. Large numbers of articles were sent to their destination during the first few months through the society at the village, after which they sent the articles of their industry and benevolence direct to Washington. As no officers were chosen, no record of the money expended was kept for any length of time. The money used and articles given were from residents at West Claremont, except fifty dollars from the Sanitary Commission in the village in the winter of 1864-65, placed in the hands of Mrs. Wylls Redfield, and expended for materials which were made up by the ladies. During the war not less than eight or ten barrels and boxes filled with quilts, shirts, dressing gowns, socks, dried fruits, jellies, wines, and other articles, were sent by the ladies of West Claremont.

THANKSGIVING TO SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

In November, 1864, Charles M. Bingham, Nathaniel Tolles, Otis F. R. Waite, Samuel G. Jarvis, and Walter H. Smith were chosen a committee to collect contributions, and distribute to families of soldiers, and others in town who were considered needy, provisions for Thanksgiving. Citizens freely contributed from their stores what was valued in money at thirty dollars and thirty-one cents, and, in money, one hundred and twenty dollars and forty-five cents, making a total of one hundred and fifty dollars and seventy-six cents. The money received was carefully expended for provisions, which were distributed to one hundred and three families, according as the committee judged of their several needs. The articles carried to the different dwellings consisted of one hundred and fifty chickens, seventy-five roasts of beef, weighing from seven

to fourteen pounds each, several pieces of fresh pork, a large quantity of butter, cheese, vegetables, groceries, etc.

To the credit of the citizens of Claremont it should be recorded here that during the four years of that cruel war no soldier's family had just cause for complaint that the means of comfort were not abundantly and cheerfully provided them; and sympathy and aid extended to such as were called to mourn the loss of husband, father, son, brother, or friend, by the casualties of the Rebellion.

CHAPTER XVIII.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

At the annual town meeting in March, 1867, it was voted to appropriate one thousand dollars for the erection of a monument to those Claremont men who had been killed in battle or died in the army during the War of the Rebellion, on condition that five hundred dollars should be raised by subscription, or otherwise, for the same purpose. The Ladies' Sanitary Commission appropriated the funds—about one hundred and sixty dollars, which they had on hand at the close of the war—to this object; and the committee of arrangements for the Fourth of July celebration in 1865 also appropriated about fifty dollars, which they had after paying expenses. In addition to this, the ladies obtained in subscriptions not exceeding one dollar each—heads of families generally paid one dollar, and children of all ages twenty-five cents each—a sufficient amount to secure the town appropriation; and these several sums, except the thousand dollars appropriated by the town, were placed at interest. At the annual town meeting in March, 1868, the further sum of two thousand dollars was voted for this object, provided that one thousand dollars should be raised by contribution or otherwise.

At the same meeting Samuel P. Fiske, Benjamin P. Gilman, Edward L. Goddard, Charles H. Long, and John L. Farwell were chosen a committee to have the whole matter of the monument in charge. Early in August, 1868, Frederick A. Briggs, Oliver A. Bond, Hosea W. Parker, A. George Boothe, Wm. P. Farwell, James A. Cowles, Austin C. Chase, and some other gentlemen, assisted by several young ladies, gave two very creditable dramatic entertainments in aid of the Soldiers' Monument

Fund. A string band extemporized for the occasion, and under the joint leadership of Messrs. George W. Wait, of this town, and Henry A. Christie, of Christie & Wedger's band, Boston, who had his summer home in Claremont, furnished some excellent music and contributed very much to the entertainment. The receipts from this source were about one hundred and fifty dollars. Subscription papers were circulated, without limiting the amount that each might pay, and other means used to obtain a sufficient sum to secure the last two thousand dollars voted by the town—making up the whole sum of forty-five hundred dollars. Many gentlemen subscribed very liberally, while others gave according to their means, and the required amount was secured.

The committee decided to place the monument in the park, south of the town house, and made a very favorable contract with Martin Milmore, of Boston, for a bronze monumental statue of an infantry soldier, at rest. When the monument and grounds were so nearly completed that a day could be fixed for the dedication, the committee called a meeting of the citizens of the town, at the town hall, on the evening of July 17, 1869, to take measures for the arranging and carrying out of proper exercises. At this meeting Edward L. Goddard was chosen chairman, and Hosea W. Parker secretary. The following gentlemen were chosen a committee to have the whole subject of dedicating the monument in charge: Samuel P. Fiske, Benjamin P. Gilman, Edward L. Goddard, Charles H. Long, John L. Farwell, Oscar J. Brown, John S. Walker, John F. Cossit, Nathaniel Tolles, Hosea W. Parker, J. W. Pierce, Sherman Cooper, Henry Patten, Charles H. Eastman, and William H. Nichols.

At a meeting of the committee of arrangements, it was voted to dedicate the monument on the anniversary of the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, when Gen. Phil. H. Sheridan, by his timely arrival on the field, changed a defeat of our arms into a glorious victory, taking fifty guns from the enemy. It was also voted to invite Dr. J. Baxter Upham, of Boston, a native of the town, and a son of the late George B. Upham, to

pronounce an oration. The committee appointed the following officers for the day of dedication: President, John S. Walker; vice-presidents, Edward L. Goddard, George N. Farwell, Samuel G. Jarvis, Albro Blodgett, Daniel W. Johnson, James P. Upham, Arnold Briggs, Daniel S. Bowker, Edward Ainsworth, Charles M. Bingham, William E. Tutherly, Sylvanus S. Redfield, William Ellis, Fred P. Smith, Hiram Webb; secretaries, Joseph Weber, Arthur Chase; chaplain, Edward W. Clark; marshal, Nathaniel Tolles, who appointed for assistants, Edwin W. Tolles, Edward J. Tenney, Sherman Cooper, and George H. Stowell. He also appointed Otis F. R. Waite, Hosea W. Parker, William H. H. Allen, and Francis F. Haskell to receive and attend to the comfort of the invited guests.

Invitations were extended by circulars to many prominent gentlemen, and by posters to the people generally, to be present and join in the ceremonies. The day was ushered in by a salute of thirty-seven guns and the ringing of bells at sunrise. A large concourse of people, variously estimated at from five to ten thousand, among them many distinguished ladies and gentlemen from towns in this vicinity and the eastern and middle portions of the state, assembled to do honor to the occasion.

At half-past nine o'clock A. M., the invited guests were met at the station of the Sullivan railroad and conveyed in carriages to the village. At ten o'clock a procession, consisting of invited guests and officers of the day in carriages, fire companies, posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, and citizens, was formed on the common under direction of the marshal, and escorted by the Stearns Guards of Claremont, headed by the Claremont Cornet band, marched through Broad, North, Maple, Elm, Union, Sullivan, Pleasant, Summer, and Broad streets to the speaker's stand, at the east side of the common, and facing the monumental statue to be dedicated. There was also a stand for the band and choir erected against the south wall of the Universalist church.

Arrived at the stand, the band performed a national air. The marshal, Nathaniel Tolles, called the assembly to order, and introduced Samuel P. Fiske, chairman of the committee of arrange-



H. W. PARKER'S RESIDENCE.

ments, and also chairman of the monument committee, who made a short address, giving an account of the inception of the soldiers' monument to be dedicated, and the work upon it to completion, announced the officers and introduced the president, John S. Walker. The president called upon the chaplain, Rev. E. W. Clark, who invoked the divine blessing in fitting and eloquent terms.

The president delivered a short address, welcoming, in well chosen words, all who were present, as well those of the town and county as those from more distant parts. He said that General Philip H. Sheridan had accepted an invitation to be present, and had been expected until that morning, when a telegram was received from him, explaining his inability to be with us. It concluded:

Please say to my old comrades and the good people in attendance how deeply I regret not being present with them to do honor to the memory of the gallant men from New Hampshire who fell in defense of the Union and their rights.

At the close of the president's address, the signal being given, the American flag, which had enveloped the bronze statue, was skillfully lifted therefrom by Samuel P. Fiske, chairman of the monument committee, assisted by Benjamin P. Gilman, raised to the top of the pole to which it was attached, and floated in the breeze over the monument.

The orator, Dr. J. Baxter Upham, was then introduced, and delivered a very appropriate oration, in a voice that could be heard by those of the vast crowd most remote from the speaker. It was a touching and eloquent tribute to the dead heroes commemorated by the monument. Every word of it is worthy a place in this book, but the imperative law of necessity compels its abbreviation, at the risk of marring the beauty of the performance. Among other things the speaker said:

Standing here, under this gray October sky, near the spot where I was born, on an occasion at once so novel and impressive, before these high dignitaries of the state, these hero-representatives of our armies, in the presence of this vast multitude who have come up hither from all parts of the old county of

Cheshire, and from more distant towns—many of whom are known to me from my childhood—a crowd of tender recollections comes rushing back upon my brain.

The outward world around us remains indeed the same. The same nature—undying, undecayed—is here. But all else, how changed! As I look out upon these scenes, so familiar and dear to me—this amphitheater among the hills, the solemn Ascutney, the meadow and its winding river,—to swim in whose waters and skate upon whose glassy surface was a part of my early education,—the sight of the old schoolhouse and the church, these plains and valleys and fertile fields, calm and peaceful as of old, I can with difficulty bring to myself the reality that some of those who joined with me here in the sports of boyhood have passed through the maddening carnage of civil war, and I now read their names on yonder tablets—that martyr list of heroes.

But if, amid all the carnage, political and social, which must needs happen in a quarter of a century and more of one's life, it had been possible to foresee that "great trial and great task of our liberty" through which we have just gone, I could have also foreseen, to a certainty, that the part my native town should bear in it would be just the honorable record it has shown. The military history of the state justifies this. The chronicles of the town from the first settlement in 1762, have given a warrant and a pledge of it. From among the earliest settlers I find the name of Joseph Waite—whether or not an ancestor of our respected fellow-citizen of that name to whom we are all so much indebted for his valuable and painstaking history of our Claremont soldiers in the recent struggle I cannot say—Colonel Joseph Waite, who, on the authority of Mansfield, the annalist, had already won distinction in the French and Indian war, was a captain in Rogers's famous corps of Rangers in 1759, and commanded a regiment in the war of the Revolution,—Captain Joseph Taylor, who, in 1755, was taken by the Indians and sold to the French, but escaped and took part in the siege of Louisburg, and afterward in the Revolutionary struggle, and died at the good old age of eighty-four, in 1813,—Hon. Samuel Ashley, a man of note in our annals, who had served with credit in the old French war, and filled many offices of civil trust in the town, and others of like distinction, who might be named if the time would permit. And immediately upon the outbreak of hostilities in 1775, I find the names of several of our citizens upon the muster rolls of the First New Hampshire regiment—that honorable regiment which, under the gallant Stark, was conspicuous at Bunker Hill, and which followed the varying fortunes of the patriot army till the final capitulation at Yorktown. The men of Claremont bore their part also in the second war with England, on the field where Miller and McNeil so nobly upheld the honor of the state. In later struggles—in Texas, under Houston—one life from here, at least, went down to its unknown grave. Nor were the Florida and Mexican wars without their representatives from this devoted town.

So, when the news came that treason and rebellion had burst forth into

actual hostilities on that memorable twelfth of April, 1861, true to the old honor and name, the citizens of Claremont, with one accord, sprang to meet the issue. I need not recall to your minds with what alacrity the whole community came together, each vying with the other in encouraging enlistments, and furnishing that material which has well been called "the sinews of war" — pledging, if need be, in the spirit and language of the Revolutionary fathers, "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor," — womanly hands, too, taking up the good work, and laboring earnestly and unceasingly for the same noble end — all this is still fresh in your memories.

Within three days of the President's proclamation and call for seventy-five thousand men to suppress a rebellion against the government of the United States, and immediately upon the order issued by the governor for a regiment to be raised in this state to serve for three months, an office was opened here for enlistments; "the young men," says our historian, "flocked in faster than they could be examined and sworn." On the thirtieth of the same month, Major Waite set forth, with the eighty-five patriot soldiers recruited by Captain Austin, for the rendezvous of the regiment at Concord — a full company, nearly, from this town of about four thousand inhabitants, — and if the whole population of the state had been represented in the same ratio, instead of a single regiment of seven hundred and eighty rank and file, enough for more than ten regiments could have been had on this first call to arms. As it was, more than enough for two regiments volunteering, the Claremont men were sent to Portsmouth, where, at the second call of the President, on the third day of May, for three hundred thousand men for three years, one half of this company at once re-enlisted, the remainder being discharged for disability or sent to the defense of the sea coast at Fort Constitution. This was the first offering of some of its noblest representatives sent forth by this town to battle with the Rebellion. They could have been urged by no other than the purest motives of patriotism — with no prospect of reward save the proud consciousness of doing their duty.

This regiment, in which they finally enlisted, was virtually the first of the New Hampshire regiments in the War of the Rebellion, though still retained as the second in nomenclature of the New Hampshire line — first, as it was, at least, coeval in its organization with the three months' regiment which preceded it, by a little, to the field of strife, — first, as it had the priority in its actual baptism of fire and of blood. Not to lay undue stress upon this point, I may be pardoned for dwelling somewhat on the exploits of this gallant regiment, from the circumstances I have already named, and from the fact that it was my proud good fortune, at the head of a thousand sons of New Hampshire, to welcome its full ranks as it passed through Boston on its way to Washington, on the twentieth of June, 1861; and therefore I have followed its onward career with more than ordinary interest. It alone, among the regiments of our state, participated in the first great battle of Bull Run, doing all, under its brave leaders,

that valor and determination could do to breast the woful disasters of that day—giving in the death of Andrew J. Straw of this town, the first New Hampshire martyr to freedom, slain in battle, in this war. The loss of the regiment in killed and wounded was severe. Its gallant colonel was stricken down at the head of his command, early in the action, but returned and continued in the fight. It went into the fray with full ranks and buoyant spirits. It came out of it with at least equal honor with any other of that patriot army, which then and there learned the stern but salutary lesson of a first defeat. Its next experience was at the siege of Yorktown, and immediately afterward, at the sanguinary battle of Williamsburg, where it fought with honor and with varying success, with the loss of about one hundred men. We hear of it next at Fair Oaks and Malvern Hill, and in most of the bloody battles of the memorable seven days fight and retreat to the James river. The following year, after consecrating itself to the cause at the second Bull Run, where it behaved with distinguished gallantry, losing ten of its twenty-one commissioned officers, and one hundred and thirty-two of the little more than three hundred rank and file with which it entered the fight, it encamped at night on the identical spot where it formed its first line of battle in 1861. Thence its route was direct to Chantilly and Fredericksburg, in which last it found in the general-in-chief of the army, its tried and faithful leader, under whom, as colonel commanding a brigade, it had fought at the first Bull Run. In the memorable battle of Gettysburg its gallantry was conspicuous, suffering a loss, in killed and wounded, of a majority of its field and line officers, and more than one half of its rank and file. The next year finds the regiment engaged in the action at Drury's Bluff—the battle of Cold Harbor and second Fair Oaks, and the siege of Petersburg. This was after it had returned to New Hampshire, been reorganized, had incorporated into its ranks the residue of the Seventeenth, a nine months regiment, and otherwise recruited its shattered forces, and came back with a renewed vigor to the scene of conflict. The regiment was subsequently in several skirmishes and minor engagements, losing heavily in the aggregate—took part, under Butler, in the defense of Bermuda Hundred—and on the third of April, 1865, entered the city of Richmond and encamped on its outskirts, amid the smoke and cinders of the burning capital. Here it remained until after the surrender at Appomattox. It was not until the twenty-sixth of December following that the corps was finally paid off and disbanded, having enlisted earlier and remained later in the field than any other permanent organization from the state.

“The roll of this regiment,” writes one of its field officers, “presents, since its organization, a list of more than three thousand names. Every regiment from New Hampshire, with two exceptions, has been supplied, in part, with officers from its ranks. The rosters of more than thirty regiments in the field contain the names of those who were identified with it. It has marched six thousand miles, and lost in action upwards of one thousand men.”

On the marble tablets in yonder town hall, which from henceforth shall be a memorial hall as well, we may trace the names of seventy-three young men who fought in these armies and voluntarily laid down their lives upon the altar of their country—more than a seventh part of the four hundred and nine, who, from first to last, enlisted here—so many, alas, in number, that there is not room for them upon the entablature of this or any common monument. I could wish it were possible to write them, one and all, in letters of living light, on the sides of these everlasting hills, that they might be read and known of all men.

Suffer me, reverently, to speak to you some of these familiar names :

Colonel Alexander Gardiner, commanding the Fourteenth regiment,—the model of a faithful, efficient officer, the scholar, and the accomplished gentleman,—Captain William Henry Chaffin, acting lieutenant-colonel of his regiment, and Lieutenant Henry S. Paull—both brave and true men, killed at the same time that their beloved commander was mortally wounded at the battle of Opequan creek, near Winchester, on the nineteenth day of September, 1864—over whose remains, with others slain in that memorable engagement, a grateful state has placed a monument on the field.

Lieutenant Ruel G. Austin, mortally wounded at the battle of Gettysburg.

Lieutenant Charles O. Ballou, “whose memory shall be kept,” wrote the captain of his company, “so long as the banner of the glorious Fifth continues to wave.”

Lieutenant Robert Henry Chase, “than whom New Hampshire has sent no braver man to the field,” said the commanding officer of his regiment.

Lieutenant Samuel Brown Little, stricken down in the thickest of the fight at Antietam, and though still disabled, hastened to Fredericksburg, to receive there his mortal wound.

Lieutenant George Nettleton, whose last words to his wife were,—“If I fall, remember it was at the post of duty and in a noble cause.”

Lieutenant William Danford Rice,—“too well known and loved for any words of mine to add to or detract,” wrote Lieutenant-Colonel Whitfield of him.

Sergeant Luther A. Chase, Sergeant Horatio C. Moore, Sergeant Edward F. Moore, Sergeant Ard Scott, Sergeant George E. Rowell, Sergeant Charles W. Wetherbee,—“Dead on the field of battle.”

There remains unread a still larger list of the honored dead—equally high on the martyr roll of fame; indeed, it is the peculiar feature of this war that in the rank and file of the patriot army are to be found instances innumerable of heroic daring—of devotion, of self-sacrifice, and Christian patriotism—that can hardly be paralleled in the annals of war in the world. To name two or three only of such instances: Take young Putnam of the Second, who in the hurried and disastrous retreat of the first Bull Run, found time to go out of his way to visit his wounded associates in the hospital, and to get water for his dying comrades, under the storm of the enemy's shot and shell—of whom

his commanding officer wrote, "His kindness and manly bearing had taught me to love him like a brother;" and Neal, of the Third, whose last regret was that he "had but one life to give to his country;" and Hart, of the Fifth, — Charles A. Hart, — who, when mortally wounded and left upon the field, did just what immortalized the name of Sir Philip Sidney at the battle of Zutphen — declined the proffered aid to himself in favor of another at his side who seemed to him to need it more. But I forbear.

Surviving heroes! — who so freely offered yourselves to death and yet live — to you and your children and your children's children belongs the legacy of this goodly day.

Spirits of the heroic dead! — slain in battle, or dead of wounds or disease, of exposure or starvation, — martyrs to your country and to liberty, — if from your serene abode it be permitted you to take cognizance of things here, — to you and to your beloved memory we dedicate this offering of our admiration and our love. Nay, rather, in the undying words of our martyr president, "It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this thing. But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate — we cannot consecrate — we cannot hallow — the ground where rests our heroic dead. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated to the work they have so nobly achieved. It is rather for us to take from these honored dead, increased devotion to the cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; to highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain — that this great nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

After the oration, "America" was sung by the choir, under the leadership of Moses R. Emerson. The president then introduced Gov. Onslow Stearns, who made a short address, followed with addresses by ex-Govs. Walter Harriman, Frederick Smyth, United States senator James W. Patterson, Col. Mason W. Tappan, and ex-congressman Jacob H. Ela. The exercises closed by the singing, by the choir and all present, of that grand old ascription, "Be Thou, O God, exalted high."

The procession was then re-formed and marched to the Tremont House, where the invited guests, the committee of arrangements, officers of the day, and citizens, in all about eighty, ladies and gentlemen, at four o'clock partook of a sumptuous dinner. Members of fire companies and posts of the Grand Army were liberally provided for by contributions of citizens, at the town hall, where tables were laid for about five hundred. After these had eaten, the doors



CHARLES H. LONG.

were thrown open to the multitude, and not less than one thousand were fed in this way. There was a great quantity of food left, which was carefully gathered up and distributed to such as needed it.

THE MONUMENT.

The monument consists of a handsome granite pedestal, seven feet high, surmounted by a bronze statue of an infantry volunteer soldier, of heroic size, in full regulation uniform, leaning in an easy and graceful way upon his gun. Beneath the statue, on the granite die, is the following inscription:

"ERECTED
IN HONOR OF THE SOLDIERS
OF
CLAREMONT,
WHO DIED
IN THE REBELLION OF 1861-65,
BY THEIR GRATEFUL
FELLOW-CITIZENS,
1869."

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts.

E. L. Goddard, for Fourth of July committee of 1865; principal, \$47.00; interest, \$13.00	\$60.00
Mrs. E. L. Goddard, Treasurer Auxiliary Sanitary Com- mission: principal, \$150.00; interest, \$41.25	191.25
From subscriptions of 1867: principal, \$642.72; interest, \$95.37	738.09
Dramatic company	94.00
Subscriptions, 1869	970.63
Town appropriations for monument and park improve- ments, as per vote of 1867-68	3,500.00
Total	<hr/> \$5,553.97

Disbursements.

Martin Milmore, for monument	\$4,000.00
E. Batchelder, for granite curbing	250.00
Concrete walk and grading	807.23
Fence, \$337.14; labor, \$159.60	496.74
Total	<hr/> \$5,553.97

CHAPTER XIX.

MEMORIAL TABLETS — RECORD OF SOLDIERS.

The large number of those Claremont men who were killed in battle and died of wounds or disease while in the service, rendered the inscription of all their names upon the monument impracticable; therefore marble tablets were erected in the town hall,—bearing the following Roll of Honor, except that the date and manner of death of each is added here, to perpetuate more fully their record :

CITIZEN SOLDIERS OF CLAREMONT WHO DIED FOR THEIR COUNTRY IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION, 1861-65.

Colonel Alexander Gardiner. 14th Regt. N. H. Vols. Mortally wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek, near Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864. Died of wounds Oct. 8, 1864.

Captain William Henry Chaffin. Co. I, 14th Regt. N. H. Vols. Killed at the battle of Cedar Creek, near Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.

Lieutenant Ruel G. Austin. Co. A, 5th Regt. N. H. Vols. Wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 6, 1863. Died of his wounds at Baltimore, Md., July 26, 1863.

Lieutenant Charles O. Ballou. Co. G, 5th Regt. N. H. Vols. Killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Lieutenant Robert Henry Chase. Co. G, 5th Regt. N. H. Vols. Killed at the battle of Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 25, 1864.

Lieutenant Samuel Brown Little. Co. G, 5th Regt. N. H. Vols. Wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862. Died of wounds at Falmouth, Va., Dec. 24, 1862.

Lieutenant George Nettleton. Co. G, 5th Regt. N. H. Vols. Wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862. Died of wounds Dec. 23, 1862.

Lieutenant Henry S. Paull. Co. I, 14th Regt. N. H. Vols. Killed at the battle of Cedar Creek, near Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.

Lieutenant William D. Rice. Co. G, 9th Regt. N. H. Vols. Supposed killed at Poplar Grove Church, Va., Sept. 30, 1864.

Daniel S. Alexander. Co. F, 3d Regt. N. H. Vols. Killed at the battle of Drury's Bluff, Va., May 13, 1864.

Oscar C. Allen. Co. H, 2d Regt. N. H. Vols. Died of disease at Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 2, 1862.

James P. Bascom. Co. G, 9th Regt. N. H. Vols. Died of disease at Falmouth, Va., Dec. 25, 1862.

Samuel O. Benton. Co. E, 5th Regt. N. H. Vols. Killed in battle at Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 16, 1864.

Horace Bolio. Co. F, 5th Regt. N. H. Vols. Killed at the battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.

Amos F. Bradford. Co. G, 9th Regt. N. H. Vols. Died of diphtheria at Paris, Ky., Nov. 10, 1863.

Josiah S. Brown. Co. G, 5th Regt. N. H. Vols. Killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

James Burns. Co. G, 5th Regt. N. H. Vols. Killed at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863.

Charles F. Burrill. Co. G, 5th Regt. N. H. Vols. Killed at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.

Charles E. Ballou. Died at Washington, D. C., of disease, Feb. 18, 1864.

Samuel S. Carleton. Fourth Battalion, Mass. Rifles. Died at Claremont, N. H., Jan. 23, 1867, of wounds received in battle.

Luther A. Chase. Co. G, 5th Regt. N. H. Vols. Killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1863.

Wyman R. Clement. Co. H, 2d Regt. N. H. Vols. Died of disease at Washington, D. C., Aug. 1, 1861.

Joseph Craig. Co. G, 5th Regt. N. H. Vols. Killed at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.

Albert G. Dane. Co. A, 3d Regt. N. H. Vols. Died while prisoner at Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 3, 1865.

Ziba L. Davis. Co. H, 2d Regt. N. H. Vols. Died of disease at Falmouth, Va., Jan. 12, 1863.

James Delmage. Co. G, 5th Regt. N. H. Vols. Killed at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., June 1, 1862.

Edward E. French. Co. E, Berdan's Sharpshooters. Wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., June 19, 1864. Died of wounds Sept. 7, 1864.

Moses Garfield. Co. H, 7th N. H. Vols. Died of disease at Goldsborough, N. C., June 29, 1865.

John Gilbert. Co. F, 3d Regt. N. H. Vols. Killed at the battle of Deep Run, Va., Aug. 16, 1864.

Frederick W. Goddard. Co. H, 44th Regt. Mass. Vols. Died of disease at Pemberton Square Hospital, Boston, July 3, 1863.

Charles B. Grandy. Co. A, 62d Regt. N. Y. Vols. Died of disease at Washington, D. C., Oct. 16, 1861.

David H. Grannis. Co. A, 3d Regt. N. H. Vols. Died of disease at Hilton Head, N. C., March 4, 1863.

Timothy Grannis. Co. E, U. S. Sharpshooters; mustered Sept. 9, 1861; died suddenly in camp at Washington, D. C., Jan. 31, 1862.

Chester F. Grinnels. Co. G, 5th Regt. N. H. Vols. Killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Charles A. Hart. Co. G, 5th Regt. N. H. Vols. Killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Elisha M. Hill. Co. G, 5th Regt. N. H. Vols. Died of wounds received in battle, Oct. 27, 1862.

Damon E. Hunter. Co. G, 5th Regt. N. H. Vols. Mortally wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., June 1, 1863. Died June 22, 1862.

William L. Hurd. Co. F, 3d Regt. Vt. Vols. Killed at the battle of Lee's Mills, Va. April 16, 1862.

John S. M. Ide. Co. E, Berdan's Sharpshooters. Killed in an engagement at Yorktown, Va., April 5, 1862.

Joseph W. Kelly. Co. G, 5th Regt. N. H. Vols. Died of disease on passage from Fortress Monroe to Washington, in May, 1862.

Walter B. Kendall. Co. F, 3d Regt. N. H. Vols. Killed in front of Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864.

J. Fisher Lawrence. Co. H, 7th Regt. N. H. Vols. Died of disease at Port Royal, S. C., Aug. 8, 1862.

Charles B. Marvin. Co. G, 9th Regt. N. H. Vols. Killed in the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

Noah D. Merrill. Co. D, 2d Regt. N. H. Vols. Died of wounds received in battle, Sept. 16, 1862.

Edward F. Moore. Troop L, First New England Cavalry. Killed in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.

Horatio C. Moore. Co. F, 3d Regt. N. H. Vols. Mortally wounded in the battle of James Island, S. C., June 16, 1862. Died June 19, 1862.

Ransom M. Neal. Co. A, 3d Regt. N. H. Vols. Died of disease at Hilton Head, S. C., Oct. 30, 1862.

Everett W. Nelson. Co. H, 7th Regt. N. H. Vols. Wounded and taken prisoner at Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863. Died July 24, 1863.

Charles H. Nevers. Co. G, 5th Regt. N. H. Vols. Killed in battle at White Oak Swamp, Va., June 30, 1862.

Frederick A. Nichols. Co. F, 3d Regt. N. H. Vols. Mortally wounded near Bermuda Hundred, June 16, 1864. Died next day.

Lyman F. Parrish. Co. H, 2d Regt. N. H. Vols. Died of small-pox in general hospital, West Philadelphia, Feb. 20, 1863.

William E. Parrish. Co. G, 5th Regt. N. H. Vols. Wounded and taken prisoner in the battle of the Wilderness, and is supposed to have died at Andersonville.

Joel W. Patrick. Co. G, 5th Regt. N. H. Vols. Died of disease at Claremont, N. H., Aug. 15, 1862.

Henry W. Patrick. Co. H, 2d Regt. N. H. Vols. Died of disease at Claremont, N. H., Aug. 20, 1868.

Joseph Peno. Co. C, 3d Regt. N. H. Vols. Killed at the battle of James Island, June 16, 1862.

Charles E. Putnam. Co. H, 2d Regt. N. H. Vols. Killed in the battle of Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862.

George H. Putnam. Co. G, 5th Regt. N. H. Vols. Killed in the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.

George Read. Co. G, 5th Regt. N. H. Vols. Died of disease at Newark, N. J., Sept. 9, 1862.

Edgar T. Reed. Co. G, 6th Regt. N. H. Vols. Shot while attempting to arrest a deserter in the autumn of 1864.

Willis Redfield. 15th Regt. Conu. Vols. Died of yellow fever at Newbern, N. C., Oct. 11, 1864.

Charles D. Robinson. Co. G, 5th Regt. N. H. Vols. Killed in the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

George E. Rowell. Co. H, 11th Regt. N. H. Vols. Died of disease at Baltimore, Md., April 10, 1864.

George W. Russell. Co. G, 9th Regt. N. H. Vols. Mortally wounded at the battle of Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862, and died next day.

Ard Scott. Co. F, 3d Regt. N. H. Vols. Taken prisoner at Darbytown, Va., Oct. 1, 1864. Died of starvation and exposure at Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 20, 1864.

Charles N. Scott. Co. G, 5th Regt. N. H. Vols. Killed at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., June 1, 1862.

Edward E. Story. Co. G, 6th Regt. N. H. Vols. Died of disease at Hatteras Inlet, March 4, 1862.

Andrew J. Straw. Co. H, 2d Regt. N. H. Vols. Wounded at the battle of Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861, and is supposed to have died in the hands of the enemy.

Roland Taylor. Co. G, 6th Regt. N. H. Vols. Mortally wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863, and died a few days afterward.

Horace A. Tyrrell. 2d Regt. Mass. Cavalry. Died of disease on his way home, after discharge, Dec. 30, 1865.

Harvey M. Wakefield. Co. G, 5th Regt. N. H. Vols. Died of disease in hospital, July 5, 1862.

George O. Webb. Co. G, 5th Regt. N. H. Vols. Died of disease at Camp Fair Oaks, Va., June 15, 1862.

Charles W. Wetherbee. Co. G, 5th Regt. N. H. Vols. Killed at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., June 1, 1862.

John F. Wheeler. Co. A, 2d Regt. N. H. Vols. Taken prisoner at the battle of Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861. Exchanged and died on shipboard, between Salisbury, N. C., and New York.

Norman F. Whitmore. Co. A, 3d Regt. N. H. Vols. Died of disease, occasioned by wounds, at Jacksonville, Fla., June 9, 1864.

Augustus E. Woodbury. Co. H, 7th Regt. N. H. Vols. Taken prisoner at Olustee, Fla., Feb. 10, 1864. Died at Andersonville, Ga., June 23, 1864.

RECORD OF SOLDIERS.

In the following pages is given, alphabetically arranged, in their order by regiments, the names and dates of death of each Claremont soldier who has died since the close of the war, in April, 1865; and also the record of those who are now living, their places of residence, and if in receipt of pension from the United States government, so far as it has been possible to obtain these facts connected with each one.

FIRST REGIMENT.

For reasons heretofore stated, there were no Claremont men in this, the only three months regiment from New Hampshire.

SECOND REGIMENT.

This was a three years regiment, Gilman Marston, colonel. It was organized at Portsmouth, the muster into the United States service completed, and it left the state for the seat of war on June

20, 1861. It was finally mustered out and its men paid off and discharged at Concord on the twenty-sixth of December, 1865.

Corporal Heman Allen. Co. H, mustered June 5, 1861; discharged June 21, 1864; resides at the West.

Selden S. Chandler. Co. H, mustered June 5, 1861; transferred to Fourth United States Artillery Nov. 1, 1862; died in the service.

Sergeant Homer M. Crafts. Co. I, mustered June 7, 1861; discharged for disability May 28, 1862; died at Northampton, Mass., July, 1872.

John Dean. Co. H, enlisted Sept. 17, 1861; discharged for disability March 17, 1863; lives at Parsons, Kans.

John W. Davis. Co. I, mustered June 7, 1861; discharged July 21, 1864; subsequently enlisted in the regular army.

Edwin M. Gowdey. Co. F, enlisted Sept. 16, 1861; discharged June 23, 1863; was in other service later; lives in Claremont; pensioner.

Edward Hull. Co. I, mustered June 7, 1861; transferred to Second U. S. Cavalry Oct. 27, 1862.

Joseph Levoy. Co. I, mustered June 7, 1861; transferred to Second U. S. Cavalry Oct. 7, 1862; lives in Claremont.

Eugene F. Leet. Co. E, enlisted Sept. 17, 1861; discharged on account of wound in knee, July 2, 1862; lives in Boston; pensioner.

Med. Cadet Charles A. Milton. Co. B, mustered June 1, 1861; transferred to Medical Department U. S. Army; died of fever at Mound City, Ill., May 15, 1862.

William H. Pendleton. Co. I, mustered June 7, 1861; discharged July 21 1864; died at Denver, Col.

Henry F. Roys. Co. H, mustered June 5, 1861; discharged June 21, 1864; lives at Fitchburg, Mass.; pensioner.

Sergeant Joseph Richardson. Co. H, mustered June 5, 1861; discharged June 21, 1864; lives in New York state.

J. Parker Read. Co. I, mustered June 7, 1861; discharged for disability Dec. 23, 1862; lives in Chicago, Ill.

John Straw. Co. H, mustered June 5, 1861; wounded in leg at Bull Run, July 21, 1861, and in foot May 5, 1862; discharged for disability Feb. 1, 1863; enlisted in Co. A, N. H. Heavy Artillery; discharged Sept. 11, 1865; died in 1867.

Sergeant George P. Tenney. Co. H, mustered June 5, 1861; discharged June 21, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., Sept. 10, 1892; pensioner.

THIRD REGIMENT.

This was a three years regiment, Enoch Q. Fellows, colonel. It was organized at Concord and left the state for the front on September 3, 1861, and the men were paid off and discharged on the third of August, 1865.

Sergeant Albert J. Austin. Co. F, mustered Aug. 23, 1861; wounded at Deep Run, Aug. 16, 1864; discharged July 20, 1865; lives in Boston.

Alba D. Abbott. Co. A, mustered Aug. 22, 1861; mustered out with his regiment; residence unknown.

John P. W. Barnard. Co. F, mustered Aug. 23, 1861; discharged July 28, 1862, for disability; residence unknown.

Sergeant William H. Bigley. Co. A, mustered Aug. 22, 1861; discharged with his regiment Aug. 3, 1865; lives at North Lubec, Me.; pensioner.

Charles Carroll. Co. D, enlisted Aug. 29, 1862; discharged June 26, 1865; lives in Claremont; pensioner.

Sanford Colburn. Co. H, enlisted Sept. 19, 1862; wounded in the arm at Morris Island, July 10, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps; lives in Cornish; pensioner.

Jerome B. Douglass. Co. F, mustered Aug. 23, 1861; discharged for disability June 23, 1864; residence unknown.

George W. Emerson. Co. F, mustered Aug. 23, 1861; discharged at end of his term of enlistment; died Feb. 3, 1876.

Corporal Frank W. Evans. Co. A, mustered Aug. 23, 1861; lost an arm at Morris Island, S. C., July 10, 1863; discharged Nov. 10, 1863; lives in Washington, D. C.; pensioner.

Corporal Tracy L. Hall. Co. H, enlisted Sept. 22, 1862; wounded June 16, 1864; mustered out with his regiment; lives at Keene; pensioner.

William C. Parkhurst. Co. F, mustered Aug. 23, 1861; discharged Sept. 23, 1861; died at Springfield, Mass., Jan. 25, 1890.

John G. P. Putnam. Co. A, enlisted Sept. 19, 1862; prisoner from August, 1864, to March, 1865; discharged in June, 1865; lives in Claremont; pensioner.

George W. Spencer. Co. K, mustered Aug. 24, 1861; mustered out Aug. 23, 1864; lives in Chicago.

Jotham S. Toothaker. Co. F, mustered Aug. 23, 1861; discharged for disability Dec. 13, 1862; drafted Aug. 27, 1863, and mustered into Co. E, 5th Regt.; wounded June 17, 1864; mustered out with regiment; lives in Claremont; is in receipt of a pension.

Joel Veasey. Co. F, mustered Aug. 23, 1861; discharged at the end of his term of enlistment; lives at West Windsor, Vt.

George H. Weber. Co. K, mustered Aug. 24, 1861; discharged for disability July 29, 1862; re-enlisted in Co. D, 8th N. H., Sept. 2, 1862; wounded at the storming of Port Hudson, May 27, 1863; discharged on account of wounds, Sept. 2, 1863; died at Claremont, Jan. 30, 1872.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

This was a three years regiment, Thomas J. Whipple, colonel. It was organized at Manchester, and left the state for Washington on September 27, 1861, and was mustered out of the service August 27, 1865.

Corporal George H. Emerson. Co. B, enlisted at Nashua, mustered Sept. 18, 1861; discharged at the end of his term of enlistment; he was the only Claremont man in this regiment.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

This was a three years regiment, Edward E. Cross, colonel. It was organized at Concord. It left the state on October 28, 1861, and joined Gen. O. O. Howard's brigade at Bladenburg, Md. It was mustered out at Concord on the eighth of July, 1865. This regiment was known as "The Fighting Fifth." A full company was enlisted at Claremont by Charles H. Long, a large majority of the men being citizens of the town.

Charles S. Abbott. Co. G, mustered Oct. 12, 1861; discharged for disability April 4, 1862; lives at Melrose, Mass.

Charles H. Bacon. Co. G, mustered Oct. 12, 1861; discharged for disability Oct. 27, 1862; killed by falling from a building here, July 25, 1877.

Frank Bolio. Co. H, mustered Dec. 29, 1863; wounded slightly at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; deserted from hospital Feb. 21, 1865; lives at Charlestown.

Thomas Burns. Co. G, mustered Oct. 12, 1861; wounded severely in the hand at Fair Oaks, June 1, 1862, and again in the same hand and right leg at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; discharged on account of wounds June 6, 1863; lives in Claremont; pensioner.

Sergeant George E. Brown. Co. G, mustered Oct. 12, 1861; discharged for disability Sept. 6, 1862; lives at Charlestown, Mass.

Albert W. Brown. Co. F, mustered Dec. 18, 1863; wounded severely at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; lives at Sunapee.

Corporal Ralph N. Brown. Co. G, mustered Aug. 11, 1862; wounded severely at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; lives at Concord; pensioner.

Corporal Hollis S. Brown. Co. G, mustered Dec. 18, 1863; discharged with the regiment; lives at Concord; pensioner.

John Butcher. Co. F, mustered Feb. 28, 1862; wounded severely in battle; discharged Nov. 12, 1864; lives in Claremont; pensioner.

Selwin R. Bowman. Co. I, mustered Oct. 15, 1861; discharged for disability July 22, 1862; lives in New York city.

Charles D. Brough. Co. F, mustered Feb. 28, 1862; severely wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; discharged on account of wounds; received a pension; died at Weathersfield, Vt., July 31, 1879.

Lieutenant Wendell R. Cook. Co. G, mustered Oct. 12, 1861; was successively promoted to corporal, sergeant, and second lieutenant; was mustered out at the end of his term of enlistment; residence unknown.

William W. Cook. Co. G, mustered Oct. 12, 1861; deserted Nov. 18, 1863, and again April 10, 1865; died in Claremont, Feb. 1, 1889.

Samuel Crowther. Co. G, mustered Oct. 12, 1861; wounded in shoulder at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, and again in both legs at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; discharged at the end of his term of enlistment, Oct. 29, 1864; drew pension; died in Claremont, May 24, 1885.

Ira D. Cheney. Co. G, mustered Oct. 12, 1861; discharged July 11, 1862; lives at Lowell, Mass; pensioner.

Elijah S. Carleton. Co. G, mustered Oct. 12, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; transferred to V. R. C. July 1, 1863; discharged at the end of his term of enlistment; lives in Claremont.

Daniel Cummings. Co. G, mustered Oct. 12, 1861; discharged at the end of his term of enlistment; died at Keene, Aug. 4, 1877.

Lyman H. Cone. Co. G, mustered Oct. 12, 1861; discharged at the end of his term of enlistment; lives at Windsor, Vt.

Charles F. Colston. Co. G, mustered Oct., 1861; discharged for disability Jan. 20, 1863; enlisted in the navy; died in 1866.

George W. Fairbanks. Co. G, mustered Oct. 12, 1861; discharged for disability Sept. 6, 1862; enlisted in V. R. C.; discharged Nov. 7, 1865; lives in Marlborough; pensioner.

James S. A. Gates. Co. G, mustered Oct. 12, 1861; discharged for disability Sept. 3, 1862; lives in Boston.

Israel Germarsh. Co. G, mustered April 20, 1862; deserted in Aug., 1863; lives in Claremont.

Lemuel A. Giles. Co. G, mustered Oct. 12, 1861; severely wounded in thigh; discharged at the end of his term of enlistment.

Charles B. Hart. Co. G, mustered Oct. 12, 1861; discharged for disability

Nov. 29, 1862; enlisted in V. R. C. Aug. 30, 1864, for three years; lives in California.

Leander Harriman. Co. G, mustered Sept. 17, 1862; transferred to V. R. C. Sept. 1, 1863; lives at North Walpole.

Samuel Henry. Co. G, mustered Oct. 12, 1861; discharged for disability Sept. 3, 1862; enlisted in V. R. C. Aug. 21, 1863; discharged Nov. 7, 1865; lives at East Berlin, Conn.; pensioner.

Sergeant Levi Johnson. Co. G, mustered Aug. 20, 1862; mustered out May 30, 1865; lives in Claremont; pensioner.

Captain Jacob W. Keller. Co. G, commissioned first lieutenant Oct. 12, 1861; captain, July 26, 1862; wounded severely in the arm at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; honorably discharged; appointed captain V. R. C.; after the close of the war he was commissioned first lieutenant in the regular army; he is now retired and lives in New York city.

David Latermouille. Co. H, mustered Jan. 4, 1864; wounded June 3, 1864; transferred to V. R. C. Jan. 24, 1865; lives in Claremont; pensioner.

Lieutenant John W. Lawrence. Co. E, mustered Oct. 19, 1861; appointed sergeant; promoted to second lieutenant; wounded in the battle of Malvern Hill, July 3, 1862; resigned on account of wound Oct. 23, 1862; died at Clinton, Mass., about 1868.

Russell Lovejoy. Co. G, mustered Oct. 12, 1861; discharged for disability Feb. 28, 1863; enlisted in V. R. C. Aug. 30, 1864; discharged Nov. 7, 1865; died at West Claremont in 1877.

Captain Charles H. Long. Co. G, commissioned captain Oct. 12, 1861; wounded severely in the arm in the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; resigned to receive promotion Nov. 6, 1862; captain heavy artillery April 17, 1863; promoted colonel Sept. 29, 1864; mustered out June 15, 1865; lives in Claremont; pensioner.

Addison P. Moore. Co. G, mustered Oct. 12, 1861; discharged for disability Oct. 20, 1862; lives in Claremont; pensioner.

James P. Milton. Co. G, mustered Oct. 12, 1861; discharged for disability March 24, 1862; died in Claremont, July 27, 1866.

James Maley. Co. G, mustered Oct. 12, 1861; wounded severely at the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; discharged Feb. 28, 1863; re-enlisted in Co. A, heavy artillery, May 26, 1863, and served to the end of the war.

Frank E. Marsh. Co. G, mustered Oct. 12, 1861; mustered out at the end of his term of enlistment; lives in Nashua.

George W. Moody. Co. G, mustered Oct. 12, 1861; discharged Aug. 28, 1862; lives at Nashua; pensioner.

Sergeant Baron S. Noyes. Co. E, mustered Oct. 19, 1861; discharged for

disability March 4, 1863; enlisted in the U. S. Invalid Corps Sept. 9, 1864; mustered out Nov. 14, 1865; pensioner.

Enos B. Nevers. Co. I, mustered Oct. 15, 1861; deserted Oct. 30, 1862; residence unknown.

Daniel J. Nevers. Co. I, mustered Feb. 28, 1862; discharged Dec. 12, 1862; enlisted in V. R. C. Dec. 29, 1863; discharged at the end of the war; residence unknown.

David H. Nichols. Co. G, mustered Oct. 12, 1861; discharged for disability Feb. 18, 1863; enlisted in V. R. C. Aug. 24, 1864; discharged for disability May 6, 1865; lives at Haverhill, Mass.

Corporal Edward P. Pike. Co. G, mustered Oct. 12, 1861; discharged at the end of his term of enlistment; died in California.

Sergeant William E. Parrish. Co. F, 2d Regt., from June 4 to July 31, 1861, when he was discharged for disability; mustered into Co. G, 5th, Oct. 12, 1861; appointed sergeant; discharged for disability Sept. 2, 1862; drafted at St. Johnsbury, Vt.; assigned to 4th Vt. Vols.; wounded three times at the battle of the Wilderness; taken prisoner, sent to Libby prison, Richmond, from there to Andersonville, since which time nothing is known of his fate.

John J. Prentiss, Jr. Co. G, mustered Oct. 12, 1861; discharged Nov. 23, 1863; lives in Chicago.

Charles H. Parmelee. Drafted at West Lebanon, Aug. 27, 1863; mustered into Co. F Oct. 10, 1863; mustered out June 28, 1865; lives in Claremont; pensioner.

Edward A. Parmelee. Drafted at West Lebanon, Aug. 27, 1863; mustered into Co. F Oct. 10, 1863; wounded severely in foot near Hatcher's Run, Va., March 25, 1865; taken prisoner and sent to Libby prison; his foot was amputated at the instep by a Rebel surgeon on the field; discharged June 26, 1865; lives in Claremont; pensioner.

Julius B. Paul. Co. G, mustered Oct. 12, 1861; transferred to V. R. C. July 1, 1863; discharged at the end of his term of enlistment; died at Windsor, Vt.

John D. Roberts. Co. G, mustered Oct. 12, 1861; discharged Oct. 28, 1862; lives at Newport; pensioner.

Henry L. Rowell. Co. G, mustered Oct. 12, 1861; discharged for disability March 25, 1862.

Levi F. Reed. Co. G, mustered Oct. 12, 1861; discharged for disability Nov. 26, 1862; enlisted in V. R. C. Aug. 30, 1864; discharged Nov. 7, 1865; died at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 22, 1894.

David R. Roys. Co. G, mustered Oct. 12, 1861; wounded at battle of Antietam; mustered out July 8, 1865; lives in Claremont; pensioner.

William S. Sturtevant. Drafted at West Lebanon, Aug. 27, 1863; mustered into Co. F Oct. 10, 1863; mustered out June 28, 1865; lives at Windsor, Vt.

Elisha S. Sholes. Co. G, mustered Oct. 12, 1861; wounded severely in right side, and again in the leg, at the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; discharged on account of wounds; enlisted in V. R. C. Sept. 12, 1863; discharged Nov. 13, 1865; died in Claremont, May 26, 1889.

Charles E. Severance. Co. G, mustered Oct. 12, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, June 1, 1862; transferred to V. R. C. July 1, 1863; lives in Claremont; pensioner.

Corporal Charles L. Severance. Co. G, mustered Oct. 12, 1861; wounded in thigh by minie ball at battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; transferred to V. R. C. July 1, 1863; mustered out at the end of his term of enlistment; he still carries the ball in his thigh; lives in Claremont; pensioner.

Henry S. Silsby. Co. G, mustered Aug. 11, 1862; disabled at the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; transferred to V. R. C. and was discharged at the end of the war; lives in Claremont; pensioner.

Cornelius H. Stone. Co. F, mustered Feb. 28, 1862; taken prisoner at White Plains, Va.; kept at Libby prison and Belle Isle one hundred and fourteen days; exchanged; at the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, received ten wounds — one through the right arm, breaking it badly; three in the left leg, two with minie balls below the knee, a grape shot in the knee; a minie ball in the side, and a piece of shell in the back; fell into Rebel hands and was robbed of all his money and valuable papers; his leg was amputated above the knee; lives in Wisconsin; pensioner.

Samuel J. Thorning. Co. F, mustered April 20, 1862; in the seven days battle he contracted disease which terminated in epilepsy; discharged Jan. 15, 1863; died at Unity.

Corporal Matthew T. Towne. Co. E, mustered Oct. 19, 1861; discharged for disability Dec. 24, 1862; died from being hooked in the abdomen by a cow, in Sept., 1863.

Sergeant Sylvanus M. Tyrrell. Co. G, mustered Oct. 12, 1861; mustered out Oct. 29, 1864; lives in Chicago.

Chester F. Tibbills. Co. G, mustered Oct. 12, 1861; discharged for disability April 22, 1864; lives in Claremont; pensioner.

Corporal Lucius Veasey. Co. G, mustered Oct. 12, 1861; wounded in the head at the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; discharged for disability April 13, 1863; lives at Windsor, Vt.; pensioner.

Nelson N. Whitmore. Co. G, mustered Sept. 17, 1862; wounded severely in the leg, in consequence of which he was discharged; enlisted in V. R. C. Aug. 25, 1864; mustered out Nov. 7, 1865; died in Newport in 1893.

Lucius C. Webb. Co. G, mustered Oct. 12, 1861; discharged for disability April 18, 1863; lives at Canaan, Me.

Frank Young. Co. F, mustered Feb. 28, 1862; mustered out with his regiment; lives at New Bedford, Mass; pensioner.

Sergeant John E. Young. Co. G, mustered Oct. 12, 1861; wounded in the battle of Cold Harbor; mustered out at the end of his term of enlistment; lives in Claremont.

SIXTH REGIMENT.

This was a three years regiment, Nelson Converse, colonel. It was organized at Keene; the muster was completed on the thirtieth of November, and it left the state for Washington on the twenty-fifth of December, 1861, and joined General Burnside's expedition. It was mustered out of the United States service July 17, 1865.

Surgeon Sherman Cooper. Commissioned assistant surgeon Oct. 17, 1861; promoted to surgeon March 20, 1863; resigned and mustered out of the service Nov. 30, 1864; lives at Westfield, N. J.; pensioner.

William H. Hadley. Co. G, mustered Aug. 26, 1862; discharged July 1, 1863; lives at Lebanon; pensioner.

Charles L. Hadley. Co. G, mustered Nov. 28, 1861; discharged for disability Feb. 3, 1864; enlisted in Co. A, Heavy Artillery, Aug. 30, 1864; mustered out Aug. 31, 1865; lives in Boston.

Lieutenant Russell Tyler. Co. G, mustered Dec. 3, 1861; wounded May 12, 1864, and again June 22, 1864; promoted to first lieutenant March 4, 1865; wounded again April 2, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; lives at Westfield, Mass.; pensioner.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

This was a three years regiment, Haldimand S. Putnam, colonel. It was organized at Manchester, and left the state January 14, 1862. It was mustered out at Concord July 30, 1865.

William Dooley. Co. H, mustered Dec. 14, 1861; discharged for disability July 20, 1862; died at Unity Feb. 3, 1891; received pension.

John W. Hammond. Co. H, mustered Dec. 14, 1862; discharged for disability July 20, 1862; enlisted in V. R. C. Jan. 31, 1865; mustered out Nov. 7, 1865.

Edwin Martin. Co. H, mustered Dec. 14, 1861; discharged for disability July 20, 1862; died in Massachusetts.

Azro J. Mann. Co. H, mustered Dec. 14, 1861; wounded badly at Chattanooga, Aug. 30, 1863; discharged on account of wound, July 31, 1864; lives in Claremont; pensioner.

Lieutenant Mansel Otis. Co. A, mustered Oct. 29, 1861; promoted to sergeant and to second lieutenant Jan. 1, 1864; residence unknown.

Corporal Willard C. Severance. Co. H, mustered Dec. 18, 1863; mustered out July 20, 1865; lives at Riverside, R. I.

Jesse Sparling. Co. H, mustered Dec. 14, 1861; discharged for disability in March, 1862; died in Claremont Nov. 8, 1893; pensioner.

Sergeant Chester M. Sprague. Co. H, mustered Sept. 5, 1862; wounded Jan. 19, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; lives in Claremont.

Andrew Walker. Co. H, mustered Dec. 14, 1861; discharged Sept. 25, 1862; died in Illinois.

George H. Walker. Co. H, mustered Dec. 14, 1861; wounded Feb. 20, 1864; mustered out at end of his term of enlistment, Dec. 22, 1864.

Harvey Ward. Co. A, mustered Oct. 21, 1861; discharged for disability July 29, 1862; died at Boscawen about 1879.

There were no Claremont men in the Eighth regiment.

NINTH REGIMENT.

This was a three years regiment, Enoch Q. Fellows, colonel. It was organized at Concord; left the state on the twenty-fifth of August, 1862, and was mustered out of service on the tenth of June, 1865.

George W. Currier. Co. K, mustered Aug. 15, 1862; discharged for disability Feb. 29, 1863; died in Claremont Aug. 22, 1863.

Sergeant Newell T. Dutton. Co. E, mustered Aug. 6, 1862; mustered out with his regiment; is a Baptist minister at Houlton, Maine.

Nathan Harris. Co. G, mustered Aug. 13, 1862; discharged for disability Aug. 19, 1863; lives at Cornish; pensioner.

George W. Kenerson. Co. G, mustered Aug. 13, 1862; transferred to V. R. C. Jan. 15, 1864; mustered out June 30, 1865; lives at Wilmot.

Charles H. Murphy. Co. G, mustered Aug. 14, 1862; wounded May 8, 1864; mustered out June 10, 1865; died at Bellows Falls, Vt.

Charles B. Mann. Co. G, mustered Aug. 13, 1862; wounded May 31, 1864; transferred to V. R. C. May 1, 1865; mustered out July 1, 1865; lives in Claremont; pensioner.

Franklin G. Nevers. Co. G, mustered Aug. 13, 1862; captured Aug. 30, 1864; paroled March 2, 1865; mustered out June 2, 1865; lives at Gilsum.

John H. Rugg. Co. G, mustered Aug. 19, 1862; discharged June 26, 1863; enlisted in V. R. C. Feb. 18, 1864; died in Claremont Feb. 20, 1893; pensioner.

Lyman N. Sargent. Co. G, mustered Aug. 13, 1862; wounded in right ankle at the battle of Cold Harbor, May 31, 1864; foot amputated above ankle joint same day upon the field; discharged July 1, 1865; lives at Grantham; pensioner.

Harvey H. Sargent. Co. G, mustered Aug. 13, 1862; transferred to V. R. C. Jan. 16, 1864; mustered out July 13, 1865; lives at Aurora, Ill.; pensioner.

Samuel C. Towne. Co. G, mustered Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out June 10, 1865; lives at Richmond; pensioner.

Corporal Lorenzo M. Upham. Co. G, mustered Aug. 13, 1862; wounded in hand by accidental discharge of his own gun Sept. 17, 1862; discharged on account of wound Oct. 30, 1862; residence unknown.

Sergeant George L. Wakefield. Co. G, mustered Aug. 13, 1862; wounded in right arm and missing Sept. 30, 1864; gained from missing; mustered out June 10, 1865; lives in Manchester; pensioner.

TENTH REGIMENT.

This was a three years regiment, Michael T. Donohoe, colonel. It was organized at Manchester, and left the state on the twenty-second of September, 1862, and was mustered out of the service at Concord on the twenty-fifth of June, 1865.

Alfred W. Burrill. Co. A, mustered Aug. 20, 1862; wounded at the battle of Fort Harrison, Va., Sept. 29, 1864; mustered out with his regiment; lives at Warner; pensioner.

John Herrin. Co. F, mustered Aug. 24, 1864; captured at Fair Oaks Oct. 27, 1864; exchanged March 23, 1865; transferred to Second regiment June 21, 1865; mustered out July 7, 1865; residence unknown.

Patrick O'Connell. Co. F, mustered Sept. 1, 1862; transferred to V. R. C. Aug. 20, 1863; discharged for disability; died at Philadelphia Sept. 3, 1864.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

This was a three years regiment, Walter Harriman, colonel. It was organized at Concord, left the state on the eleventh of

September, 1862, and was mustered out of the service at Concord on the tenth of June, 1865. Claremont had but one man in this regiment, Sergeant George E. Rowell, who died of disease at Baltimore, Md., April 10, 1864.

The Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth regiments were raised by congressional districts—the Twelfth in the first district; the Thirteenth in the second, and the Fourteenth in the third, comprising the counties of Cheshire, Sullivan, Grafton, and Coös. There were no Claremont men in the Twelfth regiment, and but one in the Thirteenth.

Henry V. Freeman. Co. E, mustered Sept. 26, 1862; mustered out June 9, 1865; lives in North Ashburnham, Mass.; pensioner.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

This was the last of the full three years regiments sent to the war from New Hampshire. The men composing seven companies were enlisted from the four western counties—Cheshire county furnished four companies, while Sullivan, Grafton, Coös, Carroll, Merrimack, and Hillsborough, each furnished one company. Robert Wilson was colonel. The regiment was organized at Concord, left the state the first part of October, 1862, and was mustered out at Concord on the twenty-sixth of July, 1865.

John Bowler. Co. I, mustered Sept. 24, 1862; discharged for disability July 9, 1863; residence unknown.

Charles S. Bowker. Co. I, mustered Sept. 24, 1862; mustered out with the regiment; dead in 1892.

Fred. L. Barker. Co. I, mustered Sept. 24; mustered out with the regiment; lives at Bellows Falls, Vt.; pensioner.

Joseph A. Dickey. Co. I, mustered Oct. 6, 1862; mustered out with the regiment; residence unknown.

Sergeant Charles E. Foster. Co. I, mustered Oct. 6, 1862; transferred to V. R. C. Dec. 27, 1865; mustered out June 26, 1865; residence unknown.

Oliver P. Gillingham. Co. I, mustered Sept. 24, 1862; discharged for disability Feb. 5, 1863; died April 22, 1863.

Levi D. Hall, Jr. Co. I, mustered Jan. 14, 1864; mustered out Aug. 14, 1865; lives at Cambridge, Mass.

Martin V. B. Hurley. Co. I, mustered Sept. 24, 1862; mustered out June 12, 1865; died at Cornish in 1892; pensioner.

Patrick Hoban. Co. I, mustered Sept. 24, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865; lives in Claremont; pensioner.

Levi Leet. Co. I, mustered Sept. 24, 1862; discharged for disability June 26, 1863; died July 17, 1863.

Mitchell Oliver. Co. I, mustered Dec. 29, 1863; wounded in both legs at the battle of Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; died Nov. 12, 1890; pensioner.

Sergeant George H. Stowell, 2d. Co. I, mustered Sept. 24, 1862; slightly wounded in the battle of Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864; died in Claremont Nov. 21, 1888; pensioner.

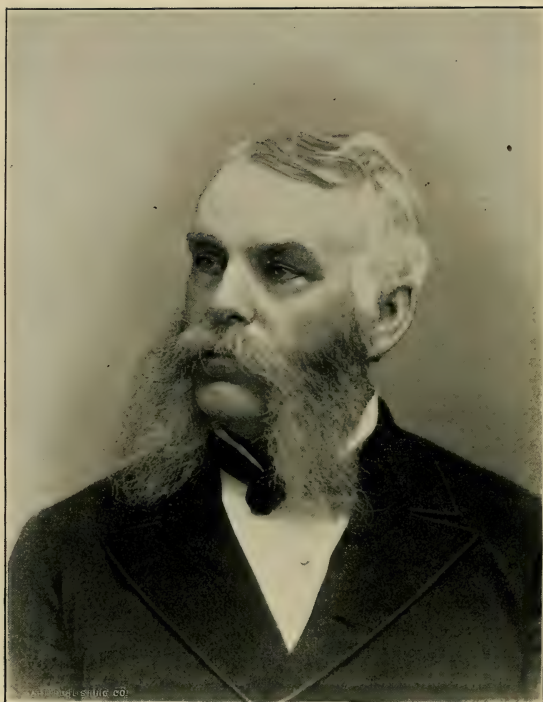
In response to the call of the president, in July, 1862, for three hundred thousand nine months troops, the Fifteenth and Sixteenth regiments were organized at Concord, sent to the field, and mustered out after the expiration of their term of enlistment. John W. Kingman was colonel of the Fifteenth, and James Pike of the Sixteenth. The Seventeenth regiment was not fully organized, but the men enlisted for it were transferred to fill the depleted ranks of the Second regiment. No Claremont men were enlisted for the first two named regiments, and for the last only one.

Harrison Fillmore Hawkes. Co. I, mustered Dec. 5, 1862; transferred to Second regiment; mustered out Oct. 9, 1863; lives in Boston; pensioner.

Under a call issued in July, 1864, for five hundred thousand volunteers, six companies were enlisted for the Eighteenth regiment, and sent forward as a battalion, which completed the quota of the state. Under a call for troops in December, 1864, four other companies were enlisted, and Thomas L. Livermore was commissioned colonel. The last company of this regiment was mustered out August 8, 1865.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CAVALRY.

In the autumn of 1861 the governors of the six New England states were authorized to raise a cavalry regiment of twelve com-



EDWIN VAUGHAN.

panies — two from each state — to be called the New England Cavalry. All these states except Rhode Island and New Hampshire, raised each a full regiment; and Rhode Island raised eight and New Hampshire four companies, making another regiment. In January, 1864, the four New Hampshire companies were detached, and subsequently three more companies were enlisted, and these, John L. Thompson, colonel, were called the New Hampshire Cavalry. This organization was discharged at Concord, July 21, 1865.

Corporal Henry G. Ayer. Troop K, mustered Oct. 24, 1861; mustered out Oct. 24, 1864; lives at Washington, D. C.

Charles S. Allen. Troop L, mustered Dec. 27, 1861; mustered out with his regiment; lives in Claremont; pensioner.

Ethan A. Ballou. Troop I, mustered Dec. 27, 1861; discharged for disability April 19, 1862; enlisted in V. R. C. Jan. 21, 1865; mustered out Nov. 7, 1865.

William H. Briggs. Troop L, mustered Dec. 27, 1861; wounded at the battle of Chantilly, Sept. 1, 1862; discharged on account of injuries received in battle, Jan. 16, 1862; lives at Cambridge, Mass.; pensioner.

Francis Clark. Troop L, mustered Jan. 8, 1862; transferred to V. R. C. Nov. 15, 1863; died in Claremont.

William H. Farwell. Troop L, mustered Dec. 27, 1861; discharged for disability Dec. 5, 1862; died in Claremont, Oct. 24, 1888.

Lewis W. Laducer. Troop L, mustered Dec. 27, 1861; sent to Lincoln hospital, Washington, D. C., since which time nothing has been known of him.

William H. H. Moody. Troop L, mustered Dec. 27, 1861; discharged by order Jan. 18, 1862; lives in Claremont.

Sergeant Eli C. Marsh. Troop L, mustered Dec. 27, 1861; transferred to V. R. C. March 4, 1863; died at Nashua, Oct. 7, 1882.

Henry H. Niles. Troop L, mustered Dec. 27, 1861; discharged for disability June 16, 1862; enlisted in V. R. C. Aug. 25, 1864; mustered out Nov. 7, 1865; lives at Cambridge, Mass.

Captain John J. Prentiss. Troop L, commissioned captain Dec. 3, 1861; dismissed Dec. 3, 1863; died at Chicago in 1890.

Captain William P. Prentiss. Troop L, commissioned second lieutenant Dec. 3, 1861; first lieutenant, Aug. 4, 1862; captain, April 21, 1864; resigned Jan. 18, 1865; lives in Chicago.

Captain Charles E. Patrick. Troop L, mustered Dec. 27, 1861; promoted to Sergeant; to first lieutenant, April 15, 1864; captain, June 19, 1865; mustered out as first lieutenant July 15, 1865; died Feb. 4, 1875.

Sergeant Otis G. Robinson. Troop L, mustered Dec. 27, 1861; discharged for disability Sept. 14, 1862; died in Claremont, July 8, 1880.

Samuel J. Sawyer. Troop L, mustered Oct. 4, 1862; mustered out with his regiment; residence unknown.

Corporal George W. Sleeper. Troop L, mustered Dec. 27, 1861; wounded March 17, 1863; mustered out Dec. 27, 1864; lives in Vermont.

Benjamin W. Still. Troop L, mustered Dec. 27, 1861; severely injured by his horse falling upon him; discharged in consequence June 4, 1862; died at Alstead in 1890.

Corporal James M. Southwick. Troop L, mustered Dec. 27, 1861; mustered out with his regiment; lives in Claremont.

Captain Edwin Vaughan. Troop L, mustered Dec. 13, 1861; appointed sergeant; second lieutenant, Aug. 14, 1862; first lieutenant, Jan 1, 1863; captain, March 31, 1864, and assigned to Troop A; discharged June 7, 1865; died at Claremont, Dec. 18, 1890; pensioner.

HEAVY ARTILLERY.

In the summer of 1863, under special order of the War Department, two companies of heavy artillery were raised to garrison the defenses of Portsmouth harbor. In August a full regiment was raised and Charles H. Long was commissioned colonel of it. It served in the defense of Washington, D. C., and was mustered out on the nineteenth of June, 1865.

Oscar Booth. Co. A, mustered Nov. 26, 1864; mustered out with regiment; lives in Iowa; pensioner.

Alvaro L. Chaffin. Co. A, mustered Aug. 5, 1864; mustered out with regiment; lives at county farm; insane; pensioner.

Gilbert F. Colby. Co. A, mustered Sept. 24, 1864; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865; lives at Hanover; pensioner.

George E. Ford. Co. A, mustered May 26, 1863; deserted March 27, 1864.

Warren H. Gould. Co. B, mustered Sept. 7, 1863; mustered out with regiment; lives at Manchester.

Thomas Hart. Co. H, mustered Sept. 13, 1864; discharged for disability May 4, 1865; lives in Claremont; pensioner.

Albert Newcomb. Co. A, mustered Aug. 3, 1864; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

William L. Parkhurst. Co. A, mustered July 2, 1863; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

Corporal Francis Rafferty. Co. A, mustered Dec. 26, 1863; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865; lives at Athol, Mass.; pensioner.

Daniel B. Smith. Co. A, mustered May 26, 1863; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

Harvey D. Stone. Co. A, mustered Sept. 15, 1865; mustered out Sept. 11, 1885; lives at Laconia.

George H. Waldron. Co. B, mustered Sept. 15, 1863; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865; lives at Chester, Vt.; pensioner.

SHARPSHOOTERS.

In the summer of 1861 three full companies of sharpshooters were raised in New Hampshire and attached to a regiment known as Berdan's Sharpshooters.

Captain William P. Austin. Commissioned first lieutenant of Co. E Aug. 17, 1861; captain, Dec. 20, 1861; wounded Aug. 30, 1862; discharged on account of wounds May 16, 1863; captain of Invalid Corps Aug. 13, 1863; acting assistant quartermaster and ordnance officer, which position he held until March, 1866; died at Lewiston, Va., July 9, 1889; pensioner.

Charles M. Judd. Co. E, mustered Sept. 9, 1861; discharged for disability Nov. 1, 1862; enlisted in V. R. C. Sept. 9, 1864; mustered out Nov. 7, 1865; lives in Claremont; pensioner.

William H. Nichols. Co. E, mustered Sept. 9, 1861; mustered out at the end of his term of enlistment; died in Claremont, March 15, 1834; he received a pension.

Ruel G. Osgood. Co. G, mustered Dec. 12, 1861; discharged for disability April 27, 1862; residence unknown.

Henry S. Parmalee. Co. E, mustered Sept. 9, 1861; discharged for disability Jan. 21, 1862; died in Claremont, June 6, 1882; received pension.

Henry A. Redfield. Co. G, mustered Dec. 12, 1861; discharged for disability Dec. 22, 1862; lives at Dover; pensioner.

Chester P. Smith. Co. G, mustered Dec. 12, 1861; discharged for disability May 12, 1862; died at Togus, Me., Soldiers' Home, April 8, 1884.

George W. Straw. Co. E, mustered Sept. 9, 1861; taken prisoner May 8, 1864; paroled Dec., 1864; discharged Jan. 25, 1865; lives in Claremont.

Corporal Horace W. Whitney. Co. E, mustered Sept. 9, 1861; discharged March 14, 1862; lives at Cambridge, Mass.

Charles H. Baker, Ebenezer E. Cummings, Anson M. Sperry, and Sylvester E. H. Wakefield enlisted for three months, in April, 1861, declined to enlist for

three years; were sent to garrison Fort Constitution, Portsmouth harbor; there served out their three months term of enlistment, and were honorably discharged.

CLAREMONT MEN SERVING IN OTHER THAN NEW HAMPSHIRE ORGANIZATIONS.

COMPANY D, NINTH VERMONT VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment was a part of the eleven thousand five hundred troops disgracefully, and it was feared treacherously, surrendered by Colonel Miles, an experienced regular army officer, to Stonewall Jackson, at Harper's Ferry, on the fifteenth of September, 1862.

George W. Davis. Mustered July 9, 1862; mustered out June 13, 1864; lives at Lebanon; pensioner.

Albert E. Parmelee. Mustered July 9, 1862; taken prisoner Sept. 2, 1862; discharged Oct. 31, 1862; lives in Claremont; pensioner.

Sergeant Albert F. Russell. Mustered July 9, 1862; mustered out June 13, 1865; died in New York state about 1888.

George W. Spaulding. Mustered July 9, 1862; mustered out June 13, 1865; lives at Keene; pensioner.

Leonard M. Stevens. Mustered July 9, 1862; mustered out June 13, 1865; lives at Little Falls, Minn.

Algernon M. Squier. Mustered July 9, 1862; appointed hospital steward; discharged Jan. 25, 1865; assistant surgeon U. S. Army; died of cholera at Fort Larned, July 29, 1867.

OTHER VERMONT REGIMENTS.

Asher S. Burbank. Co. A, 4th Infantry, mustered July 8, 1863; taken prisoner June 12, 1864, with about two thousand others; paroled in Feb., 1865; mustered out July 13, 1865; lives in Boston.

Charles R. Bardwell. Co. B, 16th, mustered Oct. 23, 1862, for nine months; mustered out Aug. 10, 1863; lives at Pleasanton, Kan.; pensioner.

Henry S. Blanchard. Co. A, 12th, mustered Oct. 4, 1862, for nine months; mustered out July 14, 1863; died in Claremont, of cancer, Dec. 19, 1867.

Wallace Dane. Co. F, 4th, mustered Sept. 26, 1861; discharged for disability Jan., 1863; residence unknown.

Lewis Henry Dutton. Co. C, 3d, mustered July 16, 1861; wounded in foot at the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; discharged on account of wound March 24, 1863; lives in Boston; pensioner.

Ethan A. Gile. Co. A, 12th; mustered in and mustered out Oct. 4, 1862.

Captain Calvin A. Laws. Co. B, 12th, mustered Oct. 4, 1862, for nine months; mustered out with the regiment; in May, 1864, he raised a company of one hundred days men in Illinois, and was commissioned captain of it, which was mustered out Oct. 17, 1864; he died in Florida several years ago.

Benjamin L. Meader. Co. E, 2d, mustered June 20, 1861; mustered out July 15, 1865; residence unknown.

MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENTS.

Oliver A. Bond. Co. A, 4th, mustered Sept. 28, 1862, for nine months; mustered out at the end of his term of enlistment; lives at Cambridge, Mass.

Samuel W. Chapman. Co. E, Heavy Artillery, mustered Aug. 7, 1864; taken prisoner Oct. 3, 1864; paroled in March, 1865; died in Claremont, April 5, 1865, from the effects of exposure and starvation while a prisoner.

Horace W. Cook. Co. F, 24th, mustered Jan., 1864; mustered out at the end of the war; supposed to be dead.

Captain Homer G. Gilmore. Co. F, 10th, enlisted June 21, 1861; first sergeant; promoted to second lieutenant Nov. 6, 1861; first lieutenant, Aug. 9, 1862; captain, Nov. 26, 1862; brevet major, Feb. 13, 1865; wounded at Spottsylvania Court House; mustered out July 6, 1864; resides at Springfield, Mass.; pensioner.

Henry W. Mace. 53d, nine months regiment; served his term and again enlisted for a hundred days and did garrison duty; lives at Fitchburg, Mass.

Thomas D. Parrish. Co. F, 26th, mustered Sept. 18, 1861; mustered out Sept., 1865; residence unknown.

Henry Scott. Co. H, 4th, mustered Aug., 1861, for nine months; mustered out Oct., 1862; died at Lawrence, Mass., in Nov., 1875; was a pensioner.

Dennis Taylor. 5th, but for what time is not known; died in Claremont, Aug. 18, 1892.

REGIMENTS FROM OTHER STATES.

Captain James E. Ainsworth. Captain in the 13th Iowa regiment; after about a year's service he resigned on account of disability, and returned to his home at Dubuque, Ia.

Lieutenant C. Edward Bingham. First lieutenant of Co. H, Second Rhode Island Cavalry, Feb., 1863; adjutant, May, 1863; mustered out July, 1863; died at Brooklyn, N. Y., April 28, 1876.

George Colby. 24th Illinois regiment, mustered in July, 1861; captured by Morgan in 1862, soon paroled and subsequently exchanged; discharged at the end of his term of enlistment; re-enlisted in the 15th Kentucky regiment Sept. 4, 1864; discharged June 23, 1865; his legal residence during the war was Claremont; now lives at Shelby, Ia.

James B. Ford. Co. K, 1st Maine regiment, mustered April 20, 1861, for three months; subsequently mustered in Co. E, 7th Maine regiment; discharged for disability Sept. 26, 1861.

Lieutenant Charles P. Ford. Co. I, 75th New York Volunteers, mustered Sept., 1861; promoted to first lieutenant; after about three years service he resigned.

William H. Redfield. 14th Connecticut, drafted; wounded at Bristo, Va., Oct., 1863, also in the battle of the Wilderness, and also at Petersburg.

Henry Grannis. Heavy Artillery, Minnesota Vols.; enlisted Feb. 7, 1865; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., June 1, 1865.

Samuel H. Grannis. Heavy Artillery, Minnesota Vols.; enlisted Feb. 7, 1865; discharged Oct. 8, 1865; resides at Mankato, Minn.

George Hills. Co. A, 2d Regt. Wisconsin Vols.; enlisted June 1, 1861; promoted to sergeant; wounded in right arm at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863; mustered out June 30, 1864; inmate of Soldiers' Home, Togus, Me.; pensioner.

John Mathews. Co. H, 31st Regt. Iowa Vols.; enlisted Oct., 1864; mustered out June, 1865; resides at Monticello, Ia.; pensioner.

John McConnon. Co. H, 31st Regt. Iowa Vols.; enlisted Oct., 1864; mustered out June, 1865; resides at Monticello, Ia.; pensioner.

NAVY.

Dr. Jeffrey Thornton Adams. Appointed acting assistant surgeon in the navy in Dec., 1861; was assigned to duty on board the U. S. armed ship Pursuit; for a time was in charge of the U. S. military hospital at Key West; resigned in March, 1863; after partial recovery he took the position of assistant surgeon in the U. S. military hospital at Brattleboro, Vt., which he relinquished on account of a return of his old difficulty, in the winter of 1864-65; he died in Claremont on the 17th of June, 1865.

George W. Fitch. Enlisted as carpenter, Nov. 22, 1861; assigned to ship Morning Light; discharged March 7, 1862; lives in Claremont; pensioner.

Dr. Emery G. Judkins. Appointed acting assistant surgeon Nov. 21, 1861, and assigned to ship Morning Light; resigned April, 1862; died of diphtheria June 29, 1863, at Waitsfield, Vt.

George E. Judkins. Appointed surgeon's steward on board the ship Morning Light, Nov., 1861; resigned, April, 1862; lives in Claremont; pensioner.

Charles C. Philbrook. Enlisted as marine Aug., 1861, and assigned to ship Pawnee; in July, 1864, promoted to orderly sergeant on board supply steamer Union; honorably discharged at the end of the war; lives in Massachusetts.

Sebastian D. Norrington. Enlisted March 29, 1864; transferred to navy; steward on steamer Agawam; discharged Nov. 13, 1865; lives in Claremont; pensioner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAPTER XX.

NATIONAL, STATE, COUNTY, AND TOWN OFFICERS.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

George B. Upham, 1801, one term. Caleb Ellis, 1805, one term. Hosea W. Parker, 1871, two terms.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Caleb Ellis, 1812. Thomas Woolson, 1828. Nathaniel Tolles, 1860. Edward L. Goddard, 1868.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

Russell Jarvis, from 1865 to 1869.

MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

Sanford Kingsbury, 1789. Caleb Ellis, 1809. Milon C. McClure, 1855 and 1856. Charles H. Eastman, 1863 and 1864. William E. Tutherly, 1867 and 1868. George H. Stowell, 1881 and 1882. John M. Whipple, 1891 and 1892.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

Edward J. Tenney, from 1880 to 1887.

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

Otis F. R. Waite, 1858, 1859, and 1860.

STATE SENATORS.

Sanford Kingsbury, 1790 and 1791. Caleb Ellis, 1811. George B. Upham, 1814. Samuel Fiske, 1815. Jonathan Nye, 1827. Thomas Woolson, 1828. John Gove, Jr., 1837 and 1839. Austin Tyler, 1838. Alonzo B. Williamson, 1852 and 1853. Ira Colby, Jr., 1869 and 1870. Samuel P. Thrasher was elected in March, 1871, died April 12, and the vacancy was filled by the election by the legislature of Alvah Smith, of Lempster. George H. Stowell, 1874 and 1875. George L. Balcom, 1889 and 1890.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE.

George B. Upham, 1809 and 1815. John J. Prentiss, 1855.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE.

Thomas J. Harris, 1846.

ENGROSSING CLERK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Otis F. R. Waite, 1856 and 1857.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Caleb Ellis, from 1813 until his death, in 1816. William H. H. Allen, from 1876 to 1893.

JUDGES OF PROBATE.

Sanford Kingsbury, from 1797 to 1798. William H. H. Allen, from 1866 to 1874. William Clark, from 1876 to 1883. Edwin Vaughan, from 1883 to 1891. Edward J. Tenney, from 1891.

REGISTER OF PROBATE.

Uriel Dean, from 1840 to 1845.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

Albro Blodgett, 1861 and 1862. Charles H. Long, 1879 and 1880. Charles H. Weed, 1888 and 1889.

SHERIFFS.

James Holt, from 1875 to 1880. Edwin W. Tolles, from 1889 to 1895.

COUNTY SOLICITORS.

Alonzo B. Williamson, from 1854 to 1859. George Ticknor, from 1859 to 1864. Ira Colby, from 1864 to 1888, with the exception of two years. Burt Chellis, from 1891.

ROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Fred. A. Henry, 1846. John F. Cossit, 1850. Sylvanus F. Redfield, 1855.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Nathaniel Tolles, from 1857 to 1858. William Clark, from 1864 to 1867. Aurelius Dickinson, from 1868 to 1871. Albert H. Danforth, from 1872 to 1875. William E. Tutherly, from 1876 to 1885. Stephen F. Rossiter, from 1886 to 1892. Isaac H. Long, from 1892.

TOWN OFFICERS FROM 1768 TO 1894.

MODERATORS — ANNUAL MEETINGS.

1768, '70, '71, '73, Benjamin Brooks.	1819 to '24, and '26, '28, '29, Rufus Handerson.
1769, William Sumner.	1825, Jonathan Nye.
1772, Thomas Gustin.	1827, Josiah Richards.
1774, '77, '79, '81, Matthias Stone.	1830 to '35, Austin Tyler.
1778, Joseph Ives.	1836 to '42, Godfrey Stevens.
1780, '88, Elihu Stevens.	1843, '44, '48, '50, '53, '55 to '68, '70, '71, Charles M. Bingham.
1782, Oliver Ashley.	1845, '49, '52, '54, Nathan Waldo.
1783, no record of annual meeting.	1851, George W. Blodgett.
1784, '85, Benjamin Sumner.	1869, '83 to '86, Edwin Vaughan.
1786, '87, '89, '92, '95, '96, Sanford Kingsbury.	1872 to '76, William H. H. Allen.
1793, '94, from '97 to 1803, and 1809, Ezra Jones.	1877, '82, '89, Osmon B. Way.
1804 to '08, '10, and '18, George B. Upham.	1887, '91, '93 to '95, Burt Chellis.
1811 to '17, Josiah Stevens.	1880, '90, Frank H. Brown.
	1892, Hosea W. Parker.
	1893, '94, Burt Chellis.

TOWN CLERKS.

1768, Joseph Ives.	1839 to '41, Newton Whittlesey.
1769, '74, '75, Benjamin Sumner.	1842, '43, Charles Williams.
1770, '88 to '91, Ebenezer Rice.	1844 to '53, Josiah Stevens.
1771 to '73, Samuel Cole.	1854, Sylvanus F. Redfield.
1776 to '86, David Bates.	1855, James Goodwin.
1783, no report of annual meeting.	1856, '57, Alexander V. Hitchcock.
1787, Oliver Ashley.	1858 to '70, Thomas R. Gowdey.
1792 to '97, Ambrose Cossit.	1871, Charles O. Eastman.
1798 to 1816, Samuel Fiske.	1872, '73, William Clark.
1817 to '24, George Fiske.	1874 to '76, Henry C. Sanders.
1825 to '27, Asa Holton.	1877 to '94, Francis F. Haskell.
1828 to '38, James H. Bingham.	

SELECTMEN.

1768. Benjamin Brooks.	1768. Amos York.
Ebenezer Skinner.	1769. Jeremiah Spencer.
Benjamin Tyler.	Benjamin Tyler.
Thomas Jones.	Benjamin Sumner.

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| 1770. Benjamin Brooks. | 1784. Asa Jones. |
| Benjamin Sumner. | Sanford Kingsbury. |
| Jacob Rice. | Ambrose Cossit. |
| Joseph Ives. | Josiah Rich. |
| Asa Jones. | Elihu Stevens. |
| 1771. Thomas Gustin. | 1785. John Cook. |
| Benjamin Brooks. | Ambrose Cossit. |
| Asa Jones. | Ebenezer Rice. |
| 1772. Thomas Gustin. | Jeremiah Spencer. |
| Asa Jones. | Joseph Ives. |
| Joseph Taylor. | 1786. Asa Jones. |
| 1773. Asa Jones. | Sanford Kingsbury. |
| Benjamin Brooks. | Ebenezer Rice. |
| Joseph Taylor. | 1787. Bill Barnes. |
| 1774. Thomas Gustin. | Nathaniel Goss. |
| Matthias Stone. | Ambrose Cossit. |
| Stephen Higbee. | 1788. Ezra Jones. |
| 1775. Thomas Gustin. | Josiah Stevens. |
| Matthias Stone. | Levi Pardee. |
| Oliver Ashley. | 1789. Sanford Kingsbury. |
| 1776. Matthias Stone. | Ezra Jones. |
| Asa Jones. | Ambrose Cossit. |
| Elihu Stevens. | 1790. Ambrose Cossit. |
| 1777. Matthias Stone. | Ezra Jones. |
| Joseph Taylor. | Bill Barnes. |
| Eleazer Clark. | 1791. Ambrose Cossit. |
| 1778. Joseph Ives. | Gideon Handerson. |
| Joseph Hubbard. | Ezra Jones. |
| Josiah Rich. | 1792. Ezra Jones. |
| 1779. Matthias Stone. | Gideon Handerson. |
| Oliver Ashley. | Josiah Stevens. |
| John Adkins. | 1793. Ezra Jones. |
| 1780. Matthias Stone. | Gideon Handerson. |
| Oliver Ashley. | Alexander Pickens. |
| Asa Jones. | 1794. Ezra Jones. |
| 1781. David Bates. | Gideon Handerson. |
| Samuel Ashley. | Alexander Pickens. |
| Asa Jones. | 1795. John Strobridge. |
| 1782. Matthias Stone. | Alexander Pickens. |
| Ambrose Cossit. | Thomas Warner. |
| James Alden. | 1796. Ezra Jones. |
| 1783. No record of annual town meet- | Barnabas Ellis. |
| ing. | Thomas Warner. |

1797. Ezra Jones.
Barnabas Ellis.
John Strobridge.
1798. Ezra Jones.
James Strobridge.
Caleb Baldwin.
1799. Sanford Kingsbury.
Gideon Handerson.
Alexander Pickens.
1800. Ezra Jones.
Samuel Fiske.
David Dexter.
1801. Ezra Jones.
Samuel Fiske.
David Dexter.
1802. Ezra Jones.
John Strobridge.
David Dexter.
1803. Ezra Jones.
David Dexter.
William Breck.
1804. Ezra Jones.
John Smith.
Gideon Handerson.
1805. Ezra Jones.
Gideon Handerson.
John Smith.
1806. John Smith.
Timothy Grannis, Jr.
Linus Stevens.
1807. John H. Sumner.
Alexander Pickens.
Thomas Warner.
1808. John H. Sumner.
Alexander Pickens.
Thomas Warner.
1809. Thomas Warner.
Ezra Jones.
Alexander Pickens.
1810. David Dexter.
Theophilus Clarke.
Isaac Hubbard.
1811. David Dexter.
Theophilus Clarke.
Isaac Hubbard.
1812. David Dexter.
Theophilus Clarke.
Isaac Hubbard.
1813. David Dexter.
Theophilus Clarke.
Rufus Handerson.
1814. David Dexter.
Theophilus Clarke.
Rufus Handerson.
1815. David Dexter.
Theophilus Clarke.
Rufus Handerson.
1816. David Dexter.
Rufus Handerson.
Isaac Hubbard.
1817. David Dexter.
Isaac Hubbard.
John Smith.
1818. David Dexter.
Isaac Hubbard.
John Smith.
1819. John Smith.
Rufus Handerson.
Elisha Hitchcock.
1820. Rufus Handerson.
Elisha Hitchcock.
Joel Goss.
1821. Joel Goss.
Timothy Grannis, Jr.
Nathaniel Cowles.
1822. Joel Goss.
Timothy Grannis, Jr.
Nathaniel Cowles.
1823. Timothy Grannis, Jr.
Ambrose Cossit.
Solomon Walker.
1824. Timothy Grannis, Jr.
Ambrose Cossit.
Austin Tyler.

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| 1825. Austin Tyler.
Isaac Hubbard.
Nathaniel Cowles. | 1839. Samuel Tutherly.
William Rossiter.
Alexander Graham. |
| 1826. Austin Tyler.
Timothy Grannis, Jr.
Bartlett Clement. | 1840. Albro Blodgett.
Wooster Jones.
Samuel Putnam. |
| 1827. Austin Tyler.
Timothy Grannis, Jr.
Bartlett Clement. | 1841. Albro Blodgett.
Ralph Ainsworth.
Samuel Putnam. |
| 1828. Austin Tyler.
Timothy Grannis.
Rufus Handerson. | 1842. Albro Blodgett.
Ralph Ainsworth.
Philemon Tolles. |
| 1829. Timothy Grannis.
Rufus Handerson.
Isaac Hubbard. | 1843. Austin Tyler.
Philemon Tolles.
Solon C. Grannis. |
| 1830. Isaac Hubbard.
Austin Tyler.
Godfrey Stevens. | 1844. Solon C. Grannis.
Albro Blodgett.
Samuel C. Abbott. |
| 1831. Joel Goss.
Austin Tyler.
Samuel Seward, Jr. | 1845. William Rossiter.
Ambrose Cossit.
Wooster Jones. |
| 1832. Austin Tyler.
Samuel Seward, Jr.
Ambrose Cossit. | 1846. Solon C. Grannis.
Samuel Glidden.
Jotham G. Allds. |
| 1833. Austin Tyler.
Ambrose Cossit.
Samuel Seward, Jr. | 1847. Solon C. Grannis.
Jotham G. Allds.
Samuel Tutherly. |
| 1834. Austin Tyler.
Ambrose Cossit.
Samuel Seward. | 1848. Samuel Tutherly.
Samuel Putnam.
Laurens A. Grannis. |
| 1835. Samuel Seward.
Erastus Glidden.
Albro Blodgett. | 1849. Daniel S. Bowker.
Samuel Putnam.
Lewis W. Randall. |
| 1836. Albro Blodgett.
Ambrose Cossit.
Samuel Seward. | 1850. Albro Blodgett.
Daniel S. Bowker.
William Rossiter. |
| 1837. Albro Blodgett.
Samuel Tutherly.
Erastus Glidden. | 1851. Albro Blodgett.
Ambrose Cossit.
Daniel S. Bowker. |
| 1838. Albro Blodgett.
Samuel Tutherly.
Ralph Ainsworth. | 1852. William Rossiter.
Alvah Stevens.
Solon C. Grannis. |

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| 1853. Daniel S. Bowker.
Aurelius Dickinson.
William Clark. | 1867. Francis Locke.
Arnold Briggs.
Henry C. Cowles. |
| 1854. Daniel S. Bowker.
Aurelius Dickinson.
William Clark. | 1868. Albert H. Danforth.
John W. Jewett.
Laban Ainsworth. |
| 1855. William Clark.
William P. Austin.
Edward Ainsworth. | 1869. Albert H. Danforth.
John W. Jewett.
Laban Ainsworth. |
| 1856. Aurelius Dickinson.
William P. Austin.
Edward Ainsworth. | 1870. Stephen F. Rossiter.
Francis Locke.
Henry Colby. |
| 1857. William P. Austin.
James Goodwin.
Frederick Smith. | 1871. Stephen F. Rossiter.
Francis Locke.
Henry Colby. |
| 1858. James Goodwin.
William Clark.
Ira Colby. | 1872. William E. Tutherly.
Francis Locke.
Charles H. Ainsworth. |
| 1859. William Clark.
Ira Colby.
Frederick A. Henry. | 1873. Aurelius Dickinson.
Charles H. Ainsworth.
Charles G. Buel. |
| 1860. William Clark.
William E. Tutherly.
Horace Dean. | 1874. William E. Tutherly.
Charles G. Buel.
George P. Rossiter. |
| 1861. William Clark.
William E. Tutherly.
Horace Dean. | 1875. Stephen F. Rossiter.
William Clark.
Hosea P. Shedd. |
| 1862. William Clark.
William E. Tutherly.
Edwin W. Tolles. | 1876. Stephen F. Rossiter.
William Clark.
Hosea P. Shedd. |
| 1863. William E. Tutherly.
Edwin W. Tolles.
Stephen F. Rossiter. | 1877. Stephen F. Rossiter.
John W. Jewett.
Hosea P. Shedd. |
| 1864. Edwin W. Tolles.
Stephen F. Rossiter.
William Clark. | 1878. William Clark.
John W. Jewett.
Isaac H. Long. |
| 1865. Edwin W. Tolles.
Stephen F. Rossiter.
Franklin Norton. | 1879. William Clark.
John W. Jewett.
Isaac H. Long. |
| 1866. William E. Tutherly.
Francis Locke.
Franklin Norton. | 1880. William Clark.
John W. Jewett.
Isaac H. Long. |

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| 1881. William Clark. | 1891. Stephen J. Roberts, Jr. |
| John W. Jewett. | 1892. Marshall S. Rossiter. |
| Marshall S. Rossiter. | Stephen J. Roberts, Jr. |
| 1882. Isaac H. Long. | Frank P. Huntley. |
| Marshall S. Rossiter. | 1893. Marshall S. Rossiter. |
| Henry C. Sanders. | Frank P. Huntley. |
| This board of selectmen was re- | Ora D. Blanchard. |
| elected each year until 1891. | 1894. Marshall S. Rossiter. |
| 1891. Marshall S. Rossiter. | Charles A. Fisher. |
| Charles P. Breck. | Charles H. Hubbard. |

REPRESENTATIVES.

The following are the names of the representatives of the town in the New Hampshire legislature from 1777 to 1893, — none were chosen prior to the former date.

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| 1777. Elihu Stevens. | 1816. Samuel Fiske. |
| 1778. Thomas Sterns. | Ezra Jones. |
| 1779. Thomas Sterns. | 1817. Ezra Jones. |
| It does not appear by the records | David Dexter. |
| that representatives were chosen in the | 1818. George B. Upham. |
| years 1780, '81, '82, and '83. | David Dexter. |
| 1784. Benjamin Sumner. | 1819. David Dexter. |
| 1785. Benjamin Sumner. | Isaac Hubbard. |
| 1786. Sanford Kingsbury. | 1820. David Dexter. |
| 1787. Voted not to send. | John Smith. |
| 1788. Did not choose. | 1821. George B. Upham. |
| 1789-91. Sanford Kingsbury. | Isaac Hubbard. |
| 1792. Jabez Upham. | 1822. Rufus Handerson. |
| 1793-94. Benjamin Sumner. | John Smith. |
| 1795. Oliver Ashley. | 1823. Rufus Handerson. |
| 1796-97. George B. Upham. | John Smith. |
| 1798. Josiah Stevens. | 1824. Rufus Handerson. |
| 1799. George B. Upham. | Ambrose Cossit. |
| 1800-02. Ezra Jones. | 1825. Jonathan Nye. |
| 1803. Caleb Ellis. | Thomas Woolson. |
| 1804-13. George B. Upham. | 1826. Rufus Handerson. |
| 1814. Samuel Fiske. | Thomas Woolson. |
| David Dexter. | 1827. Austin Tyler. |
| 1815. George B. Upham. | Josiah Richards. |
| Ezra Jones. | |

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|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1828. Austin Tyler. | 1844. P. C. Freeman. |
| Josiah Richards. | Charles Williams. |
| 1829. Godfrey Stevens. | H. P. Handerson. |
| Timothy Grannis. | 1845. Charles Williams. |
| 1830. Godfrey Stevens. | Philemon Tolles. |
| Timothy Grannis. | James M. Gates. |
| 1831. Timothy Grannis. | 1846. Frederick S. Kidder. |
| Austin Tyler. | Philemon Tolles. |
| 1832. Austin Tyler. | James M. Gates. |
| Timothy Grannis. | 1847. Frederick T. Kidder. |
| 1833. Godfrey Stevens. | Albro Blodgett. |
| Zenas Clement. | William Rossiter. |
| 1834. Godfrey Stevens. | 1848. Albro Blodgett. |
| Zenas Clement. | William Rossiter. |
| Arad Taylor. | Jotham G. Allds. |
| 1835. Godfrey Stevens. | 1849. Jotham G. Allds. |
| Austin Tyler. | Thomas Sanford. |
| Erastus Glidden. | Charles M. Bingham. |
| 1836. Austin Tyler. | 1850. John S. Walker. |
| Zenas Clement. | Thomas Sanford. |
| Arad Taylor. | John Tyler. |
| 1837. George B. Upham. | 1851. John S. Walker. |
| Austin Tyler. | Sumner Putnam. |
| Joel Wallingford. | John Tyler. |
| 1838. Joel Wallingford. | 1852. Charles Young. |
| John H. Warland. | Charles F. Long. |
| John Kimball, Jr. | Sumner Putnam. |
| 1839. Erastus Glidden. | 1853. Jonas Livingston. |
| John H. Warland. | 1854. Jonas Livingston. |
| Charles L. Putnam. | John J. Prentiss. |
| 1840. Godfrey Stevens. | Moses Wheeler. |
| John H. Warland. | 1855. John J. Prentiss. |
| James H. Bingham. | Moses Wheeler. |
| 1841. James H. Bingham. | John Hendee. |
| Nathaniel Cotton. | 1856. Moses Wheeler. |
| L. A. Grannis. | John Hendee. |
| 1842. Nathaniel Cotton. | John J. Prentiss. |
| L. A. Grannis. | 1857. Milon C. McClure. |
| Austin Tyler. | Joseph Weber. |
| 1843. P. C. Freeman. | Oscar J. Brown. |
| Alexander Graham. | Joshua Colby. |
| H. P. Handerson. | |

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| 1858. | Milon C. McClure.
Joseph Weber.
Oscar J. Brown. | 1869. | Edward L. Goddard.
George N. Farwell. |
| 1859. | Joshua Colby.
John A. Winn.
Edward D. Baker. | 1870. | Hiram Webb.
Charles H. Long.
George N. Farwell.
Enoch Johnson. |
| 1860. | John A. Winn.
Edward D. Baker.
Solon C. Grannis.
Timothy D. Kimball. | 1871. | Charles H. Long.
Enoch Johnson.
Osman B. Way.
Edward J. Tenney. |
| 1861. | Solon C. Grannis.
Timothy D. Kimball.
James Goodwin.
Charles H. Eastman. | 1872. | Osmon B. Way.
Edward J. Tenney.
George H. Stowell.
Ira Colby. |
| 1862. | Charles H. Eastman.
James Goodwin.
Robert F. Lawrence.
Edward W. Wooddell. | 1873. | Ira Colby.
George H. Stowell.
Charles M. Bingham.
Francis W. Towle. |
| 1863. | Robert F. Lawrence.
Edward W. Wooddell.
Arnold Briggs.
William P. Austin. | 1874. | Charles M. Bingham.
Albert H. Danforth.
John L. Farwell.
Oscar J. Brown. |
| 1864. | Arnold Briggs.
Ira Colby, Jr.
James P. Brewer.
Alfred Tracy. | 1875. | Albert H. Danforth.
John L. Farwell.
Oscar J. Brown.
Samuel G. Jarvis. |
| 1865. | Ira Colby, Jr.
Alfred Tracy.
William E. Tutherly.
James P. Upham. | 1876. | Samuel G. Jarvis.
John P. Rounsevel.
Algernon Willis.
Henry Colby.
Winthrop Sargent. |
| 1866. | James P. Upham.
Edwin Vaughan.
Edward Ainsworth.
Moses R. Emerson. | 1877. | Algernon Willis.
Henry Colby.
Winthrop Sargent.
John P. Rounsevel.
George G. Ide. |
| 1867. | Edwin Vaughan.
Edward Ainsworth.
Moses R. Emerson.
Francis W. Towle. | 1878. | George G. Ide.
William E. Tutherly.
Stephen F. Rossiter.
George O. Woodcock.
Joseph S. Bartlett. |
| 1868. | Did not send. | | |
| 1869. | Hiram Webb.
William Ellis. | | |

A law providing for the biennial election, in November, of state and county officers, and for biennial sessions of the New Hampshire legislature, went into effect in 1878.

1879.	Stephen F. Rossiter. George O. Woodcock. Joseph S. Bartlett.	1887-89.	Ira Colby. Charles N. Freeman. Harry C. Fay.
1879-81.	Ira Colby. Frederick Haubrich. John F. Jones.		John W. Chaffin.
1881-83.	Ira Colby. Frederick Haubrich. John F. Jones.	1889-91.	Herman Holt. John M. Whipple. John Tyler.
1883-85.	Ira Colby. George L. Balcom. William Breck. Charles H. Ainsworth.	1891-93.	Charles A. Fisher. Frank H. Brown. Frederick Jewett.
1885-87.	Edward D. Baker. Israel D. Hall. Henry A. Dickinson. Pomeroy M. Rossiter.	1893-95.	Joseph G. Briggs. Charles P. Breck. George P. Rossiter. Frederick Jewett. Frank P. Huntley. Daniel W. Johnson. Charles L. Severance. Frank H. Brown.

CHAPTER XXI.

MARRIAGES — BIRTHS — DEATHS.

The following marriages, births, and deaths are given as they appear in the town records. For many years succeeding 1801 no records were made of these events.

MARRIAGES.

- John Sprague and Rebekia Alden, Oct. 12, 1767, at Bridgewater, Mass.
Timothy Grannis and Sarah Sumner, Jan. 1, 1772.
Joseph Hubbard and Thankful Rawley, Oct. 8, 1772.
John Goss and Hannah Scott, Oct. 15, 1772, as recorded at Winchester, N.H.
Timothy Dustin and Eunice Nutting, Aug. 7, 1773.
Ezra Jones and Susanah Stone, Oct. 15, 1773, at Barre, Mass.
John Hitchcock and Phebe Tyler, May 2, 1774.
James Goodwin and Mary Sumner, Aug. 18, 1774.
Ephraim French and Comfort York, April 6, 1775.
Nathaniel Goss and Rachel Gould, June 11, 1776.
Amos Conant and Elizabeth Erskine, Aug. 21, 1776.
Doctor James Steele and Lucretia Dible, Dec. 12, 1776.
Rev. Augustine Hibbard and Mrs. Eunice Ashley, Jan. 7, 1777.
Henry Stevens and Widow Martha Waite, Feb. 26, 1777.
James Alden and Esther York, March 6, 1777.
Ambrose Cossit and Anne C. Cole, Feb. 1, 1778.
Thomas Goodwin and Mary Dustin, Aug. 10, 1778.
Capt. Oliver Ashley and Mrs. Olive Sumner, Oct. 18, 1778.
Isaac Cleveland and Mamre Matthews, Aug. 5, 1779.
Cotton Dickinson and Olive Field, Nov. 3, 1779.
Amasa Andrews and Achsa Butler, Aug. 24, 1780.
Solomon Bates and Hannah Lawrence, July 17, 1781.
Ezra Jones and Esther Rice, July 26, 1781.
Amariah Ainsworth and Rebeckah Skinner, Aug. 30, 1781.
William Osgood, Jr. and Priscilla Stone, Dec. 6, 1781.
Henry Stevens and Mary Diman, Feb. 26, 1782, at Ashburnham, Mass.
Thomas Dustin and Sarah Barron, July 31, 1783.
Timothy Cole and Sarah Stilson, Nov. 11, 1783.

- Ephraim Page and Sary Thompson, Oct. 27, 1784.
Luther Ashley and Sarah Jones, July 26, 1785.
Christopher Erskine and Freelove Greene, May 14, 1786.
Major Moody Dustin and Alice Kingsbury, Oct. 7, 1787.
Asa Leet, Jr. and Mitte Bates, Feb. 25, 1788.
Roswell Clapp and Rachel Stevens, Feb. 19, 1789.
Phineas Cowles and Catherine Stone, April 2, 1789.
John Kibling and Elizabeth Fisher, July 6, 1789.
Reuben Atkins and Sarah Lawrence, Sept. 6, 1789.
Moses Phelps Russell and Polly Lois Marks, Oct. 22, 1789.
Jonathan Shaw, Jun'r and Polly Richardson, Nov. 12, 1789.
Phinehas Parker and Deborah Hutchinson, Dec. 22, 1789.
John Clow, of Colchester, Vt. and Dolly Lawrence, of Claremont, Feb. 23, 1790.
Benjamin Swett and Polly Healy, March 17, 1790.
Samuel Taler and Dorkess Richardson, May 9, 1790.
James Erskine and Esther Nightingale, June 27, 1790.
Jona. Chase, of Cornish, and Mary Osgood, of Claremont, July 4, 1790.
Duthan Kingsbury, of Plainfield, and Miranda Knight, of Claremont, July 10, 1790.
Lieut. Josiah Stevens and Mrs. Matilda Brewer, Sept. 9, 1790.
Doct. Abner Megs and Sarah Labere, Sept. 12, 1790.
Nathan Benton and Tarza Putnam, Sept. 12, 1790.
Walter Bingham, of Charlestown, and Sally Gilbert, of Claremont, Sept. 27, 1790.
Harkins Judd and Anis Butler, Oct. 3, 1790.
Daniel Bond and Ruth Kirtland, Oct. 4, 1790.
Levi Chaffin and Chloe Tolman, Nov. 13, 1790.
Benjamin Grandy and Clowe Coy, Nov. 21, 1790.
Samuel Man and Hannah Petty, Jan. 3, 1791.
Timothy Grannis and Sarah Nigh, Jan. 27, 1791.
William Larrabe and Amy Rice, Feb. 3, 1791.
Matthias Stone, Jun'r, and Judith Fox Bangs, May 8, 1791.
Joseph Commins and Widow Hannah Munrow, June 26, 1791.
John Dodge and Eunice Lawrence, March 8, 1792.
James Meacham, Jun'r, and Polly Rhodes, April 1, 1792.
Charles J. Kinsley and Cynthia Geer, May 21, 1792.
Jesse Alden and Sarah Rice, May 31, 1792.
Dimon Rice and Lydia Bradley, June 17, 1792.
Samuel Mann and Sarah Petty, Aug. 19, 1792.
Benjamin Watson and Cebia Spencer, Sept. 3, 1792.
John Ives and Mary Thomas, Sept. 30, 1792.

- Ezra Eastman, of Newport, and Hannah Hutchinson, of Claremont, Sept. 25, 1792.
- Francis Chase and Mary Weade, Nov. 15, 1792.
- Cephas Clark and Phebe Green, Dec. 2, 1792.
- William Miller and Sarah Lane, Dec. 2, 1792.
- David Dexter and Parnel Strobbridge, Dec. 30, 1792.
- Jonath York and Widow Temperance Taylor, Jan. 10, 1793.
- Joshua Randle and Coziah Hawley, Feb. 18, 1793.
- Waldo Field and Mary Atkins, March 3, 1793.
- Aseph Ellis and Damaras Judd, March 6, 1793.
- Elias Cook, of Middletown, Vt., and Lucy Hawley, of Claremont, Oct. 31, 1793.
- Daniel Peck and Elizabeth Hawley, Jan. 20, 1794.
- Luke Blodgett and Sarah Bangs, Jan. 30, 1794.
- Stephen Mann and Lucy Petty, Feb. 2, 1794.
- Samuel Blodgett and Sarah Sprague, Feb. 13, 1794.
- Bill Barnes, of Claremont, and Esther Spaulding, of Cornish, May 4, 1794.
- Joseph Fisher and Sarah Osgood, May 20, 1794.
- Thomas Perkins, of Randolph, Vt., and Elizabeth Olive Fielding, of Claremont, Oct. 12, 1794.
- Jonathan Emerson and Mahitabel Morgan, Nov. 11, 1794.
- William Lewis and Betsey Stewart, Dec. 25, 1794.
- Eber Gilbert, of Ludlow, and Mabel Allen, of Claremont, Dec. 25, 1794.
- Asa Dunsmore and Abigail Willson, March 26, 1795.
- Richmond Hillyerd and Lydia Ford, April 13, 1795.
- Walter Ainsworth and Rozey Blodgett, April 20, 1795.
- Stephen Conant, of Windsor, Vt., and Fanny Sterne, of Claremont, June 1, 1795.
- Reuben Petty, Jun'r, and Charlotte Parmele, June 18, 1795.
- Joel Rich and Sarah Norton, Aug. 1, 1795.
- Real Shaw and Sabray Richardson, Sept. 13, 1795.
- Benjamin Goodwin and Abigail Hutchinson, Sept. 27, 1795.
- Samuel Sherman, of Weathersfield, Vt., and Keturah Roys, Oct. 24, 1795.
- John Goss, Jun'r, and Polly More, Nov. 19, 1795.
- Asa Elmore, of Peru, N. Y., and Maria Hall, of Claremont, Feb. 10, 1796.
- Asa Upham, of Weathersfield, Vt., and Patty Greene, of Claremont, March 9, 1796.
- George Cook, of Claremont, and Tama Willson, of Cornish, May 2, 1796.
- Samuel Ashley, Jun'r, and Anne Sumner, June 29, 1796.
- Seth Deming, of Cornish, and Polley Gustin of Claremont, July 24, 1796.
- Samuel Niles and Lovinia Thomas, July 31, 1796.
- Elisha Abot and Mahitable Parmele, Aug. 20, 1796.

- Daniel Whelock and Lucinda Stodard, Aug. 28, 1796.
 Amos Fisher and Cynthia Sholes, Sept. 3, 1796.
 Moses Hutchins and Charlotte Larnard, Sept. 25, 1796.
 Luther Very, of Winchester, and Polley Larrence, of Claremont, Nov. 6, 1796.
 Daniel Brown, of Newport, and Betsey Stone, Jan. 31, 1797.
 Hezekiah Roys, Jun'r, and Polley Cadey, Feb. 16, 1797.
 Joseph S. Stevens and Betsey Kingsbury, Feb. 26, 1797.
 Aaron Butterfield and Susanah Brewster, March 1, 1797.
 Seth Bennet and Rebekah Rice, April 2, 1797.
 William Chase, of Cornish, and Olive Mathews, of Claremont, June 11, 1797.
 Parker Hosmer and Phebe Thomas, Aug. 27, 1797.
 Phinehas Knight and Esther Mathews, no date.
 Noah Tyler, of Claremont, and Nabbe Barber, of Simsbury, Oct. 1, 1797.
 John Wise and Hannah Sumner, Oct. 27, 1797.
 Semore Burnham and Mabel Potter, Oct. 30, 1797.
 Walter Coley and Lucinda White, Nov. 16, 1797.
 John Airs Perkins, of Newport, and Anne K. Cossit, of Claremont, Dec. 24, 1797.
 James Harrington and Lois Jones, Dec. 28, 1797.
 William Smith, of Cornish, and Huldah Batchelder, of Claremont, April 14, 1798.
 Samuel Semmunds and Polly Smith, Sept. 29, 1798.
 Rufus Westcott and Phebe Shattuck, Oct. 14, 1798.
 Joseph Pulling and Farah Chase, Oct. 16, 1798.
 Jeremiah Westcott, Jr., of Claremont, and Ruth West, of Cranston, R. I., Nov. 16, 1798.
 Samuel Spencer and Bulah McCoy, Dec. 26, 1798.
 William Edmunds and Rebecca Westcott, Feb. 11, 1799.
 Benjamin Grandy and Susannah Leet, May 4, 1800.
 John Temple and Hannah Redfield, April 1, 1801.
 Zeria Redfield and Trephena Sims, April 1, 1801.

BIRTHS.

To Capt. Benjamin and Prudence Sumner. Daughter, Mary, Dec. 21, 1750.¹
 Daughter, Prudence, June 14, 1760. Son, William Benjamin, Oct. 4, 1762.
 Son, David Hubbard, June 18, 1764. Son, John Henry, April 28, 1766. Daughter,
 Hannah, Sept. 2, 1768. Son, Frederick Augustus, May 1, 1770. Daughter,
 Honnor, Feb. 18, 1772. Daughters, Hannah and Anne, March 9, 1774.
 To Asa and Sarah Jones. Son, Asa, July 18, 1762. Son, Josiah, Aug. 28,
 1763. Daughter, Sally, March 6, 1766. Daughter, Jerusha, July 28, 1767. Son,

¹ Children, the date of whose birth is given as prior to 1765, were not, probably, born in Claremont.

Jabez, Nov. 10, 1768. Daughter, Eunice, June 30, 1770. Daughter, Lovice, Nov. 13, 1771. Son and daughter, Edward and Lucy, Jan. 24, 1775. Son, Thomas, Dec. 25, 1778. Son, Anson, July 6, 1782. Son, Ransom, Jan. 23, 1784. Daughter, Anne, May 3, 1786.

To Lieutenant Joseph and Elizabeth Ives. Daughter, Mary, July 1, 1763. Son and daughter, John and Mamre, Nov. 14, 1767, all three born in Connecticut. Son, Stephen, July 31, 1771. Son, David, March 23, 1773. Daughter, Elizabeth, Jan. 29, 1775. Son, David, July 18, 1778.

To Beriah and Mary Murray. Daughter, Sabina, Aug. 24, 1765. Son, Curtis, Nov. 7, 1767. Son, Calvin, Nov. 24, 1769. Son, Surkenath Mackensey, Nov. 22, 1771. Son, Asabel, Oct. 3, 1773. Son, Beriah, Jr., Dec. 5, 1775. Selah, Dec. 5, 1777. Daughter, Mary Anne, March 20, 1780. Daughter, Rose Lyndey, Feb. 12, 1782. Son, Warren, July 24, 1784.

To Josiah and Elizabeth Rich. Son, Samuel, June 14, 1764. Son, Artemus, Nov. 23, 1767. Son, Josiah, June 18, 1768. Son, Bazeleel, July 27, 1770. Daughter, Phebe, June 28, 1773. Son, Bazeleel Ives, July 21, 1774. Son, Joseph, Nov. 3, 1776. Daughter, Elizabeth, Feb. 15, 1778. Son, Benjamin Hart, May 15, 1780.

To David and Mary Bates. Son, Solomon, June 27, 1759. Son, Samuel, Aug. 9, 1760. Daughter, Submit, March 17, 1764. Son, John, Oct. 14, 1770. Daughter, Lydia, Sept. 3, 1772, all born at Haddam, Conn. Son, Ezra, Oct. 8, 1774. Daughter, Esther, June 20, 1777. Son, Joseph, Dec. 23, 1781.

To John and Hannah Kilborn. Son, John, Feb. 2, 1772.

To Oliver and Mahitable Ellsworth. Daughter, Olive, Aug. 24, 1767. Daughter, Susannah, Aug. 1, 1769. Son, Lemuel, Aug. 1, 1770. Son, Chancey, Oct. 27, 1772. Son, William, July 14, 1774. Son, William, ye 2d, May 1, 1778. Sons, Orrin and Warren, Jan. 29, 1780. Son, Orrin, ye 2d, Nov. 11, 1782. Daughter, Susannah, ye 2d, April 9, 1783.

To John and Phebe Hitchcock. Son, Elisha, Jan. 1, 1775. Daughter, Phebe, Feb. 5, 1783. Son, Lemuel, May 19, 1776. Son, Samuel, Dec. 26, 1784. Son, Elisha, Jan. 21, 1778. Son, Ellemuel, Nov. 14, 1779. Son, John, April 30, 1781. Son, Zenus, May 11, 1786. David, May 18, 1788.

To John and Rebekia Sprague. Son, John Chandler, June 10, 1770. Daughter, Susanna, April 4, 1772. Son, Isaac, April 9, 1776.

To Ichabod and Rebeckah Hitchcock. Son, Samuel, Sept. 30, 1774. Daughter, Hannah, April 5, 1776. Daughter, Hannah, June 18, 1778. Son, Samuel, June 2, 1780. Son, Lyman, Feb. 21, 1782. Son, Ransom, May 16, 1784. Son, Amos, Nov. 2, 1786. Daughter, Rebeckah, Nov. 27, 1788. Daughter, Esther, Oct. 11, 1791.

To Ezra and Susanah Jones. Daughter, Elizabeth, Feb. 2, 1773. Son, Ezra, March 23, 1775. Son, Jenison, Jan. 1, 1777. Son, Matthias Stone, April 12, 1778. Son, Joel, Dec. 15, 1779.

To Ezra and Esther Jones. Daughter, Caroline, April 27, 1782. Son, Nathaniel, July 4, 1783. Son, Rice, Oct. 28, 1784. Son, George Augustus, March 16, 1786. Son, Henry, Jan. 8, 1788. Daughter, Esther, March 4, 1790. Daughter, Fanny, April 3, 1792.

To Josiah and Abigail Stevens. Daughter, Abigail, July 14, 1776. Daughter, Abigail, July 28, 1778. Son, William, June 5, 1781. Daughter, Ruth, Oct. 16, 1782. Son, Josiah, Sept. 9, 1784. Daughter, Ruth, July 18, 1787.

To Josiah and Mitilda Stevens. Daughter, Mitilda, June 28, 1791. Son, Alfred, June 9, 1793. Son, Godfrey, Sept. 10, 1796. Son, Alvah, Dec. 12, 1798. Son, Edwin, Nov. 24, 1800.

To Abner and Eunice Matthews. Daughter, Eunice, Jan. 25, 1776. Daughter, Cloe, Dec. 8, 1778. Daughter, Lois Ellis, April 23, 1781. Son, Dana, Sept. 6, 1783.

To Benjamin and Polly Alden. Daughter, Polly, Aug. 23, 1779. Son, Adam, Nov., 1781. Daughter, Malinda, April 8, 1787. Son, Henry, Nov. 8, 1789. Daughter, Scheherazade, Feb. 22, 1792. Daughter, Atalanta, April 6, 1794. Daughter, Dinah, Aug. 20, 1796.

To Deac. David and Mary Bates. Son, Ezra, Oct. 18, 1774. Daughter, Esther, June 20, 1777. Son, Joseph, Dec. 23, 1781.

To Ebenezer and Phebe Rice. Daughter, Elizabeth, Oct. 17, 1767. Son, Joseph, Oct. 25, 1769. Son, Samuel, Feb. 25, 1771. Son, Ebenezer, Oct. 22, 1772. Son, Reuben, Dec. 5, 1774. Son, Stephen, May 24, 1777. Daughter, Phebe, March 13, 1779.

To Rev. Augustine and Eunice Hibbard. Son, Horace Gates, Oct. 14, 1777.

To John Goss. Son, Alpheus, April 25, 1771.

To John and Hannah Goss. Son, John, April 8, 1773. Son, Asa, Aug. 14, 1774. Son, Ziba, May 5, 1776. Daughter, Sally, July 13, 1778. Son, Oliver, April 25, 1780. Daughter, Betsey, Aug. 12, 1782. Son, Charles, Aug. 22, 1784. Son, Ebenezer, July 4, 1786. Daughter, Fanna, April 16, 1788. Son, Martin, March 4, 1790. Son, Cyrus, April 1, 1792.

To Amos and Lydia Snow. Daughter, Molly, Aug. 16, 1776.

To Henry and Martha Stevens. Son, Augustine, Dec. 1, 1777.

To James and Mary Goodwin. Daughter, Sarah, Jan. 29, 1776.

To Timothy and Eunice Dustin. Son, David, May 29, 1776.

To Ebenezer and Mary Judd. Son, Amos, Sept. 16, 1755.

To Doct. Thomas and Sarah Sterne. Daughter, Nabby, Dec. 23, 1771. Daughter, Fanny, April 13, 1772. Son, Thomas, May 30, 1774. Daughter, Polly, May 5, 1779. Daughter, Eunice, July 8, 1781. Son, William, Feb. 1, 1784. Daughter, Betsey, Jan. 2, 1786.

To Joseph and Else York. Daughter, Esther, Nov. 21, 1779.

To Eleazer and Esther Clark. Son, Nov. 13, 1774.

To Joseph and Thankful Hubbard. Daughter, Nancy Malinda, March 9, 1777.

To Timothy and Sarah Grannis. Son, Timothy, June 30, 1772. Daughter, Abigail, July 20, 1774. Son, Clement, May 6, 1777. Daughter, Margaret, June 15, 1778. Son, Cyrus, April 26, 1783. Son, John, June 24, 1789.

To Timothy and Sarah Nigh Grannis. Son, David, Nov. 17, 1792. Son, Sidney, June 2, 1795. Son, Evander, Aug. 31, 1796.

To Doct. James and Lucretia Steel. Daughter, Libbie, April 12, 1777. Son, James, June 23, 1781. Son, Josiah Dibbell, March 30, 1783. Son, Samuel Holister, March 26, 1785.

To Patrick and Abigail Field. Daughter, Freedom, Dec. 19, 1778. Son, David, Jan. 28, 1781.

To Ebenezer and Mary Conant. Daughter, Millessent, Dec. 17, 1779.

To Keziah Hawley. Son, Asa, Sept. 11, 1788.

To Richard and Coziah Hawley. Daughter, Esther, Dec. 14, 1779.

To Oliver and Elizabeth Cook. Son, Oliver, March 8, 1780. Daughter, Nancy Love, Dec. 14, 1781.

To Gideon and Mary Ellis. Son, Calvin, April 10, 1782. Son, Luther, Sept. 13, 1784. Daughter, Sarah, June 1, 1787.

To Cotton and Olive Dickinson. Daughter, Fanny, Sept. 27, 1780.

To Joseph, Jr., and Elsa York. Son, Samuel Jamison, April 11, 1782.

To William and Hepzibath Osgood. Son, Solomon Washington, Aug. 27, 1776. Daughter, Hepzibath, March 18, 1779. Son, John, April 18, 1781. Son, Samson, July 29, 1783. Daughter, Anne, March 11, 1786.

To Capt. George and Thankful Hubbard. Son, Ahira, Oct. 13, 1779. Daughter, Parmela, April 13, 1781.

To Capt. Reuben and Lydia Petty. Daughter, Keziah, April 30, 1780. Daughter, Roxane, July 21, 1782. Daughter, Fanny, Oct. 7, 1784.

To Jonathan and Keziah Holmes. Daughter, Philana, March 30, 1782. Daughter, Molla, Aug. 28, 1784.

To Oliver and Hannah Tuttle. Daughter, Prudence, Sept. 8, 1785.

To James and Esther Alden. Daughter, Esther, Jan. 5, 1778. Son, Joseph, Nov. 21, 1779. Daughter, Esther, March 19, 1781. Son, Chester, Aug. 31, 1782. Daughter, Cynthia, Aug. 10, 1784. Daughter, Sophia, Aug. 10, 1786. Daughter, Clementina, Nov. 28, 1788. Daughter, Elvira, Oct. 31, 1796.

To Jonathan and Elizabeth Parker. Daughter, Hannah, Feb. 1, 1775. Daughter, Elizabeth, Dec. 28, 1777. Son, Jonathan, Jan. 4, 1780. Son, Isaac, July 9, 1781.

To Ephraim and Comfort French. Daughter, Rebecca, June, 1776. Daughter, Hannah, June, 1778. Daughter, Experience, May 20, 1780. Son, Isaac, July 25, 1782.

To Solomon and Hannah Bates. Daughter, Bathsheba, Oct. 2, 1781. Son, Levy, April 26, 1783. Son, Amos, Sept., 1784. Son, Levy, Sept. 12, 1787.

To Asa, Jr., and Mitte Leet. Daughter, Polly, March 27, 1790.

To Amasa and Achsa Andrews. Son, Luman, Jan. 22, 1781. Son, Amos, Dec. 29, 1782. Daughter, Irena, Nov. 21, 1784. Son, Amos Butler, Sept. 13, 1788.

To Nehemiah and Mary Rice. Son, Bela, Jan. 10, 1778. Son, Benjamin, Nov. 28, 1780. Son, Nehemiah, Oct. 28, 1781. Daughter, Maryalma, Nov. 4, 1783. Daughter, Mary, Oct. 9, 1785. Daughter, Almay, Dec. 8, 1787.

To Dea. Matthias and Susana Stone. Son, John, Jan. 15, 1775. Son, Joseph, July 1, 1777.

To Christopher and Freelope Erskine. Daughter, Rebeckah, April 23, 1788. Daughter, Content, May 23, 1789. Daughter, Celia, Sept. 1, 1791. Daughter, Catharine, Dec. 3, 1793. Son, Christopher, Nov. 13, 1795.

To David and Hannah Stedman. Daughter, Polly, May 13, 1786. Son, Fisher, Sept. 13, 1788. Son, John, Nov. 2, 1790.

To Moody and Alice Dustin. Daughter, Malinda, Dec. 15, 1788.

To Ebenezer and Matilda Brewer. Son, Ebenezer, Sept. 13, 1785.

To Sarah Thornton. Daughter, Sarah Norton, Nov. 11, 1779. Daughter, Lovice Taylor, Nov. 2, 1781.

To Ambrose and Anne C. Cossit. Daughter, Anne Catharine, May 5, 1779. Daughter, Mary Alma, Feb. 26, 1781. Daughter, Betsey Ruth, April 21, 1783. Son, Ambrose, Aug. 28, 1785. Son, Samuel Cole, Feb. 13, 1788. Son, Frainsway Ranna, April 24, 1790. Daughter, Phebe Levina, May 2, 1793.

To Ephraim and Sarah Page. Daughter, Rowena, Nov. 7, 1783. Daughter, Clarisa, Dec. 6, 1787. Son, Joseph Hawking, Aug. 10, 1790. Son, Phelon, Nov. 1, 1792.

To Sanford and Elizabeth Kingsbury. Son, July 31, 1782.

To Nathaniel and Rachel Goss. Daughter, Susanah, Nov. 19, 1777. Son, Nathaniel, Feb. 27, 1780. Son, Joel, Jan. 30, 1782. Daughter, Rowena, Feb. 11, 1784. Daughter, Polly, Dec. 6, 1787. Daughter, Orenea, Jan. 18, 1790. Daughter, Lucinda, July 17, 1794. Daughter, Matilda, Aug. 23, 1795.

To Amos and Elizabeth Conant. Daughter, Betsey, May 14, 1778. Son, Amos, Jan. 9, 1780. Son, Samuel, March 8, 1781. Daughter, Betsey, Dec. 12, 1782. Son, Ebenezer, May 20, 1785. Son, Charles, Sept. 30, 1787. Daughter, Cynthia, March 21, 1790. Son, Ezra, Oct. 16, 1792. Son, Ralph, Sept. 29, 1794. Daughter, Rosan Sharlotte, Feb. 4, 1797.

To Peter and Deliverance Davis. Son, Peter, July 2, 1778. Son, Ebenezer, June 13, 1780. Son, Ebenezer, June 7, 1782. Son, Jonathan Goss, Dec. 9, 1783. Daughter, Deliverance, Nov. 8, 1785. Son, Peter, June 24, 1787. Son, Elijah, March 21, 1790. Daughter, Mary, Feb. 23, 1792. Son, Solomon, June 10, 1793. Son, Abel, Aug. 11, 1795.

To Isaac and Mamre Cleveland. Son, Isaac, Sept. 23, 1780. Son, Harvey, Aug. 20, 1782. Daughter, Sarah, Sept. 9, 1784. Daughter, Mamre, May 31, 1786. Daughter, Irena, Sept. 19, 1788. Son, Decastro, July 3, 1790. Daughter, Nancy, Aug. 19, 1793.

To John and Elizabeth Kibling. Daughter, Sarah, March 1, 1785. Daughter, Hannah, April 11, 1788. Son, Fisher, Feb. 20, 1790. Daughter, Betsey, June 15, 1792. Daughter, Polly, Jan. 15, 1795.

To Joel and Hannah Roys. Son, Joel Gardiner, June 25, 1781. Daughter, Fanny, Dec. 4, 1782.

To Timothy and Sarah Cole. Son, Nehemiah, Oct. 12, 1784. Daughter, Ammendlees, Nov. 23, 1785.

To Adam R. and Taphu Leet. Son, Ezra, March 13, 1783. Son, Reuben, April 22, 1785. Daughter, Elizabeth, July 19, 1789. Daughter, Cloe, May 5, 1791. Son, Adam Rayner, Jr., May 16, 1794. Son, David Migs, May 6, 1800.

To Samuel and Anna Atkins. Son, Thomas Jones, Dec. 25, 1784. Son, Guy Jarome, May 2, 1786. Son, John Albro, Jan. 12, 1788. Daughter, Harriet Paulina, July 6, 1789. Son, Israel Gardnier, June 22, 1791. Son, Ralph Cada, Feb. 22, 1793. Daughter, Lucia Olive, Feb. 9, 1795.

To Thomas and Sarah Dustin. Daughter, Sarah, Jan. 5, 1786. Daughter Phylindia, April 20, 1785. Daughter, Sarah, March 2, 1787. Daughter, Hannah, May 5, 1789. Son, Abel, March 10, 1792. Son, Thomas, April 10, 1794.

To Jonathan and Hannah Bradley. Daughter, Cinthia, Oct. 7, 1790. Son, Ranna, June 2, 1793.

To Phinehas and Deborah Parker. Son, Franklin, May 14, 1790. Son, Warren, Nov. 8, 1791. Daughter, Malinda, Dec. 9, 1792.

To Timothy and Abigail Fisher. Daughter, Abigail, Jan. 17, 1790.

To Benj'n and Polley Healy. Daughter, Polley, Oct. 20, 1790. Daughter, Hitty, May 30, 1792. Daughter, Nancy, Feb. 17, 1794. Daughter, Reukiah, Oct. 5, 1795.

To Luther and Sarah Ashley. Son, Robert, Oct. 21, 1785. Daughter, Clowry Dewlittle, March 12, 1788. Son, Alphua, Nov. 19, 1789. Son, George, Oct. 6, 1791.

To Jacob and Abigail Raimond. Daughter, Betsey Lawrence, Nov. 8, 1790. Daughter, Abigail King, Sept. 11, 1792.

To Benjamin and Clowe Granda. Daughter, Cinthia, Oct. 11, 1791. Son, Alpha, Jan. 29, 1793. Daughter, Fanny, Sept. 3, 1794. Daughter, Chloe Coy, Sept. 7, 1796.

To Jonathan, Jun'r, and Polly Shaw. 3d Son, Jonathan, May 1, 1791.

To Micah and Sally Morse. Daughter, Clarissa, Dec. 22, 1792.

To Roswell and Rachel Stevens. Son, Harris, May 1, 1792. Son, Solon, Feb. 12, 1794.

To Demon and Lydia Rice. Daughter, Betsey, March 16, 1793.

To Francis and Mary Chase. Daughter, Mariah, May 16, 1793. Son, Elijah, Oct. 3, 1794. Daughter, Betsey, Sept. 23, 1796.

To Waldo and Mary Field. Daughter, Polly, July 31, 1793. Son, Waldo Hannebel, Aug. 10, 1797.

- To Peter and Keziah Wakefield. Son, Peter, Sept. 24, 1794.
 To Bill and Esther Barnes. Daughter, Eunice Spaulding, Sept. 11, 1795.
 Son, Bill Andrews, March 12, 1798. Son, Ira Norton, April 28, 1800.
 To Ezekiel and Elizabeth Leet. Son, Levi, Sept. 2, 1796.
 To Ichabod and Mahitabel Dodge. Daughter, Prudence, Sept. 5, 1795. Son, Isaac, June 18, 1797.
 To Demon and Lydia Roys. Daughter, Sally, March 26, 1797. Daughter, Esther Bunnel, Oct. 23, 1798.
 To Wilia and Betsey Lewis. Son, Frederick Steward, Dec. 11, 1797.
 To Asa and Mary Jones. Daughter, Sally, July 13, 1797.
 To Doct. Thomas and his wife. Daughter, Almada, Oct. 6, 1798.
 To Royal and Sabina Shaw. Son, Hartford Dennis, March 26, 1799.
 To Benjamin and Susannah Grandy. Daughter, Cynthia, Oct. 3, 1800.
 Daughter, Jan. 13, 1802.
 To John and Hannah Temple. Son, Charles William Henry, Aug. 2, 1801.

DEATHS, PRIOR TO 1797.

- Hannah, daughter of Capt. Benj. and Prudence Sumner, Sept. 22, 1772.
 Son, David Hubbard, April 6, 1774.
 Mary, daughter of Dea. Matthias and Susana Stone, Dec. 7, 1773. Susana, wife of Matthias Stone, March 6, 1789.
 Ezra, son of David and Mary Bates, Jan. 7, 1775.
 Lemuel, son of John and Phebe Hitchcock, Jan. 9, 1776.
 Anna, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Cotton, July 25, 1777.
 Reuben, son of Ebenezer and Phebe Rice, Aug. 3, 1777. Son, Samuel, burned to death in a house, Jan. 26, 1783.
 Abigail, daughter of Josiah and Abigail Stevens, Sept. 28, 1777. Son, William, June 5, 1781. Daughter, Ruth, Nov. 21, 1782. Son, Alfred, Aug. 10, 1796. Abigail, wife of Josiah Stevens, April 29, 1790.
 David, son of Lieut. Joseph and Elizabeth Ives, July 31, 1777.
 Lemuel Hitchcock, Aug. 5, 1777.
 Samuel, son of Ichabod and Rebekah Hitchcock, July 26, 1777. Daughter, Hannah, Aug. 3, 1777. Son, Lyman, Feb. 17, 1787.
 Esther, daughter of James and Esther Alden, Oct. 20, 1779.
 Susanah, wife of Ezra Jones, March 5, 1780. Joel, son of Ezra and Susanah Jones, 1780. George Augustus, son of Ezra and Esther Jones, Aug. 4, 1790.
 Daughter, Esther, Oct. 4, 1791.
 Betsey, daughter of Amos and Elizabeth Conant, March 27, 1780.
 Ebenezer, son of Ebenezer and Mary Judd, Oct. 5, 1780.
 Ebenezer, son of Peter and Deliverance Davis, March 4, 1782. Son, Peter, July 11, 1784. Son, Peter, Oct. 9, 1793.

Jonathan Pine Holmes, Sept. 1, 1784.

Maryalma, daughter of Nehemiah and Mary Rice, Sept. 2, 1784.

Levy, son of Solomon and Hannah Bates, April 25, 1785.

Hannah, wife of Oliver Tuttle, Sept. 12, 1785.

Luther, son of Gideon and Mary Ellis, April 27, 1786.

Rebeckah, daughter of Christopher and Freelove Erskine, April 24, 1788.

Daughter, Celia, Feb. 11, 1794.

Clement, son of Timothy and Sarah Grannis, July 30, 1789. Sarah, wife of Timothy Grannis, June 25, 1789.

Decastro, son of Isaac and Mamre Cleveland, Oct. 8, 1790.

John Albro, Son of Samuel and Anna Atkins, Jan. 13, 1792.

Warren, son of Phinehas and Deborah Parker, Feb. 11, 1792.

Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan and Hannah Bradley, May 25, 1793.

Eunice, wife of Bill Barnes, July 27, 1793.

Hitty, daughter of Benj. and Polly Swett, Dec. 24, 1793.

Cynthia, daughter of Benjamin and Chloe Grandy, Sept. 8, 1796. Chloe, wife of Benjamin Grandy.

CHAPTER XXII.

LICENSED LIQUOR SELLERS AND TAVERN KEEPERS — TEMPERANCE.

The following from the town records shows not only the number of liquor sellers necessary to supply the needs of the people, and the number of taverns, or places of entertainment for man and beast, required, but the manner of doing such things an hundred years ago. Liquor sellers were permitted to sell by the pint, quart, or larger quantity, but not to mix liquors or sell by the glass, unless especially licensed to do so.

LIQUOR SELLERS.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. CHESHIRE SS.

To Josiah Stevens, Samuel Mann, & John W. Russell of Claremont in the County of Cheshire and State of New Hampshire, Gentlemen:

We reposing especial trust and confidence in your fidelity and abilities have thought fit to appoint each of you Retailers of Spirituous Liquors and by these presents do give and grant to each of you our full Liberty and License to retail Spirituous Liquors at each of your Several Stores or dwelling houses within the limits of Claremont aforesaid for the term of one year from the date here of agreeable to the act of the General Court of the State of New Hampshire in that case made and provided.

Given under our hand and Seal at Claremont aforesaid the eighth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

Recorded Oct. 8th, A. D. 1792.

EZRA JONES,

GIDEON HANDERSON, *Selectmen*.

On December 8, 1794, the selectmen gave Jacob Parker liberty "to retail those Liquors that he shall distil in his still in Claremont till the second tuesday of September next."

CLAREMONT, Nov. 1st, 1802.

We the subscribers, Selectmen of Claremont do hereby license John Tappan to mix spirituous liquors in his store on publick days during the space of one year from this first day of November, 1802.

JOHN STROBRIDGE, }
DAVID DEXTER, } *Selectmen.*

Another form of license.

CLAREMONT, Sept. 5th, 1803.

We the subscribers hereby license S. & G. Fiske to retail Spirituous liquors at their Store in Claremont, also to mix and sell liquors at said store for one year from the date hereof.

EZRA JONES, }
DAVID DEXTER, } *Selectmen.*
WM. BRECK, }

Entered, Sept 6th, 1803.

In 1796 sellers of spirituous liquors derived their licenses from the United States Collector of the Revenue, on the recommendation of the selectmen of the town. The following is one of many of those recommendations:

This may certify that Gawen Arma & Ambrose Cossit are in our opinion proper persons for retailers of Spirituous liquors and that there is need of one in the place where they live.

Claremont, Sept. 2d, 1796.

EZRA JONES, }
B. ELLIS, } *Selectmen.*
THOMAS WARNER, }

To Samuel Crosby,
Collector of the Revenue,
Charlestown.

That year, in addition to the above-named Gawen Arma and Ambrose Cossit, James Ralston, Elijah Dunbar, Josiah Stevens, and Samuel Fiske were recommended by the selectmen as suitable persons to retail spirituous liquors, and gave it as their opinion that there was need of one in the place where each lived.

TAVERN KEEPERS.

A tavern keeper's license implied the right, though not always expressed, to mix and sell spirituous liquors, though not to sell by the pint or larger quantity :

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE — CHESHIRE S.S.

To George Cook, Ebenezer Rice, William Park, Daniel Chase, Bill Barnes, Gawen Arma, George Hubbard, Christopher Erskine, Stephen Mann, Scarborough J. Stearns, William Strobbridge, all of Claremont in said County,
Greeting :

We reposing special trust & confidence in your fidelity & ability have thought fit, and by these presents, do appoint each of you Tavern Keepers, and do give each of you free liberty & our license to keep Tavern at each of your places of abode for the term of one year from the date here of, your keeping such public houses of entertainment as the law in such cases requires.

Given under our hands at Claremont the second day of Sept'r in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

THOMAS WARNER	}	<i>Selectmen.</i>
EZRA JONES		
B. ELLIS		

Thomas Dustin also was licensed to keep tavern the same year. Thus it will be seen that in the year 1796 there were twelve taverns in the town of Claremont, with a population of about sixteen hundred souls.

CLAREMONT, Sept 10, 1798.

This may certify that we the Subscribers have licensed the following persons to keep Tavern at their dwelling houses in Claremont for one year from the date, viz: Stephen Dexter J. Scarboro Sterne, George Hubbard, Eben'r Rice, Bill Barnes, Daniel Chase, Col. Benjamin Sumner, Capt John Cook.

EZRA JONES	}	<i>Selectmen.</i>
CALEB BALDWIN		
JAMES STROBRIDGE		

TAVERNS AND HOTELS.

Among the taverns or hotels in the period from 1795 to 1845 were the

D. CHASE'S TAVERN, OR SULLIVAN HOUSE.

This house was built by Daniel Chase in 1794, and opened to the public the next year. Mr. Chase kept it until his death, in November, 1840. For many years the Masonic fraternity held their regular meetings there. Mr. Chase was succeeded by his son-in-law, Amos A. Watson, and he by his brother, Ebenezer Watson. The name was changed from D. Chase's Tavern to that of the Sullivan House in April, 1841. It has been kept by George E. Bingham, the White brothers, Horace A. Perry, Eli C. Marsh & Son, James Leet, Francis Rafferty, H. C. Fitch & Son, and by others for short periods. It has been a public house up to the present time. Frank F. Pitcher is the proprietor.

THE BILL BARNES TAVERN.

About 1790, Bill Barnes built the large two-story house on North street, known as the Barnes place, and kept a tavern many years. Near the present junction of North and Spring streets was a sign, hung to a tall post, on which was painted the picture of an animal supposed to be a lion, and an inscription directing the way to "Bill Barnes's Tavern." In the house was a large hall where the Free Masons held their regular meetings for a time, and which was a favorite place for balls and dancing parties.

THE CUPOLA HOUSE.

This house, about four miles from the village, on the road to Windsor, Vt., now owned by Pomeroy M. Rossiter, was kept from the early days of the settlement of the town, as a tavern, by Col. Benjamin Sumner and later by Horace Dean, from 1833 until 1851. Being on the direct road from northeastern Vermont and northwestern New Hampshire to Boston and other important markets, this house was largely patronized by travelers and teamsters, until the Sullivan railroad was built.



UNION BLOCK.

THE RALSTON TAVERN.

In 1784 Alexander Ralston came to town and bought several tracts of land on Town hill, including what has been known for sixty years or more as the Michael Lovell farm, now owned by Dr. O. B. Way. On this place he built a large two-story house and kept it as a tavern, and it was widely known while he kept it and for many years afterward when kept by others, as the Ralston Tavern. The stages to and from Boston stopped at this house regularly, and it was a favorite stopping place for teamsters.

TREMONT HOUSE.

In 1800 Josiah Stevens built the hostelry well known as the Tremont House from 1823 until it was destroyed by fire, March 20, 1879. He kept it until his death, April 10, 1827, and was succeeded by his sons, Josiah, Jr., Godfrey, Alvah, and Paran. After a few years the latter became sole proprietor and continued to keep the house until 1839, when he sold the entire property to Aurelius Dickinson, who owned it until he died, November 3, 1880. Mr. Dickinson kept the house at different intervals while he owned it, and it was kept by his son, Henry A. Dickinson, and by others at different periods. At the time of its destruction F. H. Gibson & Co. were the lessees. It was in this house that Paran Stevens became so favorably known as a landlord that he was called to the management of some of the best hotels in Boston. Subsequently he became manager of large and elegant houses in New York, Philadelphia, and Mobile, and was well known as a hotel manager all over this country.

THE COOKE TAVERN.

In 1779 Capt. John Cooke came to Claremont and bought the tavern stand and large meadow farm, on the Connecticut river road, about midway between the village and Windsor, Vt., for more than a hundred years known as the Cooke farm, now owned by Erastus Reed. The tavern house was on the west side of the

highway, nearly opposite the mansion on the place, and there it stood, for many of its last years uninhabited, until 1858, when it was taken down. It was kept and known as the Cooke Tavern until the death of Captain Cooke, February 8, 1810. He was succeeded by his two sons, George and Godfrey. Under their management this house had an excellent reputation. It was here that Paran Stevens, a grandson of Captain Cooke, is said to have received his first lessons in hotel keeping from his uncle, Godfrey Cooke.

LOWER VILLAGE HOTEL.

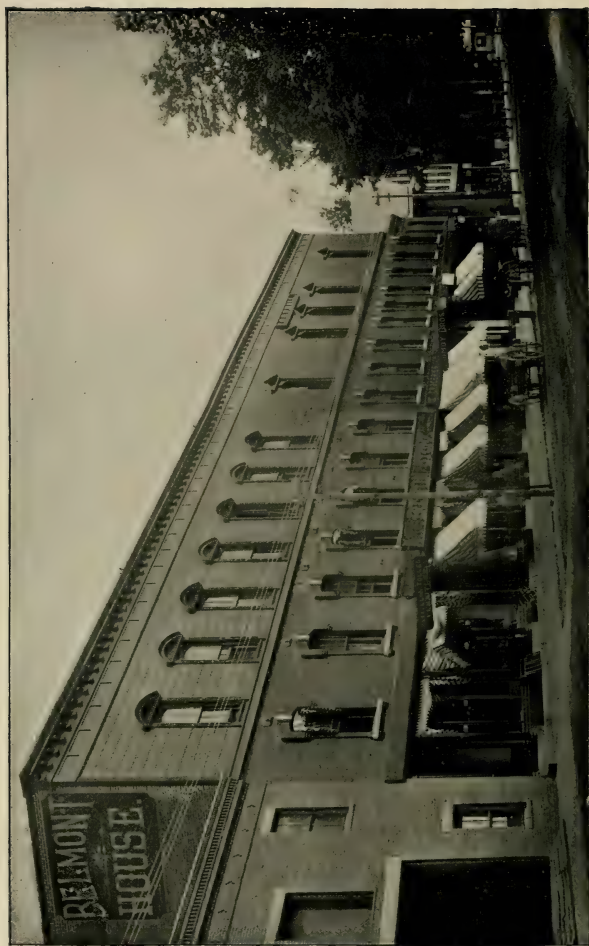
For nearly fifteen years subsequent to 1832, there was a hotel of good repute, well patronized, at the lower village, just west of the Freeman & O'Neil Company's shops, known by the names of those who kept it from time to time. It was kept for several years each by Josiah Richardson and J. L. Prescott, and afterward by William Bartlett, Henry W. Galpin, and Thomas Kirk. The buildings were burned about 1848, while Thomas Kirk was proprietor.

THE MAYNARD TAVERN.

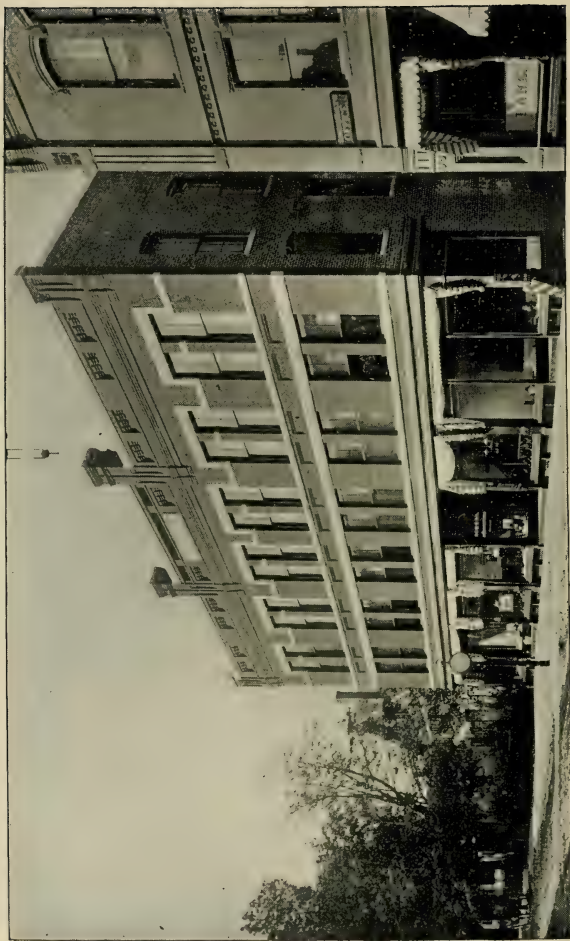
In the early part of the present century, Col. Benjamin Tyler built for a homestead the large two-story house at West Claremont, which was afterward kept for a tavern by Austin Tyler and by Daniel F. Maynard for many years prior to the death of the latter, which occurred August 25, 1865. Before the Sullivan railroad was built this house was largely patronized by teamsters from northern Vermont and other travelers. It was a stopping place for stages up and down Connecticut river, and in the hall were held frequent balls, political meetings, and other gatherings.

JUNCTION HOUSE.

Soon after the Sullivan railroad was built a small public house was opened near Claremont station, and it has been kept at intervals by many different parties since then. After the Concord and Claremont railroad was built it was named the Junction House.



HEYWARD'S AND RAND'S BLOCK.



HUNTON'S BLOCK.

BELMONT HOUSE.

In 1872 Joel M. Heywood erected on the east side of Pleasant street a large three-story brick block of stores, and the two upper stories were made into a hotel, which he named the Belmont House. It has since then been leased by several different parties, and is now kept by Henry C. Fitch & Son. Since the death of Joel M. Heywood the property has been owned by his son, Edwin B. Heywood.

ASCUTNEY VIEW HOUSE.

In 1891 Ira F. Chandler built at the corner of Main and Union streets, lower village, a three-story block, containing on the ground floor three stores, and a hotel in the second and third stories. The hotel part was leased to Albion R. Campbell, who still keeps it.

HOTEL CLAREMONT.

A syndicate purchased a portion of the land on which the burned Tremont House buildings stood, for a site for such a hotel as the size of the town and the requirements of the traveling public seemed to demand. They erected a building with brick walls, three stories high, containing on the ground floor a spacious office, dining room and kitchen, six stores, and postoffice; the two upper stories were made into large parlors, spacious halls, and suites of sleeping apartments, with all the conveniences of a modern first-class hotel. The hotel and all the stores are heated by one steam apparatus. The building was completed and all the stores and postoffice were occupied early in June, 1892, and on the twenty-seventh of that month Fred C. Camp, from Boston, lessee, opened Hotel Claremont for the reception of guests. This building, with site and postoffice, and hotel furnishings complete, cost about ninety-five thousand dollars. It is a credit to the town and a comfort and convenience to the traveling public.

CHAPTER XXIII.

LAWYERS AND PHYSICIANS.

Of the following named lawyers, alphabetically arranged,* who have practiced in Claremont, notice is made of each in the biographical chapter:

William H. H. Allen.

Edward D. Baker.

James H. Bingham.

Dudley T. Chase.

Burt Chellis.

Ira Colby.

Caleb Ellis.

Philander C. Freeman.

Samuel W. Fuller.

Alexander Gardiner.

James M. Gates.

Hermon Holt.

Asa Holton.

Russell Jarvis.

John Kimball.

Thomas Leland.

Milon C. McClure.

Ralph Metcalf.

Hosea W. Parker.

Alpheus F. Snow.

John W. Tappan.

George Ticknor.

George B. Upham.

Jabez Upham.

Edwin Vaughan.

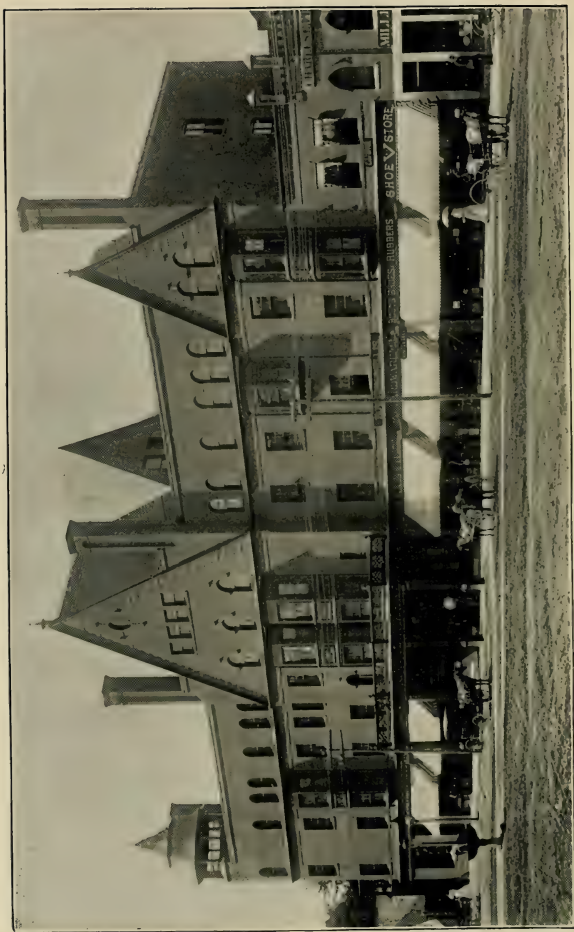
Alonzo B. Williamson.

Alphabetically arranged are brief records of other lawyers, with dates, as nearly as practicable, when they were in town:

Alfred T. Batchelder, studied law with Ira Colby; was admitted to Sullivan county bar; partner of Mr. Colby from 1875 to 1879, and then removed to Keene, where he has since resided.

Frank H. Brown, read law with William H. H. Allen; graduated at Boston University Law School; was admitted to the bar in Boston; practiced for a time at Concord; lives in Claremont, but does not practice.

Edmund Burke, was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in 1830; in practice at Whitefield; in Claremont in 1833 and 1834; removed to Newport; member of congress three terms, from 1839 to 1845; commissioner of patents from 1845 to 1849, and distinguished as a political writer. He died at Newport, Jan. 25, 1882.



HOTEL CLAREMONT BLOCK.

Arthur Chase, was admitted to Sullivan county bar in 1861; practiced a few years and then turned his attention to journalism and agriculture. He died Nov. 20, 1888.

George Davis, was in practice in Claremont a few months in 1877.

Charles Leland, son of Thomas Leland, studied law with his father, and they were in partnership a few years. He died March 28, 1884.

Hubbard Newton, was in practice in town in 1841.

Charles Parkhurst, studied law with Hosea W. Parker; was admitted to Sullivan county bar in 1862; practiced here a few years; is now a doctor of divinity and editor of Zion's Herald, Boston.

John J. Prentiss, was in practice in Claremont at different times from 1845 to 1868; was member of the New Hampshire legislature and speaker of the house in 1855; died at Chicago, Ill., in 1890.

Charles L. Putnam, a native of Chesterfield; was in practice in Claremont from 1830 to 1840; postmaster of Keene four years; died in Worcester, Mass., about 1887.

Frank T. Vaughan, studied law with Ira Colby; was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in 1892; in practice a few months and removed to Kansas in 1893. He is a son of the late Edwin Vaughan.

Edward W. Wooddell was in practice in Claremont from about 1850 to 1860; died in Unity, Oct. 20, 1889.

PHYSICIANS.

In the biographical chapter are sketches of the following named physicians:

Truman Abell.	Albert L. Marden.
Arthur N. Allen.	Josiah Richards.
Cyrus E. Baker.	Silas H. Sabine.
Alvah R. Cummings.	Nathan Smith.
Winefred M. Dowlin.	William Sumner.
Leland J. Graves.	Clarence W. Tolles.
James P. Holt.	Nathaniel Tolles.
Leonard Jarvis.	Samuel R. Upham.
Leonard Jarvis, 2d.	Carl A. Volk.
Samuel G. Jarvis.	Osmon B. Way.
William M. Ladd.	Fred C. Wilkinson.

BRIEF RECORDS.

Edward F. Barnes, son of Obed D. Barnes, was in practice in Claremont from 1879 until his death, Aug. 28, 1883.

Albert Bartlett, in town from 1835 to 1845; lived on Central street.

George W. Brooks, son of the late Levi Brooks, in practice here from 1883 until his death, about 1886.

Enoch F. Colby, in town from 1838 until his death, in 1849; lived on Central street.

Sherman Cooper, in town from 1859 to 1867; now lives in Westfield, N. J.; native of Croydon.

C. C. Ellis, in town from 1877 to 1885; now at Somerville, Mass.

Thomas Field, in town in 1790.

Bela Fitch, in town from 1810 until his death, March 2, 1813.

Andrew J. Flagg, in town a few years succeeding 1868.

Mrs. Fletcher, in town about 1876.

A. A. Gilbert, in town in 1865.

Robert S. Gleason, came to town about 1820; in practice here until his death, Oct. 23, 1868.

Timothy S. Gleason, came to town with his brother, Dr. Robert, about 1820, and was in practice here until his death, April 5, 1843.

Harvey M. Guild, came to town in 1887; died May 8, 1892.

Charles Haddock, in town in 1850; died at Beverly, Mass., Oct. 10, 1889.

E. J. Hall, here a few months in 1886.

James Hall, in town in 1822; died near Baltimore, Md., in 1888.

Edward F. Houghton, graduated at Hanover Medical College; not in active practice.

M. G. Houghton, in town a few months in 1863.

Emery G. Judkins, in town from 1854 to 1862; died at Waitsfield, Vt.

Thomas B. Kittredge, in town from about 1830 to 1848; died at Keene, about 1883.

Luke Lincoln, in town from 1810 to 1820.

F. L. McIntosh, in town from 1885 to 1889; now at Newton, Mass.

Abner Meigs, in practice here more than twenty years succeeding 1773; lived in the east part of the town.

G. M. Morse, in town from 1843 to 1846; removed to Clinton, Mass.

T. E. Parker, in town from 1887 to 1890; now lives in New Jersey.

Joseph Petty, in town from 1791 to 1796.

M. B. Richards, in town about 1879.

Leonard E. Richardson, in town in 1849; removed to Stoddard, and thence to Hartford, Conn.

George D. Roberts, here in 1885.

Thomas F. Saxton, in town from 1812 to 1822; removed to Windsor, Vt., where he died; lived near Union church.

S. T. Shaw, in town in 1876.

J. S. Spaulding, in town from 1810 to 1840; removed to New York state, where he died.

C. C. Slocum, in town from 1853 to 1864; went West.

William H. Smart, Jr., in town from 1860 to 1863; lives in Boston.

James Steel, in town a few years succeeding 1776.

William C. Squier, in town from about 1858 to 1865; went West, where he died about 1890.

Thomas Sterne, the first physician settled in town; here from 1768, living on Town hill, until his death, Nov. 21, 1816.

Linus Stevens, in town a few years succeeding 1814; died in Michigan, in 1851. He was a son of Elihu Stevens.

A. F. Sumner, in town in 1889; now in practice at Concord.

J. H. Thuriault, in town in 1890.

E. Torrey, in town from 1810 to 1815.

Henry Tucker, in town from 1868 to 1874; removed to Brattleboro, Vt.; now living at Lakeport.

CHAPTER XXIV.

FIRES — CASUALTIES — FRESHETS — LIGHTNING — TORNADO — EARTH-
QUAKE — MURDERS.

Claremont has not suffered from fires to the extent of many other places of similar size. Some of the more notable conflagrations have been the following:

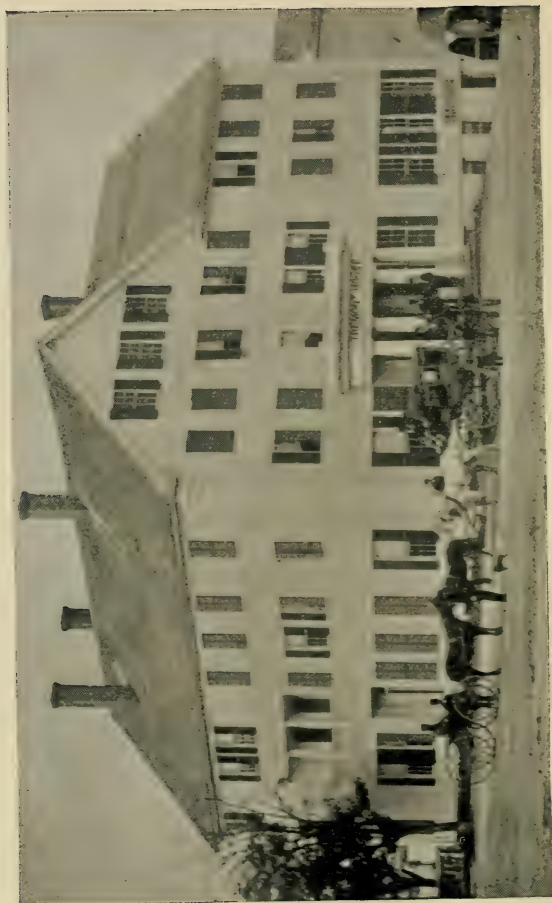
What was known as Union Factory, situated on the Island south of the Freeman & O'Neil works, principally or wholly owned by the late Nicholas Farwell, was burned November 13, 1841, and has not been rebuilt.

In April, 1853, the house of Arnold Farr, in the north part of the town, on the Red Water brook road, in the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Farr, in the evening, took fire and was burned down. Their three children, aged from seven to fourteen years, perished in the flames.

The Meacham factory, on the site now occupied by the Freeman & O'Neil works, at the time operated by William Earl, was burned in March, 1854.

A part of the Eastman tannery buildings, on the north side of Sugar river, were destroyed by fire January 22, 1871, and the balance of them in the same way, October 6, 1890. This property was owned by the widow of Charles H. Eastman.

The Sugar River Paper Mill buildings were damaged by fire in May, 1873, to the amount of about \$12,000. In April, 1882, the bleach exploded, forcing out a portion of the west wall of the building, killing Warren Whitney, an employee of the company, and causing a damage of near \$20,000.



TREMONT HOUSE IN 1870.

The house, barn, and other buildings of Harvey Barney, near the brickyard on the road to Unity, about two miles from the village, were burned February 6, 1876. The fire originated from a defective stovepipe.

The most distressing fire in this town, because destructive to human lives, was that of the Tremont House, which occurred March 29, 1879. This house was built by the late Josiah Stevens, in 1800, and had been occupied as a hotel from 1823. When the fire occurred there were about forty persons in the house, including the proprietors, Messrs. F. H. Gibson and Riley Deming, and their families, servants, boarders, and transient guests. Soon after the last guest, who came by the midnight train, and the clerk, Fred. Marvin, had gone to their rooms, something like an explosion of gas occurred in or near the office, and the halls and stairways were immediately filled with smoke and flames, cutting off escape by the stairs. Abel McCoy, a boarder, who had just gone to his room on the third floor, gave the alarm and aroused sleepers and others and apprised them of the danger of their situation. The only means of escape for those on the second and third floors was by the windows. Citizens and the fire department soon assembled, but the building was so filled with fire as to make the saving of any part of it, or of any considerable portion of the furniture, almost hopeless, and attention was directed to rescuing the inmates, by ladders and other means at hand. At least four persons perished, viz: Mrs. Gibson, mother of one of the proprietors, Mrs. S. A. Place, a cook, Annie Johnson, chambermaid, and Lydia Merrill, table girl, were known to have been burned. Charles Morgan, a lodger, was missing, but in searching the ruins no remains of him were found, and it is said that he has been seen alive since the fire. Mrs. Fred. Marvin, wife of the clerk, was seriously injured in escaping from the third floor, and William Butler, of Brattleborough, Vt., suffered the sprain of his ankle in jumping from a window on the second floor. The fire extended to two large barns, an annex occupied by A. C. Stone & Co. as a stove and

tin shop, and three small buildings at the west of the hotel, one occupied by Lambert D. Patten as a harness shop, one by Henry A. Dickinson as a boot and shoe store, and the other by Mrs. Harlow, dressmaker, and all were destroyed. The cause of the fire and the disappearance of Charles Morgan are mysterious. The Tremont House, and all the other buildings, were of wood, and owned by Aurelius Dickinson, who was partially insured.

The paper mill of the Claremont Manufacturing Company, and the paper machinery, were destroyed by fire in 1880, and the company did not resume the paper-making business.

In December, 1882, the main building of the Freeman & O'Neil wood-working establishment, containing valuable machinery, choice woods, and finished and partially finished work, was destroyed by fire. The loss was estimated at nearly twenty-five thousand dollars.

Oscar J. Brown's three-story wooden block, at the corner of Sullivan and Pleasant streets, where Union block now stands, which was occupied by the postoffice, express office, and stores on the first floor, a meat market in the basement, and by offices and halls in the second and third stories, together with a building adjoining, on Pleasant street, containing two stores and a tenement occupied by George Judkins, were totally destroyed by fire on the night of March 25, 1887. Most of the contents of the postoffice and express office were saved, while the goods in the stores, and the furniture, libraries, and other property in the offices and halls of the upper stories were nearly a total loss. Most of the occupants had more or less insurance. The whole loss was estimated at the time to be \$50,000.

On the 30th of March, 1890, a tenement house on North street, occupied by seven families, owned by Gell Lenven, was burned.

The Jarvis Paper Mill, at West Claremont, with a considerable amount of stock and paper, was destroyed by fire May 12, 1890.

On the 15th of April, 1892, the house, barns, and other buildings on what was for many years the town farm, owned by the late Thomas B. Fletcher, were completely destroyed by fire.

On January 30, 1893, the storehouse owned by the Monadnock Mills, near the railroad crossing on Mulberry street, filled with bales of cotton, was discovered to be on fire. The fire was not accessible, and in spite of the best efforts of an efficient fire department, with ample apparatus and an abundance of water, the building was nearly destroyed and the contents damaged to the extent of about \$30,000. The cause of the fire has not been satisfactorily accounted for.

On May 23, 1894, the sawmill at the north side of Sugar river, owned by the Monadnock Mills, leased to Burt Chellis, with the machinery, was considerably damaged by fire.

CASUALTIES.

Joel Roys, a Revolutionary soldier, was burned to death. He was buried at West Claremont, and his gravestone bears the following inscription: "Here lies buried Mr. Joel Roys Who Fell in to a Fier and Burnt to Death Sept. 4, 1782 in the 27th year of his age. O! Mortality."

Amos, aged twenty-one years, son of Jonathan York, was drowned in Connecticut river, July 26, 1788.

Artemas, son of William Whiting, eleven years old, fell from a horse and was killed, November 23, 1799.

Miles, son of Ephraim Tyler, was killed by being run over by a cart. Near the spot, on the east road to Cornish Flat, about two miles north of Claremont village, a stone was erected, which bears this inscription: "6 or 7 Feet East of this stone, Miles Tyler, son of Ephraim Tyler, was killed by a cart wheel, August 5th, 1811, in his 13th year."

Chester and Elisha, sons of Solomon Putnam, were suffocated by the fumes of charcoal, and found dead in their bed on the morning of January 29, 1814. A kettle of coals was placed in their room to warm it, and caused the death of both. Chester was in the twenty-seventh year of his age, and Elisha was in his nineteenth.

At a time of high water in Sugar river, in 1815, Aaron Wheeler, a brother of the late Moses Wheeler, and a man by the name of Merrill, were carried over the gristmill dam at the lower village, in a small boat, and both were drowned.

Bill Andrews Barnes, aged twenty-five years, a son of Bill Barnes, was killed instantly, June 29, 1822, by a tree falling upon him.

While the Fourth of July, 1846, was being celebrated, and a salute was being fired on the common, the cannon burst, and a piece of it hit and instantly killed Willard Fales, a young mechanic who was standing in a crowd of spectators, five or six rods from the gun.

The Fourth of July, 1856, was celebrated by a procession, oration, trial of fire engines, and other ceremonies. In attendance was the Mascoma fire engine company, of Lebanon. After the exercises in the town hall, the Mascoma company, preceded by music, went for a march. They crossed the upper bridge and went by way of North street onto the suspension wire bridge, between the Home Mill and the Claremont Manufacturing Company mills, keeping step to the music. The strain was too great, a cable broke, and the bridge with all upon it fell into the river. In the fall, William Griffin, of North Hartland, Vt., a fifer, had his back broken, and he was dead when taken out of the river.

On the twenty-second of September, 1869, Amos Keyes, owner and occupying the Cottage Hospital farm, fell from his cart, was run over and so much injured that he lived but a few minutes.

On the seventh of May, 1871, the Rev. C. E. Sawyer, his young wife, and father-in-law, Sylvanus Cushing — the latter of Abington, Mass. — were drowned in Connecticut river, at Ashley's Ferry. For fuller account, see history of the Universalist church.

William D. Pierce, a miller, was killed by being caught in the machinery in Sugar river gristmill, February 19, 1874.

Alden J. Bliss, a shoemaker, was drowned in the mill pond of the Sugar river gristmill, April 8, 1874, and his body was

found on the twelfth. The verdict of a coroner's jury was to the effect that he probably accidentally fell into the pond the night of the eighth, which was very dark, when on his way home.

Charles H. Bacon, while painting the Herbert Bailey knitting mill, fell from a staging, near sixty feet, and was instantly killed.

David Ewing was instantly killed in one of the Monadnock mills, January 23, 1877, by being caught by a belt and drawn over a shaft.

Ebenezer E. Bailey, while trimming an elm tree in his yard, on Washington street, in the spring of 1860, fell and was instantly killed.

William C. Wheeler was found drowned in the Claremont Manufacturing Company mill pond, October 1, 1873. Supposed accidental.

The dead body of Philip S. Hunter, a man of middle age, was found in the wheel-pit of George L. Balcom's woolen mill, October 15, 1883. It was supposed that he accidentally fell into the flume, and was carried by the strong current into the wheel-pit. The wheel was clogged and stopped, which led to the discovery of the accident.

Daniel Canty was fatally scalded by accidentally falling into a bleach vat in the Coy paper mill, at West Claremont, June 25, 1881, and died the next day.

Matthew Caffrey fell down stairs, broke his skull, and died in a short time after, November 20, 1886.

FRESHETS.

In consequence of very heavy rains on the fifth and sixth of August, 1856, the water in Sugar river reached a height seldom known before. The meadows east of the village were completely flooded, and late crops nearly ruined. Bridges were swept from their foundations, and small buildings, piles of wood and lumber, as well as other property within reach of the high water, were carried down stream. The Monadnock Mills Company was the

greatest sufferer. Three or four small buildings owned by this company, on the north side of the river, used for various mechanical purposes, were carried away. A three-story building on the same side of the river, also owned by this company, occupied by Joseph G. Briggs for a cabinet-furniture manufactory, and by other parties for different mechanical uses, was swept from its foundation and badly broken up. Basements of the mills were filled with water, and their contents damaged. The loss to the company was estimated at the time to be eight to ten thousand dollars. The Claremont Manufacturing Company's paper mill, printing office, and bookbindery were flooded. The suspension wire bridge, owned by this company and the proprietors of the Home Mill, was carried away. Two or three bridges on Red Water brook were washed away, and roads all over town were gullied by the rains, and in many places made impassable for teams.

The last part of February, 1866, a thaw melted the heavy body of snow, and raised the water in the streams to an unusual height. Connecticut river was very high, and caused considerable damage along its course. On the twenty-fifth the toll-bridge at Windsor, Vt., was carried away, and as it passed down stream it took the Sullivan railroad bridge along with it, and the two hit the Claremont toll-bridge and carried away a portion of that structure. The railroad bridge was soon replaced, but it took some months to repair the toll-bridges, and public travel was accommodated by ferryboats. The ice dammed up at the mouth of Sugar river, and set the water back onto the Cupola and John S. Lovell farms to considerable depth. Fred. W. Dunsmore, on the Cupola farm, lost one hundred and sixty-four valuable sheep, and Mr. Lovell had two cows and two steers drowned in his barn. In many places highways were badly washed, as was the bed of Sullivan railroad.

On the twenty-eighth of August, 1891, the reservoir of the Bible hill aqueduct, owned by John Tyler, in consequence of heavy rains, broke away, the water rushed down a ravine, doing

some damage to fields, and carrying off a small bridge at Draper Corner.

LIGHTNING.

On the eighth of July, 1805, Zara and Orlando, sons of Zara Thomas, were killed by lightning. Zara was about eighteen years old, and Orlando about seven.

On the fourteenth of April, 1890, Mrs. Drury's house, on East street, was struck by lightning and badly damaged. Mrs. Baker, a sister of Mrs. Drury, received a severe shock. On the same day the barns of Oliver A. Bond and Lemuel Dole, north of the village, were struck and slightly damaged. In the same shower the barn of George Davis, in the north part of the town, on the river road to Windsor, was struck and considerably damaged. Mr. Davis and six horses were in the barn, and all were killed. On the twenty-fifth of June, of the same year, the house of Leonard N. Kempton, on Pleasant street, was struck, and suffered some damage.

TORNADO.

On the first of July, 1831, two large barns and sheds of Joel Goss, on the farm about two miles south of the village, now owned by George P. Rossiter, were demolished by a tornado. The timbers and boards were hurled in every direction, some of them to a considerable distance.

EARTHQUAKE.

About twelve o'clock on the night of July 20, 1871, an earthquake shook houses in Claremont village and vicinity, and frightened the people.

MURDERS.

The dead body of George Ducharm, a Canadian blacksmith, in the employ of the Sullivan Machine Company, was found in a well near the company's furnace, September 10, 1865. Marks

upon the body plainly indicated that the victim was killed before the body was put into the well. Ducharm was seen alive about nine o'clock on the night before his body was found. The party guilty of the murder has never been discovered.

George Wooddell, a quiet and inoffensive citizen, was murdered by his nephew, James Kenney, January 18, 1869. Mr. Wooddell lived with his wife and infant child on a back road in an out of the way place in the west part of the town, near Connecticut river, and Kenney made his home with them. Early in the evening, without warning, Kenney rushed into the house with a kind of Indian war-whoop, and attacked his uncle with a sharp ax, killing him in a barbarous manner, and then attacked Mrs. Wooddell, who had the infant in her arms, but both escaped alive, although she was considerably gashed. On investigation it was found that Kenney was violently insane at the time, though he had previously manifested no marked indications of insanity. He has since been confined in the insane ward of the New Hampshire state prison, growing more and more demented year by year.

CHAPTER XXV.

POSTAL SERVICE — BANKS — RAILROADS.

According to its records, published in the Collections of the New Hampshire Historical Society, the Committee of Safety, on the third of December, 1779, voted as follows :

Agreeable to a vote of the G. Assembly of the 18th of Novemb'r last, authorizing the Committee of Safety to Establish a post to ride weekly from the post office in Portsmouth to the western part of this State, Resolved that agreeable to the proposal of Peter Robinson, He be & hereby is appointed Post Rider for the term of Six months, to ride weekly from the post office in Portsmouth ; to Set out from thence on Saturday morning & ride to Peterborough in this State, and Send a man from that place weekly to Charlestown, No four, and to Carry and Return all public letters & Despatches free of Charge, for which Service he shall receive from this State the Sum of Three Hundred pounds Lawful money.

The same committee, on July 27, 1781, "Appointed Mr. John Balch a Post-rider for the term of three months, and agreed with said Balch to set out from Portsmouth on Saturday morning and to ride to Haverhill, by way of Conway, Plymouth, thence down the River to Charlestown, Keene, & to Portsmouth again, every fourteen days during said term, For which Service he shall receive the sum of seventy hard Dollars, or paper money Equivalent."

The Federal constitution, adopted in 1779, gave the exclusive power to establish post-offices and post-roads to congress. In 1790 there was a post-rider from Walpole through Charlestown, Claremont, Newport, Unity, and some of the other towns in the vicinity. As there were no post-offices in these towns at that time, letters and other postal matter were delivered by the post-rider or left by him at con-

venient places on his route. The first post-office established in Claremont was January 1, 1802, and Josiah Stevens was appointed postmaster.

In 1790 there were seventy-five post-offices in the United States. The rates of postage were, on a single letter, composed of one piece of paper, for any

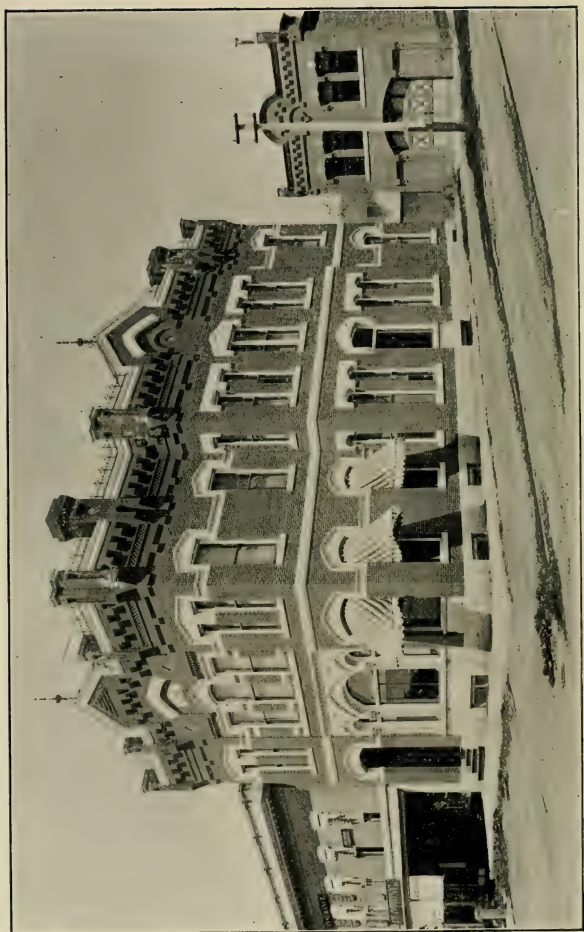
Distance not exceeding 30 miles	6 cents.
“ above 30 and not exceeding 80 miles	10 “
“ “ 80 “ “ “ 150 “	12½ “
“ “ 150 “ “ “ 400 “	18¾ “
“ “ 400 miles	25 “

A letter composed of two pieces of paper was charged with double these rates; of three pieces, with triple; and four pieces, with quadruple.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS IN CLAREMONT.

A post-office was established in the village in January, 1802. In June, 1828, an office was established under the name of Sumnerville. The name was changed to West Claremont in August of the same year. In April, 1891, an office was established at Claremont Junction. Following are the names of the postmasters and the dates of their appointment:

Postmasters.	Date of Appointment.
Josiah Stevens	January 1, 1802.
John Tappan	April 11, 1813.
Jonathan Nye	September 25, 1829.
Holden R. Nye	February 24, 1841.
Albro Blodgett	July 15, 1841.
Ambrose Cossit	August 30, 1842.
John J. Prentiss	April 17, 1843.
Alonzo B. Williamson	May 16, 1845.
Edwin Ainsworth	April 9, 1849.
William M. Ladd	May 5, 1853.
Charles O. Eastman	June 17, 1861.
Edgar L. Hapgood	June 11, 1870.
John M. Whipple	February 10, 1875.
George W. Paul	February 22, 1887.
Henry C. Sanders	February 12, 1891.



CLAREMONT NATIONAL BANK.



JOHN L. FARWELL.

SUMNERVILLE.

Ezekiel Carey	June 17, 1828.
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WEST CLAREMONT.

Ezekiel Carey	August 7, 1828.
John H. Sumner	October 9, 1829.
John Tyler	July 30, 1841.
Leonard Gilmore	January 15, 1847.
Wyllys Redfield	July 23, 1861.
Henry A. Redfield	July 23, 1863.
Horace G. P. Cross	January 18, 1870.
Nancy J. Pierce	December 20, 1887.
Clifton E. Densmore	October 29, 1894.

CLAREMONT JUNCTION.

Stephen Noonan	April 28, 1891.
Frank Shelden	April 1, 1894.

BANKS.

THE CLAREMONT BANK,

Capital sixty thousand dollars, was in operation in 1826. George B. Upham was president during its existence; James H. Bingham, cashier; directors, George B. Upham, John Tappan, Samuel Fiske, Leonard Jarvis, David Dexter, Phinehas Handerson, and Godfrey Stevens. In 1842 Erastus Glidden was elected cashier. Its business was wound up between 1844 and 1846. At this time the officers were: George B. Upham, president; Erastus Glidden, cashier; directors, George B. Upham, George N. Farwell, Ambrose Cossit, William H. Farwell, John W. Tappan, Nicholas Farwell, and Samuel Glidden.

In 1848 a new bank, under the same name as the old one, with a capital of sixty thousand dollars, was chartered and organized, with Ambrose Cossit, president; Uriel Dean, cashier; directors, Nicholas Farwell, Ambrose Cossit, Isaac F. Wetherbe, of Charlestown, William Rossiter, George N. Farwell, Woster Jones, Thomas Sanford. In April, 1851, Mr. Dean resigned and George N. Farwell was elected cashier in his place, and in March, 1853, his son, John L. Farwell, was elected assistant cashier. In March, 1856, Mr. Farwell resigned and John L. Farwell was elected cashier.

On November 22, 1864, the organization was changed to the Claremont National Bank, under the laws of the United States. George N. Farwell, president; John L. Farwell, cashier; directors, George N. Farwell, Thomas Sanford, Nathaniel Tolles, Aurelius Dickinson, Lewis Perry, Jotham G. Allds, Charles H. Eastman. Present capital, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In October, 1881, provision was made for a vice-president, and John L. Farwell was elected to that position, and his son, George N. Farwell, 2d, was elected cashier. George N. Farwell, senior, died February 24, 1887, and on March 15 his son, John L. Farwell, was elected president. The officers for 1893 were: John L. Farwell, president; George N. Farwell, cashier; Chester Pike, of Cornish, John L. Farwell, Francis Locke, George N. Farwell, Stephen F. Rossiter, J. Duncan Upham, directors.

THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK.

This bank was organized and commenced business September 1, 1892, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. F. P. Maynard, president; George H. Stowell, vice-president; George A. Tenney, cashier; directors, F. P. Maynard, George H. Stowell, H. W. Parker, W. H. H. Allen, O. B. Way, I. D. Hall, E. J. Tenney, P. A. Johnson, and C. A. Forbush. This bank is located in Union block.

SULLIVAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION

Was chartered by the New Hampshire legislature in 1838, organized in 1847, and commenced business in 1848. President, Ambrose Cossit; treasurer, George N. Farwell. After the institution was organized and well started in business, Mr. Farwell resigned and Samuel C. Bailey was elected treasurer in his place. January 7, 1852, Mr. Cossit resigned the presidency, and Timothy Eastman was elected president, and George N. Farwell again chosen treasurer. On January 2, 1856, John L. Farwell was elected treasurer. In January, 1859, Albro Blodgett was elected president, in place of Timothy Eastman, deceased. In January, 1861, Mr. Blodgett resigned and was succeeded by Jonas Livingston. Mr. Livingston

having removed from town, Mr. Blodgett was re-elected president, which position he held until his death, and was succeeded by Daniel W. Johnson, in January, 1870, who held the office until January, 1893, when he resigned, and John L. Farwell was elected president. In February, 1874, John L. Farwell resigned the treasurer-ship, and Albert Rossiter was elected in his place, which he held until December, 1882, when he resigned, and John L. Farwell was again elected. At the annual meeting in January, 1893, the deposits were \$1,732,812.75; guaranty fund, \$85,000; surplus, \$21,492.82.

The Claremont Bank and Sullivan Savings Institution were located on Broad street, in the building now the residence of Geo. L. Balcom, until 1855, except that while Samuel C. Bailey was treasurer the Sullivan Savings Institution was in Bailey's block, now the Fiske Free Library building. In 1855 these two banks were removed to the north end of George N. Farwell's block. In 1876 the two corporations united in erecting the bank building, at the south of Mr. Farwell's block, and when it was completed removed to it.

RAILROADS.

SULLIVAN COUNTY RAILROAD.

This railroad runs from Bellows Falls, Vt., through Charlestown, Claremont, and Cornish, N. H., to Windsor, Vt., a distance of twenty-six miles. It was chartered by the New Hampshire legislature July 10, 1846, and opened for business February 5, 1849. It connects at Bellows Falls with the Cheshire railroad for Boston, via Keene and Fitchburg; the Valley railroad for New York, via Springfield and Hartford; the Rutland for Montreal and the West; at Claremont Junction with the Concord and Claremont railroad for Concord and Boston, and at Windsor with the Central Vermont railroad for St. Albans, Montreal, and the West. The cost of this road was represented by five hundred thousand dollars in stock and eight hundred and fifty-four thousand seven hundred and ninety-six dollars and ninety-three cents in debts secured by

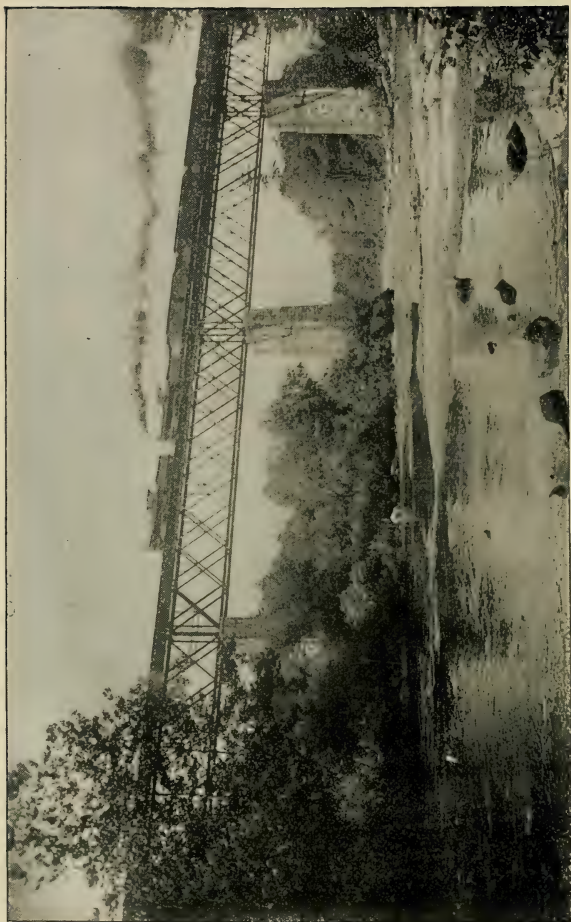
mortgage bonds. After having been in operation two years it was surrendered to trustees for the benefit of creditors, and in 1863 was leased to the Central Vermont. In 1866, the corporation being hopelessly bankrupt, the property was sold for five hundred thousand dollars to the bondholders, who formed a new corporation, changing the name from Sullivan railroad to Sullivan County railroad, and the road was re-leased for two years to the Central Vermont for twenty-five thousand dollars per year. Of the stock of this corporation the Northern railroad was the principal owner. In 1880 the Vermont Valley corporation purchased the stock, and it became a part of the Connecticut river system. In 1893 this road was leased to the Boston and Maine railroad.

CONCORD AND CLAREMONT RAILROAD.

This road extends from Claremont Junction, where it connects with the Sullivan County railroad, through Newport and Bradford to Concord, fifty-six miles, where it connects with the Concord railroad for Boston, and with the Northern and Boston, Concord and Montreal railroads. At Contoocook it connects with the Monadnock, Peterborough and Hillsborough railroad for Winchendon, Mass., via Hillsborough and Peterborough. This road was built from Concord to Bradford, twenty-seven miles, in 1850. In 1871 and 1872 it was built from Bradford to Claremont Junction, twenty-nine miles, and opened for business over the entire line, in October, 1872. That part of this road from Bradford to Claremont was built under the name of the Sugar River railroad, aided by gratuities from towns on its lines. Claremont contributed one hundred thousand dollars. In 1873 the Sugar River was consolidated with what was called the Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers railroad, under the name of the Concord and Claremont railroad.

WINDSOR AND FOREST LINE RAILROAD.

At the session of the New Hampshire legislature, in 1870, a charter was granted for a railroad from Windsor, Vt., to Greenfield, N. H., there to connect with the Nashua and Wilton railroad.



SULLIVAN RAILROAD HIGH BRIDGE.

Soon a company was organized by the grantees, and a route has been surveyed through Cornish, Claremont, Unity, Acworth, Lempster, Washington, Marlow, Stoddard, and Hancock, to Greenfield, and pronounced feasible. The distance from Claremont to Boston over this route is from twenty-six to thirty miles shorter than by way of Concord, or Keene and Fitchburg, an advantage which may secure the building of this road in the future.

CLAREMONT AND WHITE RIVER JUNCTION RAILROAD.

In 1872 the New Hampshire legislature granted a charter for a railroad from Claremont to White River Junction; the grantees organized a company, and a route was surveyed from Claremont village through Cornish, Plainfield, and Lebanon to White River Junction, Vt. It was found that a road could be built over the route surveyed at very moderate cost, and it has been thought that the many advantages to be gained by it would ensure its construction.

BLACK RIVER RAILROAD.

Charters for a railroad from Cavendish, Vt., through Springfield village to Claremont Junction, there to connect with the Concord and Claremont and Sullivan County railroads, have been granted by the Vermont and New Hampshire legislatures; a company has been organized, surveys and estimates of the expense of building the road made.

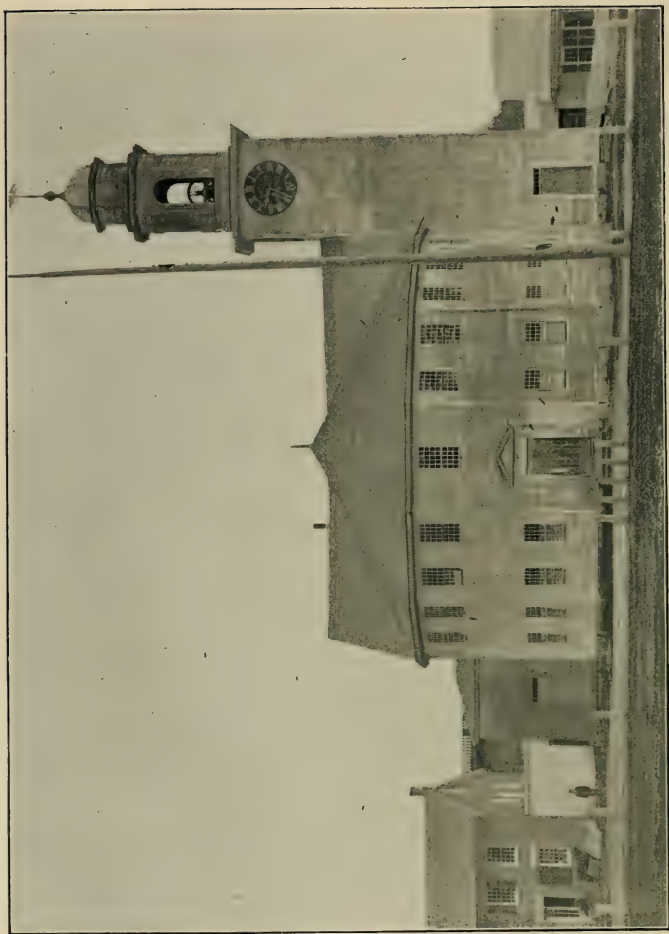
CHAPTER XXVI.

TOWN HALL — COTTAGE HOSPITAL — HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES.

TOWN-HALL.

This is truly an historic building. In 1783 Ichabod Hitchcock, the only master carpenter in town for several years, hewed the timber, which was packed up for nearly two years; then it was framed, raised, boarded, and rough floors laid, under the supervision of Mr. Hitchcock, in which condition it was used for the Congregational meeting-house, for a time. It stood on the highway leading from the village to Claremont Junction, near W. H. H. Moody's horse training park. The building was taken down, its timbers and boards removed to the village, and in 1790 put together again in its present location, by Mr. Hitchcock. The inside was subsequently finished with large square pews and hinged seats and a high pulpit, which was reached by a flight of narrow stairs, with a sounding-board over it, according to the general fashion of that period. In 1808 the steeple, or tower, and the octagon portion on the south side, were added. A bell was placed in the tower in 1810, and in December, 1827, a clock, made by Thomas Woolson, an ingenious mechanic of the town, was put in the tower, and has remained there, marking the hours and minutes into which the day is divided, with commendable accuracy, to the present time.

Upon the top of the steeple was a gilded wooden ball, ten or twelve inches in diameter. On this ball Linus Stevens, a carpenter's apprentice, sixteen years old, mounted and stood upon his head, with his feet in the air. At the age of seventy-six years



TOWN HOUSE IN 1850.

he was present at the rededication of the town hall, in January, 1868.

The land on which this building stands, and the park south of it, was given to the town by Josiah Stevens, father of Deacon Josiah, Alvah, Godfrey, and Col. Parah Stevens.

This building was occupied by the Congregational society as a place of religious worship, and for town-meetings, until 1835, when that society had completed its new meeting-house on Pleasant street. Since that time it has been used only as a town-hall.

From 1835 for thirty-two years, but little was done to improve the inside of the building, except to replace the square pews with rude board settees and the high pulpit with a small platform or stage; and nothing to the outside more than to keep it covered and give it a coat of paint occasionally. In April, 1867, pursuant to a vote of the town, passed at the annual meeting in the preceding March, under the direction of the board of selectmen, consisting of Francis Locke, Arnold Briggs, and Henry C. Cowles, and with Benj. P. Gilman as architect and superintendent of the work, the building was completely remodeled and repaired, inside and out, at an expense of something more than ten thousand dollars, making it a very handsome and commodious town hall, of sufficient capacity for the needs of the town at that time, though the population had quite outgrown it in 1894.

Early in January, 1868, the work having been completed, a meeting of citizens was held and a committee to arrange for appropriate exercises for the rededication of the building was chosen. On the evening of January 15 the hall was packed with citizens of Claremont and vicinity interested in the event. Otis F. R. Waite, chairman of the committee of arrangements, in a short address, welcomed the people to their reconstructed and elegantly finished and furnished town hall. Amongst other things, he said, "We have suffered so long and so much from the inconveniences and discomforts of the old building as to make the changes and repairs made upon it in the last few months stand out like 'a good deed in a naughty world.'" He then announced the following as the

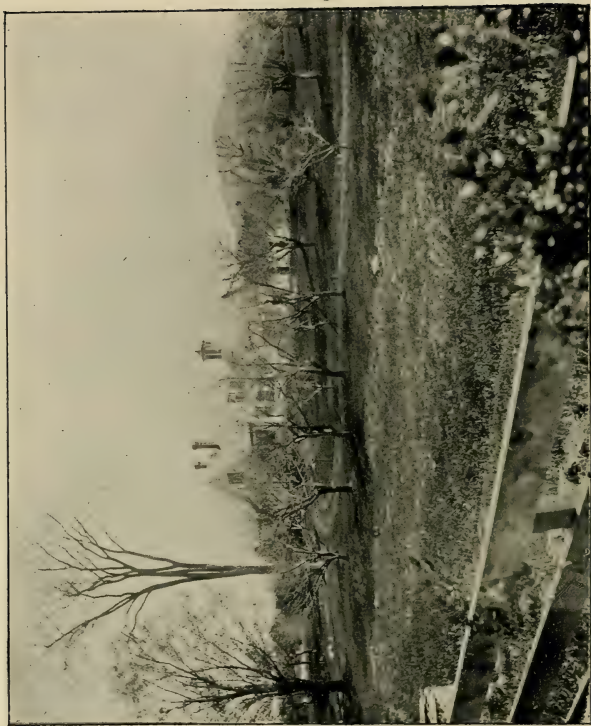
officers for the occasion: President, Charles H. Eastman; vice-presidents, Samuel P. Fiske, Charles M. Bingham, Geo. N. Farwell, Daniel W. Barney, Hosea P. Shedd, Samuel G. Jarvis, William Ellis, Winthrop Sargeant, David Dodge, Charles F. Long, Francis Whitcomb, Alonzo Thomas, Freeman S. Chellis, Ruel Bowman, Benj. P. Walker, Samuel H. Andrews, Amos Hitchcock, Lyman Barnes, Horace Dean, Nathaniel Tolles, Edward L. Goddard, Arnold Briggs, Fred. A. Henry, and Solon C. Grannis; secretaries, Otis F. R. Waite and Arthur Chase.

The president being introduced delivered an appropriate address, commending the improvements upon the building and the skill and faithfulness of those engaged in making them. Prayer was offered by the Rev. E. W. Clark, pastor of the Congregational church, followed by the performance by a select choir and orchestra under the leadership of A. P. Wyman, of the anthem "Mighty Jehovah."

John S. Walker was introduced as the principal speaker of the evening, and made a very interesting address, giving a history of the town-hall building, its various locations and changes since 1783, followed with short speeches by Samuel G. Jarvis, Ezra J. Glidden, of Unity, and some others, and the adoption of resolutions of thanks to the superintendent and artisans, who had acted well their respective parts in the execution of the work upon the building being dedicated.

These exercises were followed by a general ball, in which about eighty couples of old, middle aged, and young participated. The ladies appeared in elegant and tasteful toilets, and the gentlemen in becoming evening dress. The music was furnished by a fine orchestra, and it was a gay and brilliant affair, successful in all its parts, and will be long remembered by those who took active part in, or witnessed it.

Since 1868 no material changes have been made in the external or internal appearance of this building. It is a landmark, beloved for its age, venerable architecture, and many pleasant associations with former and present generations, but for which it would prob-



COTTAGE HOSPITAL.

ably long since have been replaced by a more commodious and modern structure.

COTTAGE HOSPITAL.

In 1866, the Ladies' Union Aid Society, composed of women belonging to the several religious societies in town, and others, was organized. The object of this organization was to extend help to the feeble and poor, according to their needs. In 1892 the Claremont Building Association donated to this society a small building which had been used for a post-office; it was moved to a vacant spot a few rods east of the town-hall and fitted up for meetings and storage for donations of clothing, etc.

In December, 1891, this society voted to take up hospital work, and in February, 1892, thirteen members signed articles of agreement and organized as a voluntary corporation, the object being "the establishment and maintenance of a hospital; the care of the aged and children; caring for the poor; educating the young, and lending a helping hand to all." In March, 1892, a committee to select a site for a hospital was chosen, consisting of Drs. C. W. Tolles and O. B. Way, H. W. Parker, Mrs. H. C. Fitch, Mrs. C. U. Dunning, Mrs. S. N. Bennett, Mrs. Samuel Baum, and Misses Fannie B. Jones and C. Isabelle Dutton. This committee settled upon a part of what was for many years the Keyes farm, about a mile north of the town hall, between Hanover and Elm streets, owned by R. B. Lull, with a cottage house, stables, and sheds thereon, which could be bought for thirty-five hundred dollars. Means were taken to raise this amount by subscriptions, which was accomplished early in November, in sums varying in amount from twenty-five cents to two hundred and forty dollars. Ten gentlemen subscribed one hundred dollars each. Other sums were obtained by a picnic upon the hospital grounds and in other ways. At the annual town meeting in March, 1893, by virtue of an enabling act of the New Hampshire legislature, it was voted to exempt from taxation the real estate owned by this society, so long as it shall be used for hospital purposes.

This society has a relief fund, which has been kept distinct

from the hospital fund. The officers for 1893 were Mrs. Edwin Vaughan, president; Mrs. H. A. Dickinson and Mrs. H. C. Fitch, vice-presidents; Mrs. Samuel Baum, secretary; Miss C. Isabelle Dutton, treasurer; Mrs. Herbert Bailey and nineteen other ladies, executive committee; advisory board of gentlemen, John L. Farwell, George L. Balcom, O. B. Way, John T. Emerson, and P. P. Coburn; auditor, Burt Chellis.

Repairs and alterations on the house, adapting it for a hospital for the sick, capable of accommodating ten or twelve patients, having been completed, it was dedicated with appropriate exercises and named the Cottage Hospital, on July 13, 1893, soon after which it was opened for the reception of patients. The Episcopal, Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, Universalist, and Catholic churches, each donated a hospital bed, while citizens and others interested gave liberally of money, furniture, provisions, etc.

HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES.

The first road through Claremont was a horse road or bridle-path from Lebanon to Charlestown, laid out in 1762, by marked trees and other signs to guide the traveler through the wilderness. Lebanon was the first town on Connecticut river above Charlestown to be settled. The settlers had to go to Charlestown to get their grain ground, until a mill was built nearer to them. Hence the necessity for this horse road.

At an adjournment of the first town meeting held in Claremont, on the twenty-ninth day of March, 1768, Benjamin Brooks and Benjamin Sumner were chosen a committee to lay out a road to Newport.

At the annual town meeting in 1772, it was "Voted to raise thirty-five Pounds Lawful Money toward the amendment of the Highways."

At the annual town meeting in 1780, it was "Voted that each man shall work two days on highways and bridges."



LOWER VILLAGE AND BRIDGE.

ASHLEY FERRY.

In 1784, Oliver Ashley was granted a charter for a ferry across Connecticut river, from the south part of Claremont to Weathersfield Bow, Vt., and a ferry has been maintained there since then.

LOTTERY BRIDGE.

In 1785 there was necessity for a bridge over Sugar river, on the road up and down Connecticut river, and the following were the means taken to obtain it:

To the Hon'ble the Gen'l Court of the State of New Hampshire
Humbly Sheweth —

That Your Petitioners Who Were appointed a Committee by a Number of the Inhabitants of the town of Claremont, assembled on the first day of November 1783 for the Purpose of Laying a plan for building a bridge Over Sugar River, to Accomodate the Main Country Road; Subscriptions Were Open'd in the Town aforesaid And the Generous Donations Came in to the Am't of Sixty Pounds Chiefly by Yr Petitioners (Except a few Individuals on the Great road who Expected to be Accomadated by Said Bridge) Which Money Was Carefully Laid Out by yr Petitioners in procuring timber Which is Now on the Spot. And in the Meantime When Said Work Was Carried on Subscription papers Were forwarded to the Principal Gent'm in Each Town From Walpole to Haverhill, begging their assistance in So Public & Important A Matter. We had Many kind Ans'rs from these Gent'm We Addressed, And Wrote to, but When a return of the Subscriptions Were Come in found the Whole Am't to be but about one pound ten Shill's —

That your Petitioners have Since in Public Town Meeting in said Claremont Urged the Assistance of the town but to No purpose; therefore y'r Petitioners beg leave to Represent that there is Sixty pounds Worth of timber on the Spot, and the Cost of Building Said bridge Will be According to the Judgm't of the best Artificers two Hundred pounds — therefore y'r Petitioners beg y'r Hon'rs to Grant a Lottery that Shall Neat free of the Needfull Expense two Hundred pounds, to be appropriated to the use afores'd And Appoint Such Directors as y'r Wisdom Shall think fitt And y'r Petitioners as in duty bound Will pray —

Fran's Beatty
John Cook
Josiah Rich

San'd Kingsbury
Elihu Stevens
Asa Jones

John Spencer
T. Sterne

The foregoing is a verbatim copy of a petition found in Vol. XI, page 379, Town Papers of New Hampshire, and the editor adds what is inclosed in brackets :

[An act was passed June 23, 1785, authorizing them to set up a lottery, and thereby raise three hundred pounds for the aforesaid purpose. Samuel Ashley, Jr., Sanford Kingsbury, and Francis Beatty were appointed managers.—ED.]

At the annual meeting in 1786, the town "Voted to raise 100£ to be laid out on Highways," and "to give three shillings per day for a man & eighteen pence per day for a yoke of oxen and six pence per day for cart and six pence per day for a plow."

TURNPIKE.

At a special town meeting, November 18, 1799, voted "To encourage a Turnpike through Claremont, Unity, and Amherst."

According to Farmer & Moore's New Hampshire Gazetteer published in 1823, the Second New Hampshire Turnpike was incorporated by the legislature December 26, 1799, "from Claremont, Unity, Lempster, Washington, corner of Windsor, Hillsborough and Antrim, Deering, Francistown, corner of Lyndeborough and New Boston, Mont Vernon, Amherst — distance 50 miles — cost \$80,000." Fifty-three turnpikes were chartered by the legislature prior to 1823. The Second New Hampshire Turnpike, with toll-gates, was continued until near 1840. In 1838 the legislature passed an act authorizing the selectmen and the courts to take the franchise and other rights of corporations for public highways, in the same manner as they took the land of individuals, soon after which this turnpike was discontinued, a free highway having been laid over it.

On October 5, 1804, the town "Voted to build a Bridge over Sugar river by Col. Tyler's Mills the next summer." The building of this bridge was bid off at vendue, Josiah Rich being the lowest bidder, for six hundred dollars.

At the annual town meeting in 1824, it was "Voted that the selectmen be authorized to lay out a Road from the Turnpike



UPPER DAM, AND GREEN MOUNTAIN.

west of Bill Barnes's & build a Bridge across Sugar River, near E. & A. Tyler's Mills; provided the expense to the town shall not exceed Three Hundred Dollars." The Messrs. Tyler were interested in this project and agreed to bear a portion of the expense of building the bridge.

In 1825 the town "Voted that the selectmen be authorized to lay out a road from Jesse Campbell's up redwater brook by Albin Andrews's saw mill to Cornish line, if they shall think it expedient."

In May, 1829, it was "Voted that the town will build a bridge across Sugar River, near Doct. Leonard Jarvis's Factory," and raised eight hundred dollars for that purpose.

At a town meeting, April 16, 1831, it was "Voted that Isaac Hubbard, Ambrose Cossit and Bartlett Clement be a committee to make contracts in behalf of the town of Claremont for making those portions of the road laid out by the Court's Committee in August last, commencing on the Turnpike near Mr. Josiah Rich's and ending at the Common; and commencing at the road near Mr. Albro Blodgett's and ending at Newport line; and that said Committee be authorized and requested, in behalf of the town of Claremont, to proceed immediately to make contracts by auction or otherwise, for the making of such part of said road as they may deem expedient, in such divisions or sections as they shall think proper; and that the selectmen be instructed to pay or make legal tender to the owners of land through which said road passes, the several sums assessed them as damages." The town also voted to raise the sum of one thousand dollars to be applied toward the expense of making this road.

In 1837 a corporation built a bridge over Connecticut river, between Claremont and Weathersfield, Vt., and it was opened to public travel as a toll-bridge in December of that year. It took the place of a ferry.

In the last few years three iron bridges over Sugar river — two in the village and Lottery bridge — have taken the place of wooden structures.

In the summer of 1890, Pleasant street, from Tremont square to the Concord and Claremont railroad station, was macadamized — thus converting a very muddy street in wet, and dusty one in dry seasons, into an excellent drive-way at all times,—at an expense of about ten thousand dollars.

CHAPTER XXVII.

DEATH OF PRESIDENTS HARRISON, LINCOLN, AND GRANT.

William Henry Harrison was inaugurated president of the United States, March 4, 1841, and died of pleurisy fever on the fourth of April following—just one month after his induction into the highest office in the gift of the American people. On the thirteenth of that month, John Tyler, who had succeeded to the presidency, issued a proclamation recommending that Friday, the fourteenth of May, be observed by the people throughout the country as a day of fasting and prayer on account of the death of President Harrison. In response to this proclamation, the people of Claremont met and took steps for suitable exercises on the day named. The following officers were chosen: Committee of arrangements, John H. Warland, Thomas J. Harris, Uriel Dean, A. Watkins, Joseph Weber, J. S. Spaulding, William Rossiter, Edward L. Goddard, B. D. Howe, Charles Jones, Theron Metcalf, James P. Brewer, and H. R. Nye; marshal, Silas L. Bingham; aids, Joseph Weber, Philemon Tolles, Edward L. Goddard, and James P. Brewer.

In the "Eagle" of May 21 appeared a full account of the exercises, from which the following is extracted: "At ten o'clock in the forenoon the citizens of all classes and denominations, ladies, teachers and pupils of the different schools, assembled near the Baptist meeting-house, and formed in procession under the direction of the marshal, escorted by the Fusilier and Rifle companies, in uniform, under the command of Captains Watkins and Goss, proceeded through the different streets, and marched to the solemn music of the Claremont band to the town house. The pro-

cession was very large, and completely filled the spacious house. The exercises were very interesting and impressive. President Tyler's proclamation was read by the Rev. Mr. Nichols. Then followed an anthem by the Sacred Music Society; reading of Scriptures by Rev. Mr. Graves; prayer by Rev. R. F. Lawrence; funeral address by Prof. E. D. Sanborn, of Dartmouth College; singing by the Sacred Music Society; and benediction by Professor Sanborn. At about one o'clock the procession was reformed and marched to the Baptist meeting-house where a doxology was sung to the tune of Old Hundred by the congregation. The town house was hung with crape, and the national flags were decorated with the habiliments of grief. Every part of the performance was done with great propriety and in order."

DEATH OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

On Friday evening, the fourteenth of April, while President Abraham Lincoln was witnessing the play of "Our American Cousin," at Ford's Theater, Washington, D. C., with his wife and two friends, John Wilkes Booth, a play-actor, worked his way to the box where they were seated, and coming up behind the president, shot him in the head with a revolver, the ball entering the brain, and he died on Saturday morning, the fifteenth, at about half-past seven o'clock. Never before was the nation plunged in such deep and universal grief. Strong men met on the streets and wept in speechless anguish. The announcement of this great calamity in Claremont was followed by the tolling of bells on the several churches, and other demonstrations of real heartfelt sorrow by the people. On Sunday the churches were decorated with emblems of mourning, and the clergymen in their prayers and sermons made touching allusion to the bereavement that had so suddenly befallen the country, at a time when the people were rejoicing at the termination of the four years' war of the Rebellion, and the hoped for peace throughout the land.

On Wednesday, the nineteenth of April, in accordance with recommendation from Washington, and special proclamation of Joseph A. Gilmore, governor of New Hampshire, the obse-

quies of President Lincoln were observed. Business was entirely suspended; at twelve o'clock the church bells were tolled, minute guns were fired, and the people assembled at the town hall. Rev. Edward W. Clark read the governor's proclamation, and made the opening prayer; appropriate pieces were sung by the choir, under the leadership of Francis F. Haskell; Rev. E. S. Foster read selections from Scripture; Rev. F. W. Towle offered prayer; addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. S. G. Kellogg, Moses Kimball, of Ascutneyville, Vt., Foster, Clark, and Towle, of Claremont, and Albert Goss, of Auburn, N. Y., a native of the town. The choir sang the hymn, "Why do we mourn departing friends," to the tune of China, and Mr. Kimball pronounced the benediction. Appropriate services, conducted by Rev. J. M. Peck, were held at Trinity church, between eleven and twelve o'clock. Never did the people of Claremont mourn more sincerely than on this occasion.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT GRANT.

The eminent general and ex-president, Ulysses S. Grant, after a long and painful sickness, died at Mount McGregor, near Saratoga, New York, on the twenty-third of July, 1885. The selectmen published the following notice in the town papers:

TAKE NOTICE.

The citizens of Claremont are requested to meet at the town hall, Saturday evening, August 1, at 8 o'clock, to make arrangements for the proper observance of the day of the funeral of the nation's beloved hero and patriot, General Grant, which will take place August 8.

I. H. LONG,	} <i>Selectmen.</i>
M. S. ROSSITER,	
H. C. SANDERS,	

Claremont, N. H., July 30, 1885.

Pursuant to this notice, a large number of citizens assembled. John S. Walker was chosen chairman, and stated the object for which the people were called together. Otis F. R. Waite, Hosea

W. Parker, and David W. O'Neil were appointed a committee to report a committee of arrangements for the funeral exercises, and named George H. Stowell, John M. Whipple, James B. Thrasher, Marshall S. Rossiter, Hosea W. Parker, George T. Stockwell, Frank G. Winn, Hartley L. Brooks, and George W. Paul, to act in conjunction with Hiram G. Sherman, Charles H. Long, and Harry C. Fay, appointed by Major Jarvis Post of the Grand Army.

At a meeting of the committee of arrangements, Hosea W. Parker was chosen president of the day of the funeral. Ira Colby, John S. Walker, Harry C. Fay, Edwin Vaughan, Charles H. Long, Solon C. Graunis, Simeon Ide, John W. Hammond, Samuel G. Jarvis, Henry N. Hunton, George L. Balcom, Edward Ainsworth, Russell Jarvis, Osmon B. Way, Daniel W. Johnson, George N. Farwell, Charles M. Bingham, and Frederick P. Smith, vice-presidents; W. H. H. Allen, orator; Rev. Lee S. M'Colleston, chaplain.

On the day of the funeral, by order of the postmaster-general, all the post-offices in the states and territories were closed from one to five o'clock, p. m. In Claremont, business was suspended from twelve to six o'clock, and bells were tolled from half past one to two o'clock. The town hall was tastefully decorated with emblems of mourning. At two o'clock the exercises were opened by the singing by a select choir, under the leadership of F. F. Haskell, of the hymn beginning,

"My faith looks up to Thee,"

followed by prayer by the chaplain. The president made a short opening address, and presented the orator, William H. H. Allen, who spoke about forty minutes. He was followed in short addresses by Ira Colby, John S. Walker, Edwin Vaughan, Revs. Lee S. M'Colleston, J. H. Robbins, and G. M. Curl, and Dr. Osmon B. Way. The oration and addresses were all eloquent, touching, and appropriate to the occasion.

The president, Mr. Parker, said, — "Before dismissing this assembly I desire to say that I have seen General Grant under

different circumstances for four years, and one of his most prominent characteristics was his great modesty. Under all circumstances he was as modest as a schoolboy, and as simple as a child."

The exercises were concluded with singing by the choir of the hymn, the first two lines of which are,

"Beyond the smiling and the weeping,
I shall be soon."

CHAPTER XXVIII.

SECRET SOCIETIES — MASONIC ORGANIZATIONS.

HIRAM LODGE, NO. 9.

This lodge has been in existence nearly a hundred years, having been instituted June 25, 1798. Among its members from the first have been numbered many of the most able, influential, and substantial men of the town, and the institution has commanded the respect of all classes. The first principal officers were Ithamer Chase, W. M.; Daniel Barber, S. W.; Ebenezer Rice, J. W.; Stephen Dexter, treasurer; Ambrose Cossit, secretary.

UNION MARK LODGE, NO. 1.

By dispensation from DeWitt Clinton, Grand High Priest of the General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States of America, this lodge was instituted July 13, 1818. The first principal officers were Stephen Rice, Rt. W. master; Nathan Bingham, senior warden; Zenas Hitchcock, junior warden; Joseph Rice, treasurer; Joseph Alden, secretary. This lodge continued in existence until August 20, 1820, when, by vote, it was disbanded, and the funds on hand were given to Webb Chapter, thereafter to be instituted, and the records and papers were to be deposited with its secretary, when chosen.

WEBB ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER

Was instituted July 11, 1821. The first principal officers were Jonathan Nye, high priest; Nathan Bingham, king; Godfrey Stevens, scribe.

COLUMBIA COUNCIL, NO. 2, R. AND S. M.

This council was instituted April 12, 1822. The first principal officers were Jonathan Nye, T. I. G. M.; Nathan Bingham, D. I. G. M.; Godfrey Stevens, P. C.; Roswell Elmer, C. of G.; Stephen Starbird, G. S.; Stephen Rice, recorder; Daniel Chase, treasurer.

SULLIVAN COMMANDERY, NO. 6.

This commandery was instituted January 23, 1866, by Charles A. Tufts, G. C. of the Grand Commandery of New Hampshire. The principal officers were Leland J. Graves, E. C.; Henry A. Redfield, generalissimo; A. K. Howard, C. G. Its eminent commanders have been Leland J. Graves, Hosea W. Parker, Joseph W. Robinson, Albert S. Wait, Edward F. Houghton, and Charles H. Long.

ODD FELLOWS.

SULLIVAN LODGE, NO. 12.

On the thirteenth of October, 1845, Charles Williams and five other citizens of Claremont, who were members of White Mountain Lodge, of Concord, petitioned the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire for a dispensation to form a subordinate lodge in Claremont, which was granted, and on the twenty-third of the same month Sullivan Lodge, No. 12, was duly instituted, with Philemon Tolles, noble grand; William O. C. Woodbury, secretary, and Sylvanus F. Redfield, treasurer. The lodge continued in active work until 1857, when the organization was abandoned and the charter surrendered.

On March 21, 1872, on petition to the Grand Lodge of the state, a new charter, with the same name and number, was granted to William O. C. Woodbury, John Hendee, Joseph Weber, Stephen Carleton, Fred. A. Henry, William Clark, Daniel J. Livingston, and Lewis W. Randall, and the lodge has been in active operation to the present time. It has eligible rooms in S. S. Rand's block.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Sullivan Lodge was instituted August 2, 1872, with ten charter members. The largest number of members at any time was twenty-six, in 1873. It was not very prosperous during its existence, and on August 21, 1875, the organization was abandoned and the charter subsequently surrendered. On December 30, 1887, Claremont Lodge, No. 15, was instituted, with twenty-six charter members. Its membership July 1, 1894, was fifty-four, mostly young men. This organization occupies eligible and handsomely furnished rooms in the third story of Union block, and has a fund on deposit in the savings bank. It is a benefit institution, and paid in benefits from its organization to December 31, 1893, two hundred and sixty-two dollars.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

MAJOR JARVIS POST, NO. 12,

Was organized on July 7, 1868, with twenty-one charter members. Edwin Vaughan was the first commander. The succeeding commanders were Charles H. Long, Henry E. Barrett, and Oliver A. Bond. The post was disbanded in May, 1872. During its existence one hundred and ten comrades enlisted. A new post, with the same name and number, was organized on June 29, 1880, with Hiram G. Sherman as commander. His successors have been William H. Redfield, James H. Perkins, Irving A. Hurd, Charles L. Severance, William Dodge, Harry C. Fay, Levi D. Hall, Shubael Gould, Levi Johnson, Edward A. Parmelee, Cyrus W. Dana, Allen P. Messer, and George A. Walker. Meetings were held in a hall in what was known as Oscar J. Brown's wood block, which was completely destroyed by fire on the morning of March 27, 1887, with all the records, library, furniture, and other property of the Grand Army Post, which was insured for nearly its full value. When Union block was built, on the site of the one burned, a large hall and rooms

adjoining were fitted up in its third story for this organization, which it has since occupied.

In November, 1882, the Major Jarvis Woman's Relief Corps, auxiliary to the Grand Army, was organized, with Mrs. Nellie M. Gerry, president.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Claremont Grange, No. 9, was organized November 18, 1873. It is composed mainly of farmers and their wives. Meetings are held regularly each month in Grand Army hall, and special meetings are held occasionally at the homes of its members.

CHAPTER XXIX.

MARKS OF CATTLE, SHEEP, AND SWINE.

The following names of persons who had cattle, sheep, and swine marks recorded by the town clerk, from 1771 to 1793, are given as showing the probable owners of land in Claremont during that period:

Year.	Names.	Year.	Names.
1771.	Asa Leet.	1771.	John Spencer.
	Ebenezer Rice.		Amos York.
	John Thomas.		John Peak.
	Cornelius Brooks.	1772.	Benj. Towner.
	Samuel Cole.		Beniah Murray.
	Meea Potter.		Joseph York.
	John Hitchcock.	1773.	Samuel Thomas.
	Joseph Ives.	1774.	Thomas Goodwin.
	Benjamin Brooks.		Doct. William Sumner.
	Stephen Higby.		Edward Goodwin.
	Hezekiah Roys.		Elihu Stevens.
	Capt. Benj. Brooks.		Josiah Stevens.
	Daniel Warner.		Elihu Stevens, Jr.
	Thomas Gustin.		Roswell Stevens.
	Thomas Jones.	1776.	Timothy Grannis.
	Ebenezer Skinner.		David Bates.
	John Kilborn.		Berna Brooks.
	Barnabas Ellis.		Asahel Brooks.
	Capt. Benj. Sumner.		John Brooks.
	Asa Jones.		Stephen Higbe.
	Amazia Knight.		Levy Higbe.
	Jonas Steward.	1777.	Doct. Thomas Sterne.
	Gideon Lewis.		Capt. Gideon Kirtland.

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| 1777. Oliver Ellsworth. | 1790. John Dutton. |
| Sergt. Joseph Hubbard. | Joseph Rice. |
| Capt. Ebenezer Clark. | Eliphalet Robinson. |
| Dea. Jacob Rice. | 1791. Moses Allen. |
| Amos Conant. | Capt. John Cook. |
| Jonathan Parker. | Gideon Handerson. |
| 1778. Joseph Clark. | Joseph Spalding. |
| John Adkins. | Timothy Atkins. |
| Daniel Ford. | Ashbel Richardson, |
| Rev. Augustine Hibbard. | 1792. David Rich. |
| 1779. Megs Stevens. | Enoch Judd. |
| Zeba Stevens. | Bruster Judd. |
| Linus Stevens. | Linus Stevens, Phisition. |
| Sergt. Jeremiah Spencer. | Jonathan Bradley. |
| James Alden. | Ambrose Cossit. |
| John West. | John C. Sprague. |
| Richard Hawley. | John Sprague. |
| Ephraim French. | Thomas Warner. |
| William York. | Martin Andrews. |
| Dr. James Steele. | James Alden. |
| 1780. Ebenezer Judd. | Capt. John Blodgett. |
| Samuel Bates. | Amos Conant. |
| Levy Pardee. | Benj. Peterson. |
| Joseph Clark. | Ephraim Peterson. |
| Bill Barnes. | Doct. Abner Megs. |
| 1781. Reuben Petty. | Eliakim Stevens. |
| Josiah Rich. | Widow Mary Belfield. |
| Amos Cole. | Joseph Cummins. |
| 1782. Ezra Butler. | 1793. Phinehas Cowles. |
| Ichabod Hitchcock. | William Breck. |
| 1783. Henry Stevens. | Roswell Clapp. |
| Maj. Sanford Kingsbury. | Benedick Rice. |
| 1785. Timothy Cole. | Aaron Sholes. |
| 1786. Asa Jones. | Christopher Erskine. |
| 1788. Daniel Greene. | David Stedman. |
| 1789. Nehemiah Rice. | Reuben Petty. |
| Adam Raner Leet. | Abraham Fisher. |
| Zara Thomas. | William Rhodes. |
| 1790. Isaac Morgan. | Ezekiel Leet. |
| James White. | |

MUSICAL REMINISCENCES.

Early in the present century Claremont was quite celebrated for the talents and accomplishments of her singers and performers upon various musical instruments. Dr. J. Baxter Upham, of New York city—a native of the town—furnishes interesting reminiscences touching this subject, which are given in the main in his own language.

The period embraced in this sketch extends from about 1830 to 1842 inclusive, and it may be called perhaps the musical epoch of Claremont. At no time before or since has the town—always foremost in this particular—contained so many really excellent voices and instruments. It was then that the old Claremont Sacred Music Society was in its prime—a body of sixty members selected for their proficiency—having as their leader Mr. Silas L. Bingham, who had been trained as a choir boy at Trinity church in Boston; for organist Mr. John Long, formerly of the Temple church, London. Among the prominent vocalists of the society were Mrs. Luther S. Porter, formerly Eliza Bingham, soprano; Mrs. Silas L. Bingham, née Mary Mansfield, a lovely contralto; Messrs. Hosea Booth, Jonathan Miner, and John M. Gowdey, tenors; Messrs. Luther S. Porter, George N. Farwell, and Charles M. Bingham, basses, and a host of others, who made up the rank and file of the chorus.

The orchestra—if it may be so called—was, of course, limited in numbers and scope, but contained such excellent players as Caleb Densmore, violin; James H. Brigham and Levi Bingham, violoncellos; Arnold Merrill,* contra basso; J. Fisher Lawrence, piccolo; John Dane, clarionet; Charles R. Bingham, Robert H. Upham, Morris Evarts, and Walter Bingham, flutes—the latter a very accomplished musician, a resident of Acworth, but who was wont to come up and join his musical brethren on important occasions, together with the aforesaid John Long, who presided at the organ. Not unfrequently Mr. Pushee, of Leba-

*Silas L. Bingham nicknamed him Traitor Arnold, which cognomen he good naturedly accepted, and by it was called by his musical associates, with all of whom he was very popular.

non, who will be remembered as a noted performer on the violin and teacher of dancing, appeared and took part with the society. In several of the more important of the public performances, Sig. Ostinelli, the most famous violinist of the day in this country, did not disdain to come up from Boston and lend life and spirit to the orchestral parts.

Silas L. Bingham, the originator and ruling spirit of this famous organization, deserves more than a passing notice. He was a born musician. He had a rich, ringing tenor voice, was of imposing presence and singularly magnetic power; had an original and forceful manner of his own, and his control of the material at his command was absolute and supreme. Full to overflowing with nervous action, he accentuated the movement and rhythm of the music with hands, head, and feet. He perfectly embodied the graphic picture by Wordsworth of the earnest and enthusiastic lover of music,

“Can he keep himself still, if he would? oh, not he!
The music stirs in him like wind through a tree.”

When nearly seventy years old, Mr. Bingham journeyed a thousand miles to be present at the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston. At his own request he was assigned a place in the chorus, and of the vast multitude of earnest participants in the closing exercises of that memorable week,—it being his favorite “Messiah,”—his voice and action were conspicuous and effective.

The Claremont society possessed a valuable repertoire of music, selected from the standard oratorios mostly, isolated extracts, of course, but of the best. It was their custom to hold frequent meetings for practice during the autumn and winter months, and to come out strong at the Christmas season, when the walls of the old octagonal Episcopal church were made to tremble with the sublime strains of Handel, Haydn, and Mozart.

Such, and of such nature, was this old society, whose reputation reached beyond the limits of the town and state, and which

was no mean compeer, in its smaller dimensions, to the older and stately Handel and Haydn society of Boston, which was, under its energetic leader, taken for its model.

It was the custom, in those old days, to enlist music as an ally in the entertainment of guests at parties and social gatherings. The playing of James H. Bingham on his violoncello, and the simple and touching ballads sung by Mr. and Mrs. Silas L. Bingham deeply moved many, and greatly pleased all who listened to these performances.

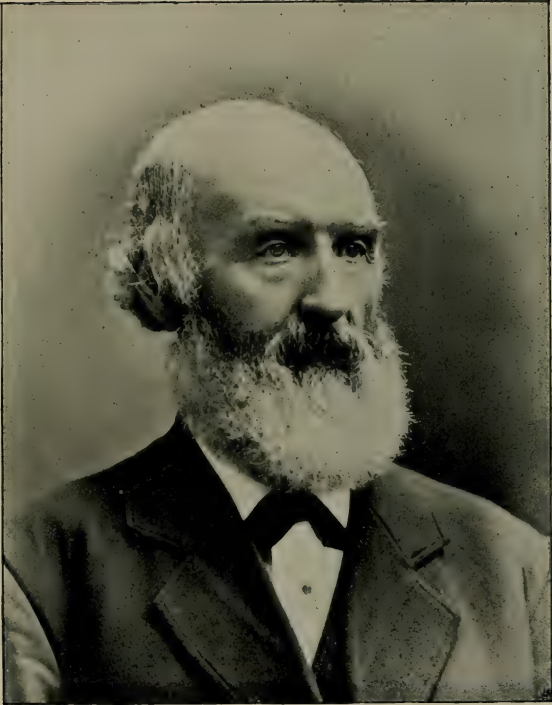
It will be noticed that the Binghams — though not all of them of one family — figure largely in the foregoing musical reminiscences. To the artistic talent and genius of the Binghams the town owes much of its wide-spread musical reputation. To the older citizens it is a sad reminder of the swiftness of time and the rapidity with which whole generations melt away, that scarcely any of that honored name are now to be found in the town records.

WESTERN NEW HAMPSHIRE MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.

In August, 1885, an association under this name was formed, intending to embrace such individuals in Claremont and surrounding towns in New Hampshire and Vermont, interested in musical progress, as chose to join it. A constitution was adopted, and the organization perfected by the choice of the following officers: Hosea W. Parker, president; Joseph H. Haskell, secretary; Israel D. Hall, treasurer; Otis F. R. Waite, corresponding secretary; Osmon B. Way, Albert Ball, Francis F. Haskell, Israel D. Hall, and Clarence M. Leete, executive committee. It was voted that a music festival be held for the week beginning August 31, provided that fifty names should be obtained to guarantee to make up the deficiency, if any, of expenses above receipts. The names of sixty-eight guarantors were readily obtained, and the festival was held, with H. R. Palmer, of New York, as conductor; Mrs. Martha Dana Shepard, of Boston, pianist, and other well known artists. The receipts were \$875.31, and the expenses \$607.13.



COACHING PARTY.



OSCAR J. BROWN.

Festivals have been held annually, the last week in August, since then—all successful musically, and with varying degrees of success financially,—but on the whole the association has accumulated a small fund. Dr. Palmer was conductor of five festivals, C. Mortimer Wiske, of New York, two, and Carl Zerrahn, of Boston, two. Mrs. Shepard has been in attendance as pianist at all of the ten festivals. The choruses, made up of singers, old and young, of both sexes, living in towns in the vicinity of Claremont, have varied in number of voices, from one hundred and seventy to two hundred and twenty-five.

In October, 1886, this association adopted the voluntary corporation act, with forty-two members, enacted by-laws, and elected a board of officers. Associates have been admitted from time to time, and there were in 1893, seventy-six members. The officers for that year were: Hosea W. Parker, president; James B. Goodrich, vice-president; Otis F. R. Waite, clerk; Israel D. Hall, treasurer; Frank P. Vogl, corresponding secretary; Clarence M. Leete, George W. Stevens, Horace W. Frost, George A. Briggs, and Noah P. Woolley, directors. A music festival under the conductorship of Jules Jordan, of Providence, R. I., was held in 1894, which was quite as successful as any preceding one.

COACHING PARTY.

On the eightieth birthday of Oscar J. Brown, the veteran stage proprietor and driver, which occurred October 22, 1888, seventeen of his elderly fellow townsmen invited him to drive them, with a team of eight spirited gray horses, which had never before been harnessed together, attached to a Concord stage-coach, to Windsor, Vt., ten miles, where they had a handsome special dinner provided, at the Windsor House. The party consisted of Oscar J. Brown, William E. Tutherly, John L. Farwell, John Tyler, Francis Locke, Otis F. R. Waite, George L. Balcom, Henry Pat-ten, Leonard P. Fisher, John S. Walker, Daniel W. Johnson, John T. Emerson, James P. Upham, John McCullough, Samuel G. Jarvis, Ira Colby, Fred. A. Tyler, and Pomeroy M. Rossiter, most of

them natives or long-time residents and well-known Claremont citizens. The party, when mounted upon the coach, at the residence of Mr. Brown, was photographed by the artist, E. C. Fisher, and at about ten o'clock, A. M., started off, amid the cheers of a large gathering of men, women, and children, and the tooting of stage-horns, as of the olden time. This expedition had been heard of, and all along the route the people were out to cheer its progress and the veteran driver. Windsor was on the alert to give it a welcome, as the coach passed up the main street, just before twelve o'clock, in stately style, and drew up at the Windsor House, where several of Mr. Brown's old friends and staging days associates had assembled to meet him.

The dinner was elegantly gotten up, and the service everything that could be desired. After the eating had been concluded, John S. Walker, who sat at the head of the table, with Mr. Brown, the guest of the occasion, on his right, and Leonard P. Fisher, the oldest man of the party, on his left, called to order, and in a few well chosen words introduced Mr. Brown, who thanked his neighbors and friends for their kind remembrance of his eightieth birthday, and gave an interesting account of some of his experiences as a stage-driver before the days of railroads. He was followed by happy short speeches by Ira Colby and others. At half-past three o'clock, P. M., the party started on its return trip, followed by the cheers of the Windsor people, and arrived home safely, without accident or mishap, at five o'clock. A handsome collation was provided at Mr. Brown's house, to which all were cordially invited.

On the eleventh day of February, 1892, every member of this notable party of eighteen was living. Since that date five of them have died, viz.: February 11, 1892, Fred. A. Tyler, aged sixty-eight years; March 5, 1892, Samuel G. Jarvis, aged seventy-six years; March 27, 1892, Oscar J. Brown, aged eighty-four years; December 6, 1892, Leonard P. Fisher, aged eighty-five years; January 8, 1893, William E. Tutherly, aged sixty-nine years.

SPECULATION TIMES.

The period from 1833 to 1837 was known as "Speculation Times" in Claremont. From the earliest settlement of the town her people, in matters of business, have generally been conservative, and at times they might, perhaps, have been considered over cautious or slow. But this period in her history was an exception, the conditions having been brought about by causes easily explainable.

In September, 1833, during Andrew Jackson's second term as president of the United States, the government deposits, amounting to more than ten millions of dollars, were removed from the National Bank in Philadelphia and distributed amongst certain state banks, called "pet banks." This had the effect to make the issues of paper money by these banks very plentiful, and loans obtainable on easy terms, which seemed to stimulate speculation in every kind of commodity and real estate all over the country. The people of Claremont caught the prevailing fever. Some of them saw in the splendid water-power of Sugar river the source of great wealth, and visions of a big town or city in the immediate future distracted them — in short, they lost their heads. In view of the brilliant prospects water-privileges were bought; farms within a mile of the center were purchased at what a few months before would have been thought fabulous prices, laid out into building lots, and put into the market, passed from one to another in rapid succession, each making a handsome profit, and speculation was indeed lively.

A company was formed, built a large carriage factory at the north end of the upper bridge, and carried on an extensive business for a few years, with apparent success, but finally, for some cause, failed, and those who had invested one hundred dollars in the stock had to pay six hundred dollars to clear themselves from their liabilities. Another company built the upper Monadnock mill, not knowing what it was to be used for. It stood unoccupied for many years, and was then sold to its present owners at a large discount from its original cost. Simeon Ide, in a small pamphlet,

entitled "The Industries of Claremont," says that about 1836 the company expended twenty-five thousand dollars in the purchase of land, water-power, and the erection of the mill building and two boarding and tenement houses, and in 1844 sold the entire property for three thousand dollars.

In 1835 and 1836, the four large brick houses, with tall pillars in front, on the south side of Central street, were built by Charles L. Putnam, Simeon Ide, Ormon Dutton, and Henry Russell. They were then the finest and most expensive houses within fifty miles. During those two years more than one hundred and fifty buildings, mostly dwelling-houses, were erected in the village. Everybody had plenty of money and seemed to be prospering.

In 1837 the United States Bank suspended specie payments, as did most of the state banks, and the great financial crash of that year immediately followed. Many Claremont men had put into these speculations all the money and credit they could command, and when the bubble burst they could not meet their obligations and thereby ruined themselves and many of their friends and neighbors. Specie was very scarce—not enough in circulation to do business with—and after a while the banks issued fractional bills. Hon. Jacob Collamer, of Vermont, went about in 1840, lecturing in the Harrison campaign, and speaking of the hard times, said: "Everybody owes everybody and nobody has anything to pay anybody."

WEST CLAREMONT CADETS.

In the fall of 1850 an independent military company was organized at West Claremont, called the West Claremont Cadets. At a meeting of the company, in D. F. Maynard's hall, the following officers were elected: Captain, J. H. Cross; lieutenants, John McConnon, W. G. Kidder, and H. G. P. Cross; sergeants, Gawen Gilmore, S. A. Higbee, D. M. Keyes, and J. Wilder. There were about seventy members. It had attached to it the Burpee Band, led by Aaron Burpee, which furnished excellent martial music. Mr. Burpee was a famous drummer. This company attended an independent muster at Newport, in a new and showy uniform, and



CENTRAL STREET.

attracted much notice. On the twentieth of November the ladies of West Claremont presented the company a handsome silk banner, the presentation address being made by Miss Ellen Wetherbee, now the wife of DeWitt Thrasher, of Weathersfield, Vt., whose father, Jonathan Wetherbee, was toll-gatherer at Claremont bridge for many years. In the evening the cadets gave a grand military ball in Maynard's hall. The cadets paraded at the county fair, in Claremont village, in 1851. On the Fourth of July, 1853, this company made its last public appearance, at the celebration. They met the Norwich University Cadets at the High Bridge, escorted them, headed by the Windsor Cornet Band, to a breakfast provided by the West Claremont ladies, in Wyllys Redfield's grounds. The two companies then marched to the village, where a juvenile company, commanded by Capt. Fred. A. Briggs, met them at the lower bridge, and all marched up town and took part in the day's celebration.¹

VISIT OF GENERAL LAFAYETTE.

In 1824 the congress of the United States passed unanimously a resolution requesting President Monroe to invite Lafayette to visit the United States. He accepted the invitation, but declined the offer of a ship of the line for his conveyance, and with his son, George Washington Lafayette, and secretary, took passage on a packet ship from Havre to New York, where he landed on August 15, 1824. His progress through the country resembled a continuous triumphal procession. He visited in succession each of the twenty-four states and all of the principal cities. In December congress voted him a grant of two hundred thousand dollars and a township of land, "in consideration of his important services and expenditures during the American Revolution."

Among the earliest of the arrangements for the laying of the corner stone of Bunker Hill monument, on the seventeenth of June, 1825, was an invitation to General Lafayette to be present. He so timed his progress through the other states as to return to Massachusetts in season for that great occasion, and was addressed

¹ This account is given on the authority of C. H. Gilmore, a son of the late Hiram Gilmore, now living at Cote St. Paul, near Montreal.

by Daniel Webster, in the course of his oration, in feeling and fitting terms.

General Lafayette then started on a tour through New Hampshire and Vermont. He visited the New Hampshire legislature, then in session at Concord, on the twenty-second of June, soon after which he started for Vermont, by way of Bradford, Newport, and Claremont. He was met at the Newport town line by a committee, cavalcade, and many citizens, Dr. Josiah Richards being chief marshal. Tradition says that when he reached the line of this town, it being quite dark, all formalities were waived, and General Lafayette and his immediate party were conveyed quietly to the Tremont House, where they passed the night of the twenty-seventh of June. The next morning he was met by the Claremont committee and welcomed to the town, Dr. Leonard Jarvis delivering a short address. Dr. Jarvis then conveyed the general to Windsor, Vt., in an unique foreign-made willow carriage, now in possession of Dr. Jarvis's grandson, in a good state of preservation.

On September 7, 1825, General Lafayette sailed from Washington in a frigate named in compliment to him, the *Brandywine*. On his arrival in Havre the people assembled to make a demonstration in his honor, but were dispersed by the police.

UNUSUAL SEASONS.

The winter of 1779-80 was an unusually severe one all over New England. On the nineteenth of October snow fell to the depth of two feet and did not disappear until late in the following spring. Many cattle died of starvation. A day of fasting and prayer was held on account of the sad prospects.

May 19, 1780, the "dark day" occurred, which added to the gloom of the desolate winter just passed.

THE COLD SEASON.

The season of 1816 is recorded and spoken of as the cold summer. In this section it is said that there was frost every month in the year. Rev. Ebenezer Price, in his *Chronological History of*

Boscawen, says that "on the sixth of June, the day of the general election, snow fell several inches deep, followed by a cold and frosty night, and the following day snow fell and frost continued. July 9th, a deep and deadly frost killed or palsied most vegetables. The little corn which had the appearance of maturity was destitute of its natural taste and sustenance. But the providence of God was bountiful in supplying the article of bread from the crops of rye, which were uncommonly good." The crops raised the year before had been almost entirely consumed and the means of transportation were very limited, so that provisions could not be brought from distant parts, while money was so scarce that but few could pay for them, and a famine seemed imminent. The people depended upon what could be got from the soil for their support. It was only by those who had the necessities of life dividing with those who had not, that extreme suffering by man and beast was prevented during that period of short crops. The season of 1817 was a favorable one, and crops of all kinds were abundant.

ARMY WORM.

In 1770, according to E. D. Sanborn's History of New Hampshire, the Connecticut river valley, from Northfield, Mass., to Lancaster, N. H., was visited by a species of army worm, which destroyed most of the crops and reduced the people nearly to starvation. In their maturity the worms were as long as a man's finger and as large in circumference. The body was brown, with a velvet stripe upon the back, and a yellow stripe on each side. They were the most loathsome and greedy invaders that ever polluted the earth. They marched from north or northeast and passed to the east and south. They covered the entire ground, so that not a finger's breadth was left between them. In their march they crawled over houses and barns, covering every inch of the boards and shingles. Every stalk of corn and wheat was doomed by them. The inhabitants dug trenches, but they soon filled them to the surface and the remaining army marched over their prostrate companions. They continued their devastations more than a

month; then suddenly disappeared, no one knew how or where. Eleven years later a second visitation of the same worm was made, but they were then few in number. Potatoes and vines were not eaten by them. Pumpkins were abundant and very useful in sustaining the lives of men and animals during the autumn. The atmosphere was also black with flocks of pigeons, which were caught in immense numbers, and their meat dried for winter use.

FLOOD.

In 1771 a great freshet occurred in Coös and Grafton counties, and the rich Connecticut river meadows were not only submerged by water, but in some places buried two or three feet with sand. Thus the inhabitants lost their crops for that year, and the use of their fertile lands for several years after. Cattle, sheep, swine, and horses were swept away, and in some instances families were caught in their dwellings by the tide, and were saved with great difficulty by boats. Severe suffering followed this sudden flood, the greatest, perhaps, known on the Connecticut river.

CARNIVAL OF COASTING.

One of the notable seasons was the spring of 1862. Early in April the snow in the vicinity of Claremont was fully three feet deep on a level. Upon the top of it a crust was formed by fine sleet and rain, followed by a freeze, perfectly smooth, and so hard and firm that heavy teams could go all over the lots without coming in contact with fences or tree stumps. The people of the town — young, middle aged, and old — left their usual occupations and enjoyed a rare carnival of sleighing and coasting on this crust. The grounds known as Sullivan Park — now Fair View — and north of it the powder-house lot, west of Mulberry street, for days and evenings were thronged with boys, girls, and frisky older people, with hand-sleds, enthusiastically coasting down the knolls into the valleys, and spectators in sleighs and on foot, witnessing the sport. On the thirteenth a warm spell came on, the snow melted under the influence of an April sun, soon disappeared, and the season was not more backward than usual.

By the town records it appears that at the annual meeting in 1811, it was "Voted that the inhabitants be allowed to wear their hats in the meeting."

In 1823, "Voted that the Rev. Mr. Nye be requested to make a prayer." The record is, "That rev. Gentleman not being present, proceeded to vote for Town Clerk, and George Fiske was chosen, the oath of office was administered to s'd Clerk by J. H. Sumner. The rev. Mr. Nye having come in — offered up Prayer — & then the meeting proceeded to ballot for Selectmen."

In 1833 it was "Voted that horses, cattle, sheep and swine shall not run at large in the town of Claremont the ensuing year; and that the penalty for each and every offense be one dollar."

LARGE ELM TREE.

A short distance from the house, on the old Hitchcock farm, now owned by Daniel N. Bowker, on Red Water brook, stands the largest elm tree in town. It was planted by John Hitchcock, more than a hundred years ago, is still growing, sound, and healthy. A few feet from the ground it is nineteen feet in circumference, very tall, of graceful shape, and its branches cover an area of fully one hundred feet in diameter. Mr. Hitchcock's children watched its growth with much interest as long as they lived, and his grandchildren pay frequent visits to it.

FIRST MUSTER.

The first muster of the militia in Claremont of which there is any known account, occurred October 9, 1806. According to the late Amos Hitchcock and Nahum Wilson, there was no place where a regiment could be paraded, and after the day for the muster was appointed the men cleared one from the town house to near the Prentis Dow residence, on Broad street. A snow storm interfered with the parade.

In the Claremont Spectator of March 5, 1824, is the follow-

ing: "Married, in this town, on Wednesday morning last, by J. H. Sumner, Esq., Mr. Josiah Jones to Mrs. Rebekah Picket, aged about 60 years each.

"Who'd think Cupid strong enough
To pierce two hearts so old and tough? — Communicated."

BIOGRAPHICAL.

CHAPTER XXX.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DR. TRUMAN ABELL,

Son of Phinehas Abell, was born at Lempster, February 16, 1779, and died there, May 19, 1853. He studied medicine with Dr. Nathan Merrill, of Lempster, passed an examination and was licensed to practice by a board of the New Hampshire State Medical Society, soon after which, probably about 1806, he came to Claremont, where he remained but a short time, and then returned to Lempster, to fill the place of Dr. Merrill, who had died. Dr. Abell continued in practice — most of the time being the only physician in that town — until his death. He devoted much time to the study of astronomy, mathematics, and botany, and was authority upon these subjects. He was the author of "Abell's New England Farmers' Almanac," which was the popular almanac in New England. He published it annually for more than fifty years; the last part of the time, having lost his eyesight, he was assisted by his son, Truman W.

THE AINSWORTHS.

The Ainsworths of Claremont are direct descendants of Edward Ainsworth, born in England in 1652. He was a seafaring man and came to America prior to 1687. His grandson, Edward, born at Woodstock, Conn., November 21, 1729, settled in Richmond, Cheshire county, where for a time he combined the practice of medicine and farming, and in 1765 removed to Claremont and devoted himself to agriculture. He was the father of ten children — seven sons and three daughters. His son, Walter, had six sons,

viz.: Harry, who died at Northfield, Vt., about 1858; Ralph, father of Charles H., of this town, and James E., living in the West; he died some years ago; Laban, father of George J. and Ralph, of this town, died May 19, 1881; Elijah, who died in Hartland, Vt., about 1780; Edwin, who died here November 11, 1868; and Edward, twin of Edwin, father of Oliver, living in Michigan, William E. and Walter H., of this town, died July 1, 1892.

Ralph Ainsworth, senior, was selectman in 1838, 1841, and 1842; Laban was selectman in 1868 and 1869; Edwin was postmaster from April 9, 1849, to May 5, 1853; Edward was selectman in 1855 and 1856, and representative in 1866 and 1867; Charles H., son of Ralph, senior, was selectman in 1872 and 1873, and representative from 1883 to 1885.

THE ALDEN FAMILY.

John, James, and Benjamin Alden, sons of John and Hannah (Kingman) Alden, were born in Bridgewater, Mass. They were lineal descendants of John Alden and Priscilla Moline, his wife, who came from England in the Mayflower and landed at Plymouth in 1620. They came to Claremont in 1772, and became joint owners of a tract of twelve hundred acres of land in the southeast part of the town, which was subsequently divided up among their descendants. James was one of the selectmen in 1782. From these three brothers sprang numerous families, scattered all over the country, bearing their name.

LEVI ALDEN,

The oldest son of John, came to Claremont with his father. He was a man of considerable activity and extensive business. Besides the care of his farm he operated a brickyard, which turned out many of the bricks used in buildings erected in his time in town, manufactured earthen ware, and carried on blacksmithing. He married Bedina, second daughter of Thomas Warner, a Revolutionary soldier. Among their children were Louisa M., Thomas W., Levi, and Lucinda C.

LOUISA M. ALDEN

Married Jacob R. Peterson, and was left a widow with two young

children. Before her marriage she had taught school in her own and other districts in town. She was largely dependent upon her own exertions for support, and having received a good education, opened a private school in Claremont, which was very popular, and well patronized for many years. In 1855 she removed to Janesville, Wis., and there established a select school, which was quite successful, and continued it until near the time of her death, November 6, 1881, at the age of eighty-one years. Of her children, James died in Janesville, and Mary Louisa is assistant postmaster in that city.

THOMAS W. ALDEN,

Son of Levi, was born January 2, 1807, and died January 14, 1892. He married Huldah Blodgett, who died April 29, 1892, at the age of eighty-five years. He was a thrifty farmer in the southeast part of the town, and a respected citizen for many years. They left children — Carrie and John, of this town, and Sarah, wife of Charles Hurd, of Wapella, Ill.

LEVI ALDEN,

Son of Levi, was born in Claremont, July 24, 1815, and died at Madison, Wis., November 23, 1893. He was educated at Unity Academy and Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. He taught at academies in New York state and Wisconsin. In 1845 he settled in Janesville, Wis., where he soon began the publication of the Janesville Gazette, of which he was proprietor for a number of years. He was several times elected representative in the Wisconsin legislature; was clerk of the circuit court of Rock county from 1858 to 1867; removed to Madison, the state capital, and was elected superintendent and auditor of public printing, which position he held for many years, and was associate editor of the Wisconsin State Journal. He married Sarah Ann Leach, of Fleming, N. Y., who died at Madison, January 23, 1873, leaving children — Mary E., wife of George Judkins, of Claremont, whose son, Levi Alden, is observer in the United States weather bureau, Boston; Frances B., wife of Frank C. Cook, of Janesville; Louisa

J., wife of Dr. T. W. Evans, who died April 23, 1887; Sarah Lovinia, wife of Dr. Henry S. Hall, of Hyattsville, near Washington, D. C.; and Hattie L., who resides at Washington, D. C. June 19, 1879, Mr. Alden married for his second wife Mary A. P. Dean, who survives him, and resides at Madison.

LUCINDA C. ALDEN

Married Horace Baker, of Claremont, who died May 13, 1893, at the age of eighty-five years. They have surviving children — George H., who resides at West Newton, Mass.; Horace Albert, of New York city; and Alfred, of Janesville, Wis. Mr. Baker was for many years janitor of the Congregational church and a blameless man.

EZRA B. ALDEN,

Son of Adam, and grandson of Benjamin Alden, died in 1874. His wife, Mary B. Alden, who died in 1869, in her lifetime founded the Alden Literary Prize Fund, of the Stevens High School, giving to it her entire estate, after the death of her husband, which amounted to about three thousand dollars.

DR. ARTHUR N. ALLEN,

Son of John D. Allen, was born in Rutland, Vt., August 6, 1868. He graduated at Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., in April, 1892, and commenced the practice of his profession in the following October.

W. H. H. ALLEN,

Son of Joseph Allen, was born in Winhall, Bennington county, Vt., December 10, 1829, and died in hospital in New York city, April 26, 1893, when on the return to his home in Claremont from Florida, where he went in the hope of improving his health. He was of Puritan stock — a direct descendant from Samuel Allen, who came from Braintree, Essex county, England, and settled in Cambridge, Mass., in 1632. Ethan Allen, of Revolutionary fame, was the fifth in the line of descent from Samuel, through his sec-



W. H. H. ALLEN.

ond son, and Judge Allen was the eighth, through his third son. In 1844, after living in different places in Vermont, the last being Hartland, his father returned with his family to Surry, the place of his birth. Judge Allen lived at home, working on farms and attending public schools a few months each year, until he was fifteen years old. After that he attended the academies at West Brattleboro' and Saxton's River, Vt., and Keene, and taught school occasionally. For eighteen months he was under the tutelage of Joseph Perry, of Keene, an accomplished scholar and veteran teacher, by whose instruction he completed his preparation for admission to college. He entered Dartmouth College in 1851, and graduated second in his class in 1855 — Walbridge A. Field, chief justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts, being the first. The late William S. Ladd, of Lancaster, ex-judge of the supreme court of New Hampshire, ex-Gov. Nelson Dingley, of Lewiston, Me., Charles A. Tenney, who died in 1856, and Sidney S. Harris, who died in New York city in 1892, both of Claremont, were of the same class. Following his graduation, Judge Allen was principal of a high school at Hopkinton, Mass., and superintendent of schools at Perrysburg, O. He read law in the offices of Wheeler & Faulkner and F. F. Lane, Keene, and Burke & Wait, Newport, and was admitted to the bar at the September term of the court for Sullivan county in 1858. In November, of the same year, Thomas W. Gilmore resigned the clerkship of the courts for Sullivan county and Mr. Allen was appointed to the position and took up his residence at Newport. He continued in this office, trying referee cases and doing much other business now done by the judges, until 1863, when he was appointed paymaster in the army, which place he held until December, 1865. He then returned to Newport, opened an office, and commenced the practice of his profession, and continued it there and in Claremont, to which place he removed in 1868, until 1876, when he was appointed associate judge of the supreme court of New Hampshire, which place he resigned in March, 1893, on account of failing health. He was judge of probate for Sullivan county from January, 1867, to July, 1874,

and register in bankruptcy when the bankrupt law of 1867 went into effect, and held that office until he was called to the supreme court bench. Judge Allen was a man of varied attainments, a profound scholar, and had the reputation of being an upright judge.

SAMUEL ASHLEY,

One of the grantees of Claremont, son of Daniel Ashley, was born in Deerfield, Mass., March 20, 1720, and came with his father to Winchester, when quite a young man. He was chosen selectman of Winchester in 1755, and several subsequent years, and was representative in the provincial congress in 1775 and 1776. He had grants of land by Governor Benning Wentworth in several towns on each side of Connecticut river in New Hampshire and Vermont. He was a justice of the peace, and one of three persons in Cheshire county authorized to record deeds. In 1775 he was appointed one of the Committee of Safety for the state; was a member of the executive council from 1776 to 1780; mustering officer, superintended the enlistment and organization of many of the troops raised in the westerly part of New Hampshire during the Revolutionary war, and was commissioned colonel of a regiment. He was a volunteer on the staff of General John Stark, and with him in the battle of Bennington, on the sixteenth of August, 1777. Mr. Ashley removed from Winchester to Claremont, about 1782, his sons, Oliver and Samuel, Jr., having preceded him. He died in Claremont, was buried in the cemetery in the west part of the town, and his tombstone bears the following inscription:

In memory of the Hon. Samuel Ashley, Esq. Blessed with good natural talents, and a heart rightly to improve them, he in various departments of civil and military life, exhibited a character honorable to himself and useful to others. Having presided for several years in the lower court of this county, he with probity and fidelity displayed the virtues of the patriot and Christian as well in public as domestic life. The small-pox put an end to his earthly course February 18, 1792, aged 71.

CAPTAIN OLIVER ASHLEY,

One of the grantees of the town, was the oldest son of the Hon. Samuel Ashley, came to Claremont soon after the town was

granted, and was a prominent citizen for many years. He was a member of the first provincial congress, which assembled at Exeter on May 17, 1775, an ardent Whig, and very active in devising means for the defense of the colony. He was captain, and his brother, Samuel, Jr., lieutenant, of a company that marched to Ticonderoga in May, 1777; was one of the town Committee of Safety, and was conspicuous as a patriot in military and civic positions all through the Revolutionary War. In 1775, 1779, and 1780, he was selectman; moderator in 1782, and representative in the legislature in 1795. In 1784 he obtained a charter and established the ferry across Connecticut river, since known as Ashley's ferry. He lived on the farm known for many years as the Benajah Rogers farm, now owned by John Bailey. He died April 9, 1818, at the age of seventy-four years, leaving by his will five thousand dollars, the income of which was perpetually to go toward the support of the Episcopal church at West Claremont, known as Union church.

WILLIAM P. AUSTIN

Was the first man in Claremont to offer his services in the War of the Rebellion. On April 18, 1861, he enlisted as a private under the call of President Lincoln for seventy-five thousand volunteers for three months. On the same day he was appointed recruiting officer for Claremont and vicinity, and opened a recruiting station. In a few days he had enlisted eighty-five men, the most of whom belonged in Claremont. In August of the same year he was commissioned first lieutenant of the first company of sharpshooters raised in New Hampshire, and promoted to captain on the twentieth of the next December. In the second battle of Bull Run, August 30, 1862, he was severely wounded in the right arm by a rifle ball, in consequence of which he resigned May 16, 1863. On the thirteenth of the following August he was appointed captain in the Veteran Reserve corps. He served in various official positions and at different places until May, 1866, when he was ordered to report to the Commissioner of the bu-

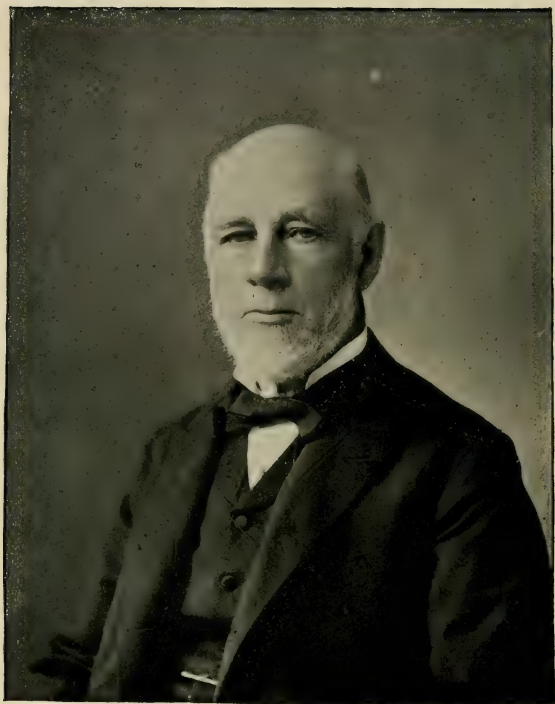
reau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, assigned to duty in Virginia, and stationed at Wytheville. He rendered varied and important services to the country, from April, 1861, until his death. He was selectman of Claremont in 1855, 1856, and 1857, and representative in the New Hampshire legislature in 1863. He died in Virginia in 1891, and was buried here.

DR. CYRUS E. BAKER,

Son of the late Dimick Baker, was born in Plainfield, April 9, 1835. He was educated at Kimball Union Academy; studied medicine with the late Dr. Nathaniel Tolles, of Claremont, and Dr. Edward R. Peaslee, in New York city, and took the degree of M. D. at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city in June, 1862, standing one of the first six in a class of over two hundred. Immediately after his graduation he was appointed acting house physician in the New York state hospital, located in New York city, which position he resigned in July, 1862, to accept an appointment of acting assistant surgeon in the United States Army, in the War of the Rebellion. He served in the field with different organizations, and in hospitals, as his services were most needed, in the department of Virginia and North Carolina, at a time when there was an insufficiency of medical officers, and his duties often subjected him to severe exposures, and were many times extremely arduous. He had a sun-stroke, and was severely attacked with malaria, disabling him to such a degree that in October, 1863, he resigned. He then came to Claremont and entered upon the practice of his profession, which was quite extensive for two or three years, or until he had a recurrence of his army troubles, since which his practice has been limited by impaired health, by reason of which he receives a pension from government.

EDWARD DIMICK BAKER,

Son of the late Dimick Baker, of Plainfield, was born April 21, 1827. Joseph Baker came from England and became an early



Geo. L. Balcom.

resident of the New Haven colony, probably prior to 1670; and from him descended this branch of the Baker family. Among the first settlers of Plainfield was Dr. Oliver Baker, who came from Tolland, Conn., about 1768, and bought a farm. He had received a medical education, and practised his profession and managed his farm until his death, which occurred October 13, 1811. He was the paternal grandfather of Edward D. Baker. His father's farm was within a half mile of Kimball Union Academy, and he attended that school five years, working upon the farm during vacations, and teaching school winters. When twenty-one years of age he began the study of law in the office of Nathaniel W. Westgate, in Enfield, and subsequently studied with the late chief justice Henry A. Bellows. He was admitted to the bar in Sullivan county in July, 1851, and opened an office at Cornish Flat. In 1855 he removed to Claremont, and formed a law partnership with the late A. F. Snow, which continued until September, 1857. Since then he has been alone in the active practice of his profession. He is a well-read, painstaking, careful lawyer, industrious in the preparation and trial of the cases intrusted to him, and a discreet counselor. He was representative in the New Hampshire legislature in 1859, 1860, and 1885; been a member of the Stevens High School committee, and held some other minor offices. He is an extensive owner of real estate, and an excellent financier. November 12, 1851, he married Elizabeth Ticknor, of Plainfield, but has no children.

GEORGE LEWIS BALCOM,

Son of Jonas and Mary (Richardson) Balcom, was born in Sudbury, Mass., October 9, 1819.

He is a descendant of Henry Balcom, who came to this country in, or previous to, 1665, and settled in Charlestown, Mass., where he was admitted inhabitant September 1, 1665, was made tithingman in 1679, and died February 29, 1683.

He married, first, Sarah Smith, who died December 8, 1665. Second, Elizabeth Haines, "Deacon Haines of Sudberrie's daugh-

ter," August 12, 1666, — who was born June 19, 1644, and died November 20, 1715. After his death, the family settled in Sudbury, Mass., where yet reside very many of their descendants, although the name of Balcom is there extinct.

When four years old, George Lewis, the subject of this sketch, removed with his parents to Lowell, Mass. He fitted for college at the Lowell High School and Westminster, Mass., academy, and entered Harvard College in 1835.

From an affection of the throat he decided to abandon his intention of a professional for a business life, and near the end of the Sophomore year, he left college and entered a hardware store in Boston. He was the lowest boy in the store, and took that position from choice, that he might grow up with the business. In this way he may be said to have served a regular business apprenticeship, same as to a trade.

In January, 1841, at the age of twenty-one, he went to Philadelphia, where he again found employment in the hardware business, and remained until 1846, and then returned to his native state.

In 1847 he went to Proctorsville, Vt., and for one year was book-keeper in the woolen mill of Gilson, Smith & Co. In 1848 he was made superintendent, and in 1850 he became one of the owners, and for seven years was the junior partner under the firm of Smith & Balcom. In 1857 he sold his interest to his partner, William Smith, and removed to Claremont, N. H., having purchased of Sanford & Rossiter what was called the Sullivan Mills, which he has operated to the present time, 1894. At the same time, he has at different intervals, about seventeen years in all, had an interest in the mill at Proctorsville, Vt.

He married, October 20, 1845, Anna, daughter of Samuel West, of Philadelphia. She died July 8, 1881. They had three children, two of whom died in infancy.

William Smith Balcom, the only survivor, was born August 3, 1850, and is connected with his father in the woolen business in Claremont.

He married, first, Mary Ruffner Bellas, of Philadelphia, October 8, 1874. She died July 21, 1879, leaving one child, Bessie Richardson Balcom, born August 31, 1876. Second, Cecilia Challett Sower, of Philadelphia, January 17, 1883, and have had children—1, George Lewis, Jr., born August 20, 1884, died October 6, 1884. 2, Louis West, born June 7, 1888.

Mr. Balcom was a representative from Cavendish in the legislature of Vermont, in 1855 and 1856, and the extra session of 1857, and was a member from Claremont in the legislature of New Hampshire of 1883–84, and a member of the state senate of 1889–90. He is one of the trustees of the Protestant Episcopal church in New Hampshire, and has been a delegate to the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States since 1871. He has been a trustee of the Holderness School for Boys since its incorporation in 1878, and is a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention holden in Chicago in 1884.

In 1868 he visited Europe, and traveled extensively through France, Italy, Switzerland, and Great Britain.

He has given much attention to books, of which he has a collection of over four thousand volumes, consisting largely of American history, especially of New Hampshire, and with perhaps one or two exceptions, it is the most complete in the state.

Micah Balcom, grandfather of George Lewis, was a private in the Revolutionary War, and stationed at Fort Warren. He was also a member and officer in the old time town militia, as the following receipt will show:

SUDBURY Sept 9. 1814.

Rec'd of Corporal Micah Balcom by the hand of his son Joseph, one mug of the best flip that we have drank for this several months past, it being in full of our demands of him for his late promotion as an officer onto the Volunteer Company in this town, which Capt Isaac Gibbs has the honor to command.

I say Rec'd by us the undersigned being Cartridge Makers for said Town.

REUBEN MAYNARD	} <i>Cartridge Makers for Sudbury</i>
PETER SMITH	
WALTER HAYNES	
ABEL WHEELER	
SAMUEL KNIGHTS JR	

BILL BARNES

Was a son of Daniel Barnes and of the fourth generation in direct descent from Thomas Barnes, who came from England to this country in the last quarter of the seventeenth century. He was born at Farmington, Conn., in 1753, and came to Claremont in 1772, when nineteen years old, and bought a tract of land on the north side of Sugar river, opposite the present village. A few years later, having made a home, he returned to Farmington, married a wife and brought her home by an ox team. Soon after his marriage Mr. Barnes built the large two-story house now standing on North street, on a site about midway between Hanover and North streets, and opened it as a tavern. In accordance with the general custom of that time he combined farming with keeping a house of public entertainment. When the second New Hampshire turnpike was opened, about 1800, Mr. Barnes's tavern was left some distance from the line of travel, and he had his house moved to its present location. Near the present junction of Spring and North streets was a swinging sign, on which was a lion, painted in colors unknown to natural history, pointing the way to "Bill Barnes's Tavern." In this house was a large hall in which the Masons held their regular meetings for a time, Mr. Barnes being an active member of the order, and it was used for balls and other festivities. By industry and thrift he accumulated a considerable fortune, and when a special tax was laid for the support of the government during the war of 1812, he was the third largest tax payer in town. He was a prominent member of Union Episcopal church and one of its first wardens. He was selectman in 1787 and 1790, and held other offices of trust.

After seventeen years of married life, July 22, 1793, his wife died, leaving no issue. Subsequently Mr. Barnes married Esther, daughter of Capt. Dyer Spaulding, of Cornish, by whom he had six children, viz.: Eunice, who married Timothy Eastman; William A., killed by a tree falling upon him; Ira K., scalded to death while boiling sap; Orilla, married a Mr. Brooks; Lyman S., who spent his life on the homestead and died there, November 9, 1888,



GEN. G. W. BALLOCH.

and Ovid D., who died September 23, 1856, on the farm lately owned by Melvin Proctor. Bill Barnes died February 24, 1842, at the age of ninety-four years, at the old homestead, in which four generations lived and three of them were born. It is now owned and occupied by his grandchildren.

GEORGE WILLIAMSON BALLOCH,

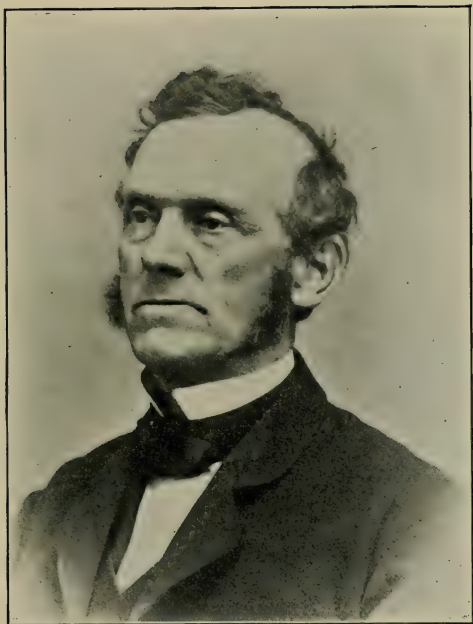
A son of George Williamson and Amanda (West) Balloch, was born on December 3, 1825, in a small house which stood a short distance south of Lottery bridge, West Claremont. His grandfather, James Balloch, came from Sterlingshire, Scotland, and settled in Cornish, in 1790. He was a lineal descendant of Daniel Balloch, King of the Western Islands, known in Scottish history as Donald Dhu—Donald the Black. The name, Balloch, is a compound Gaelic word, Bal-loch, and means running lively, or rippling water. The subject of this sketch in his boyhood worked at farming, attended the public schools, and two terms of the New England Academy, at Windsor, Vt. In September, 1844, he entered Norwich, Vt., University, then under the presidency of Gen. T. B. Ransom, who was killed at the storming of Chapultepec, Mexico, September 13, 1847. He continued in the university three years. In 1865 this university conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. M. In 1847 he joined the engineer corps of the Sullivan railroad, then being built, and remained on that road until 1850, being stationed at Charlestown. That year he entered the service of the Boston and Maine railroad, and was station agent at South Reading—now Wakefield, Mass.,—and filled different positions on that road until 1856, when he became general ticket and freight agent of the Great Falls and Conway railroad. He was town clerk of Somersworth, in 1856, 1857, 1858, and the latter year was appointed the first police justice of that town. In September, 1861, he enlisted nearly half a company for the Fifth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, and on October 11 of that year was commissioned first lieutenant of Company D of that regiment, and soon after arrival at the front was detailed by Gen. O. O. Howard as acting commissary of subsistence of his brigade.

In July, 1862, he was appointed captain and commissary of subsistence of U. S. Volunteers, assigned to his old brigade, and was with it in all its campaigns until General Howard was assigned to the command of the Eleventh army corps, when Captain Balloch was promoted to lieutenant-colonel and chief commissary of subsistence of General Howard's corps. He served in this capacity in the Chancellorsville and Gettysburg campaigns, and on the famous bloody march of General Sherman through Georgia to Atlanta, and from Atlanta to Savannah, in the summer and fall of 1864; and in the march from Savannah to Goldsboro, in the winter of 1865, was chief commissary of subsistence of the Twentieth army corps, Army of the Cumberland.

In June, 1865, General Howard was assigned to the position of Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, and Colonel Balloch was made chief disbursing officer of that bureau, which position he held until October, 1871, when he was appointed by the board of public works of the District of Columbia, superintendent of streets, which position he held until the board was abolished by congress, in July, 1874. Since then he has been engaged as patent attorney, insurance agent, and notary public. In August, 1866, he was promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers, to date from March 13, 1865, for meritorious service in the subsistence department during the war. He is a prominent Freemason, having received all the degrees up to, and including, the thirty-third, and the Royal Order of Scotland, and has held many important offices in this ancient order.

CHARLES M. BINGHAM,

Son of Nathan Bingham, was born in New London, Conn., in 1804, and died February 5, 1888. He came to Claremont with his parents in 1808. He learned the mercantile business and was in trade in Chester and Reading, Vt., and Claremont, from about 1828 until within a few years of his death, and was for many years a prominent and valued citizen. He was moderator of town meetings many times and representative in the New Hampshire



CHARLES M. BINGHAM.

legislature in 1873 and 1874. He was an active and influential member and warden of Trinity church for a long period.

JAMES H. BINGHAM

Was born at Lempster, April 11, 1781, and died at Washington, D. C., March 31, 1859. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1801. He was a classmate and room mate of Daniel Webster, who kept up a correspondence and friendship as long as they lived. Mr. Bingham studied law, was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in Alstead. In 1826 he came to Claremont and was cashier of the first Claremont bank from its organization until 1842. He was town clerk from 1828 to 1838, and representative in the New Hampshire legislature in 1840 and 1841. Subsequently he was for many years clerk in the treasury department at Washington, D. C.

THE BONDS.—DANIEL BOND,

Born in Natick, Mass., December 31, 1761, came to Claremont about 1775, and settled on the farm in the north part of the town, which, after his death, April 15, 1845, was divided between his two sons, George and Job. He married Ruth, daughter of Gideon Kirtland, and they had five children, three sons and two daughters. The sons were Daniel, George, and Job.

DANIEL BOND, JR.,

Was born June 1, 1792, and died March 17, 1882. His grandfather, Gideon Kirtland, was one of the seven first settlers of the town. He bought four hundred acres of land, about half a mile northeast of the town house, and settled upon it. It embraced land now owned by the heirs of Leonard P. Fisher, the heirs of William E. Tutherly, the heirs of Melvin Proctor, and the widow of Dr. Harvey M. Guild. Mr. Kirtland died April 15, 1805, and his wife about two years afterward. Daniel Bond, being one of the heirs, bought out the others, and his son, Daniel, in 1817, took posses-

sion and lived on the place until his death. The house, built by Mr. Kirtland, is one of the oldest in town. When built the shingles upon the house and barn were fastened with wooden pins, nails being very expensive. The fifty acres remaining of the home place and the buildings are now owned by the heirs of Daniel Bond, Jr.,— Oliver A. Bond and his sisters, Mrs. Levi D. Hall, and Miss Ellen M. Bond — and the house is occupied by the latter. Daniel Bond, Jr., was a prominent Freemason for many years.

GEORGE BOND,

Son of Daniel Bond, senior, was born May 5, 1794, and died June 27, 1864. He was a good farmer and respected citizen.

JOB BOND,

Youngest son of Daniel Bond, senior, died September 11, 1876, on the farm in the north part of the town, where he was born May 5, 1794. He was a cultivated musician, and organist of the Congregational church for many years.

DANIEL S. BOWKER,

Son of Elijah Bowker, was born in Springfield, Vt., and died in Claremont, March 11, 1872, at an advanced age. He was an expert miller. He came to town in 1837, carried on the Gilmore grist-mill, at West Claremont, several years, and afterward the Dexter mill, in the village. In 1860 he bought of the Adam Dickey estate the farm on Red Water brook, which was first settled on by John Hitchcock, there lived the remainder of his life, and was succeeded by his son, Daniel N. Bowker, who has since lived there. This farm is the birthplace of a large family of Hitchcocks, who were prominent business men in this and other places for many years. Mr. Bowker was active in town affairs for many years; selectman five years — 1849, 1850, 1851, 1853, and 1854 — and chairman of the board three years.

WILLIAM BRECK,

Son of Henry Breck, was born in Croydon, December 17, 1826, and died in Claremont, December 10, 1889. He was assistant post-



WILLIAM BRECK.

master in this town, under Alonzo B. Williamson, from 1844 to 1846; partner of his brother, John T. Breck, in trade at Cornish Flat, from 1848 to 1852, at the end of which time, by reason of asthmatic affection, he went to California, where he was in active mercantile business eight years, when, having recovered his health and acquired a considerable fortune, he returned to Claremont, which was ever afterward his home. For several years he was a director in the Claremont National Bank, the Sullivan Savings Institution, and the Sugar River Paper Mill Company. He was a representative in the New Hampshire legislature from 1883 to 1885. On October 7, 1868, he married Susan L., daughter of the late George N. Farwell, by whom he had one daughter, Sarah McDonald Breck.

OSCAR J. BROWN

Was born at Hartford, Vt., October 22, 1808, and died in Claremont, March 27, 1892. His ancestors came from the state of Connecticut to Westmoreland, and from there removed to Hartford, Vt. His father, Amos Brown, died, leaving a widow and five young children—three sons and two daughters—of whom Oscar J. was the oldest, and became and continued during the life of each the adviser and helper of such of them as needed help, as long as he lived. In 1832 he commenced driving stage from Hanover to Royalton, Vt., twenty-five miles, and soon became proprietor of the line. In 1835 he came to Claremont and was part owner of the line of stages from Walpole to Chelsea, Vt., a distance of eighty-three miles, being himself one of the drivers. From time to time he was connected as owner and driver with different stage lines, having for partners Benj. P. Cheney, now of Boston, Nathaniel White, late of Concord, and Paran Stevens. From 1832 to 1885, with many changes of lines and routes, he was almost constantly connected with the staging and livery business—his last being as owner of the staging from Claremont village to the Junction and village railroad stations. In all this period of fifty-three years he never met with a serious accident, injured a passenger, or killed a horse. He was known as a careful and expert driver.

In 1850 Mr. Brown erected a one-story wooden block of stores, on the corner of Pleasant and Sullivan streets, where Union block now is, and added two stories to it in 1854. This building was destroyed by fire March 26, 1887. In 1860 he built the brick block on the opposite corner of Pleasant street, and other buildings and dwellings during his residence in the town. He was a strong, energetic man, and his life an active and always busy one.

In 1849, when the Sullivan railroad was opened for business, Mr. Brown was the first passenger conductor on it, which position he resigned after a few months' service. In 1857 and 1858, and in 1874 and 1875 he was a representative in the New Hampshire legislature. To celebrate his eightieth birthday, October 22, 1888, seventeen gentlemen among his older neighbors, in compliment to him, his age and reputation as a stage man, having provided a Concord stage-coach, with eight spirited gray horses attached to it, invited Mr. Brown to drive them to Windsor, Vt., for a dinner.

In February, 1836, Mr. Brown married Miss Lavinia Porter, of Thetford, Vt., who died March 20, 1883, leaving to mourn her decease a husband and two children—Frank H. Brown, a member of the Sullivan county bar, and Susan Amanda, the wife of Henry Judkins.

ABEL BUNNELL

Came from Guilford, Conn., in 1775, and located on the west side of Green mountain, on what was afterward for many years the David Dodge farm, where he found a spring of good water. He brought his wife, one child, and everything else he possessed on horseback. He brought some apple seeds in his pocket, planted them, and some of the trees are now living and bear fruit. He was twice married, and had eighteen children. His second wife was Mrs. Dodge, mother of the late David Dodge. He died September 27, 1847, at the age of eighty-nine years.

EDWIN A. CHARLTON,

Son of Walter Charlton, was born in Littleton, September 29, 1828, and at an early age came with his father's family to Claremont. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1854. He was for a time principal of Claremont academy, and taught in other schools. He was the author of the historical part of the book entitled "New Hampshire As It Is," published in 1855. He lives at Brodhead, Wis., and is editor of the Brodhead Independent.

RT. REV. CARLTON CHASE, D. D.,

Son of Charles Chase, a well-to-do farmer, was born at Hopkinton, February 20, 1794. He graduated at Dartmouth College second in his class, in 1817. During the last year of his college course he was baptized at Hopkinton, and united with the Episcopal church. He read theology at Bristol, R. I., under the direction of Bishop Griswold; was made a deacon in December, 1818; from May to July, 1819, he officiated at Springfield, Mass., and in September of the same year commenced his work at Bellows Falls, Vt., officiating one third of the time in St. Peter's church, Drewsville, N. H., for a year or more, after which his whole time was given to Immanuel church, Bellows Falls. He was ordained priest by Bishop Griswold, in Newport, R. I., on September 28, 1820. In 1839 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Vermont. He continued rector of Immanuel church until April 7, 1844. On October 4, 1843, Dr. Chase was elected bishop of the diocese of New Hampshire. He removed to Claremont early in 1844, and in addition to his duties of bishop took charge as rector of Trinity church the first Sunday after Easter of that year, which he continued until 1863, when he relinquished it by reason of infirmities consequent upon advancing age, and the requirements of the diocese. He was consecrated bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church in the state of New Hampshire, in Christ church, Philadelphia, by the Rt. Rev. Philander Chase, D. D., on October 20, 1844. He died at his residence in Claremont on Janu-

ary 18, 1870. His funeral took place on the twenty-fifth, in Trinity church, and was attended by Bishops Williams, of Connecticut, and Bissell, of Vermont; many Episcopal clergymen of this and other states; the clergymen of the town; the Masonic fraternity, of which he had been for many years a revered member, and a large concourse of citizens of the different denominations, who loved him for his tolerance, uniform kindness, and many virtues.

ARTHUR CHASE

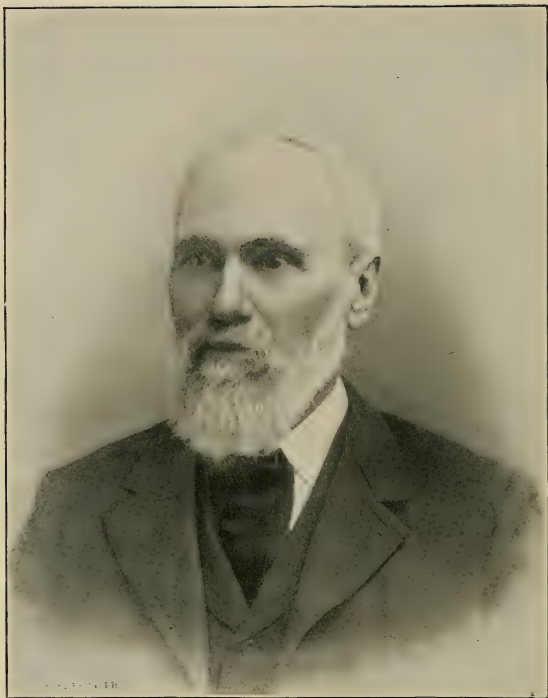
Was born at Bellows Falls, Vt., October 31, 1835. He was a son of Bishop Carlton Chase; graduated at Norwich University in 1856; read law with George Ticknor, in Claremont; graduated at Cambridge Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He was never much in the practice of his profession. He died suddenly November 20, 1888.

DANIEL CHASE

Came from Sutton, Mass., to Cornish, and removed from the latter place to Claremont in 1792. He kept a tavern on the north side of Sugar river, in a house next west of the Colonel Dexter place, and owned and drove a stage to Windsor, Vt. In 1794 he built the house on the south side of the river and opened it as a tavern the next year, which was known until after his death, which occurred December 2, 1840, as Daniel Chase's Tavern, and since April, 1841, as the Sullivan House. Mr. Chase was a Freemason, and in his hall this fraternity held their regular meetings for many years. He had thirteen children born to him while he kept this tavern. His oldest daughter was the wife of Austin Corbin, of Newport, and the mother of Austin Corbin, the New York banker and railroad official.

DUDLEY T. CHASE,

Son of Col. Leebbeus Chase, was born in Cornish, April 2, 1823. He fitted for college at Kimball Union Academy; gradu-



BELA CHAPIN.

ated at Dartmouth College, and received the degrees of A. M. and A. B. in 1848; attended Yale Law School in the summer of 1847; read law with ex-Gov. Carlos Coolidge and Warren Currier, at Windsor, Vt.; admitted to Windsor county, Vt., and Sullivan county bars in 1849, and as counselor, attorney, proctor, and solicitor at the United States circuit court, at Windsor, in 1859. He was located at Windsor and was in the active practice of his profession in Windsor and Sullivan counties from 1849 to 1863. In the latter year, on account of his impaired health, he gave up practice and removed to Claremont, where he has since been engaged in farming.

BELA CHAPIN,

Born in Newport, February 19, 1829, is descended in the seventh generation from Deacon Samuel Chapin, who emigrated to this country and settled in Springfield, Mass., in 1642. His education was acquired in the public schools and Kimball Union Academy. In 1847 he came to Claremont and entered the office of the National Eagle, where he learned the printing business. Afterwards he worked as a compositor in Keene, Concord, and elsewhere. Then he returned to his native town, where he carried on farming a few years, then sold his farm and bought the Dartmouth Press printing establishment and bookbindery, at Hanover, where he remained as college printer until about 1870, when he sold his office and bookbindery and returned to Claremont and bought the farm where he has since lived, devoting his time to the cultivation of flowers, the raising of thoroughbred cattle, and to general farming. Mr. Chapin has employed his leisure hours among his books. He has a good library of more than a thousand volumes, which he has selected with great care, embracing standard works of history, science, and literature. He has been a discriminating reader and industrious student, and, like some other printers, has been a writer of verses. While an apprentice he wrote several short poems, which were published and commended without

the author being known. He has been a contributor to various periodicals. Lyrics of his, with portrait and biographical sketch, are included in a large volume of American Poets, published a few years ago in Chicago, and he is also represented in various other collections—mostly published at the West. In 1883 he collected the material and compiled "The Poets of New Hampshire," a volume of eight hundred pages, which was published by C. H. Adams, Claremont, N. H., and met with a ready sale. He has made translations in Spenserian stanza from Virgil's *Æneid*, which have been well received, and more recently has completed a rhymed verse translation of the entire *Eclogues* of the same Roman poet. Appended is a single one of Mr. Chapin's many poetic effusions:

A HYMN.

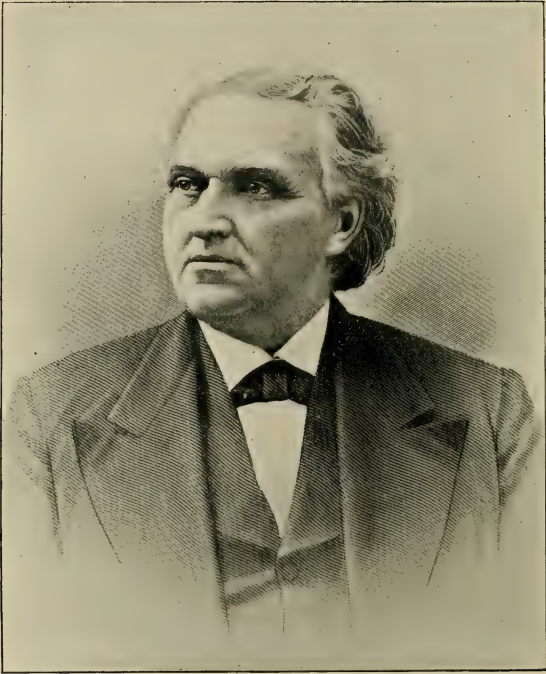
O Lamb of God, who died for all,
Thou who didst die for me,
In penitence on thee I call,—
Give me a hope in thee.

Amid the vanities of life,
Oh, keep my spirit free,
From sin's allurements and from strife,
And give me peace in thee.

And may I oft in worship sweet
Before thee bend the knee;
And do thou guide my wayward feet
And grant me faith in thee.

Forgive the wrong that I have done,
Of whatso'er degree;
And give me grace, thou Holy One,
To spend my days for thee.

Whatever ills my life betide
Whate'er is mine to see,
Oh, may I still in hope abide,
And rest secure in thee.



WILLIAM CLARK.

When my departing hour is near,
Oh, joyful may it be
To cross death's stream devoid of fear,
Upheld, dear Lord, by thee.

BURT CHELLIS,

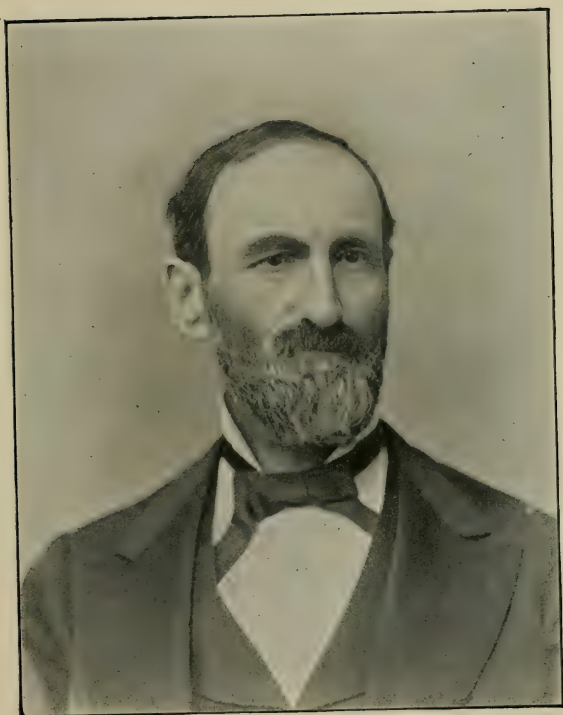
Son of Freeman S. Chellis, was born in Claremont, September 19, 1860. He graduated at Stevens High School in June, 1878, and at Dartmouth College in 1883. He read law in the office of Hermon Holt, and was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in June, 1883, soon after opened an office in Claremont, and has since been in practice here. He was elected moderator of the annual town meetings in 1887 and 1891, and in November, 1892, for two years. In 1890 he was elected county solicitor, and re-elected in 1892.

WILLIAM CLARK,

Son of Moses Clark, was born March 9, 1819, on the old road to Newport, about three miles from Claremont village, and lived in town until his death, which occurred May 30, 1883. He worked on his father's farm, attending schools in the district a few months each year, until he reached his majority, when he engaged with Rufus Carlton in the butchering and meat business, and subsequently with Philemon Tolles, on salary, and then on his own account, and with Henry C. Cowles as partner. In 1857 he disposed of his interest in the meat business and formed a copartnership with Albert H. Danforth, under the firm name of Clark & Danforth, in the wholesale flour and grain trade, which he continued until 1871. In 1853 Mr. Clark was chosen one of the selectmen and held that office fifteen years, ten of which he was chairman of the board; was county commissioner from 1864 to 1867, and town clerk from 1871 to 1873. As executor and administrator he settled several estates, — some of them large and complicated. In 1876 he was appointed judge of probate, which office he held until his death.

IRA COLBY,

Oldest son of the late Ira Colby, was born in Claremont, January 11, 1831. His parents came from Henniker, of which town his father was a native, and settled here in 1827. Both parents were of pure English descent. His father was a thrifty and highly respected farmer on Bible hill. He served the town as selectman in 1858 and 1859, and was representative in the New Hampshire legislature in 1872 and 1873, and died in 1873. His mother's family name was Foster, being a direct descendant from Reginald Foster, who came from Exeter, Devonshire, England, and settled in Ipswich, Essex county, Mass., in 1638. She was living in the family of her son Ira in 1894, at the age of ninety-one years. The subject of this sketch was brought up on the Bible hill farm, with no advantages for acquiring an education other than those afforded by a public school in a back district, until he was seventeen years old. After this he attended Marlow academy for a time, completed his academical course at Thetford, Vt., and entered Dartmouth College in 1853, graduating in 1857. During the winters, from the time he began his academical course to that of his graduation from college and for one year thereafter, he engaged in teaching,—first in his own state, and afterward in Massachusetts and Waukesha, Wis. In 1858 he entered the office of Freeman & McClure, then the leading lawyers of Claremont, as a student. After two years of study he was admitted, on examination, to the bar of Sullivan county. Mr. McClure died September 1, 1860, soon after which Mr. Freeman retired and Mr. Colby succeeded to the office and a large share of the business of the firm of Freeman & McClure. He had as partners Lyman J. Brooks and Alfred T. Batchelder — both now of Keene — three or four years each. With these exceptions he has been alone in business and occupied the same office, in the north end of the Farwell block, for more than thirty-five years. Several young men now in successful practice have read law with him. He has been a leading member of the Sullivan county bar almost ever since his admission to it; has had a large and constantly increasing practice; been engaged — generally as senior counsel — in the trial



Mr Colby

of nearly every cause of any considerable importance before the courts in the county, and ranks with the first lawyers in the state as an advocate before the jury.

In politics Mr. Colby is an active and influential Republican, and being of the dominant party in town, has been honored with many offices, all of which he has filled with ability and credit. He was representative in the New Hampshire legislature in 1864, 1865, 1881, 1883, and 1887, and state senator in 1869 and 1870. He took a leading part in each branch in committees, and on the floor as a debater.

From 1864 to 1888, with the exception of two years, by appointment and election, he held the office of solicitor for Sullivan county. He was delegate at large from New Hampshire to the Republican national convention in 1876. In 1889 he was appointed by the governor and council one of a commission of three to revise, codify, and amend the Public Statutes of New Hampshire, which were published in 1891. On the resignation of Judge Allen, in March, 1893, Mr. Colby was appointed associate justice of the supreme court, which position he declined.

In 1867 he married Miss Louisa M. Way, by whom he had two children,—a son and a daughter. The latter died in early childhood. The son, Ira Gordon Colby, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1894, and is now a student in the law department of Boston University.

SAMUEL COLE

Was a graduate of Yale College in 1768, was among the earliest settlers of the town, often read the Episcopal service for several years, and was very capable and useful as an instructor of youth for a considerable period. He was a justice of the peace, and town clerk in 1771, 1772, and 1773. He died here October 19, 1777.

JOHN COOKE.

About 1779 Captain John Cooke came from Norton, Conn., with his wife, who was a Miss Godfrey, of Taunton, Mass., and five children, and bought the tavern stand and large and valuable

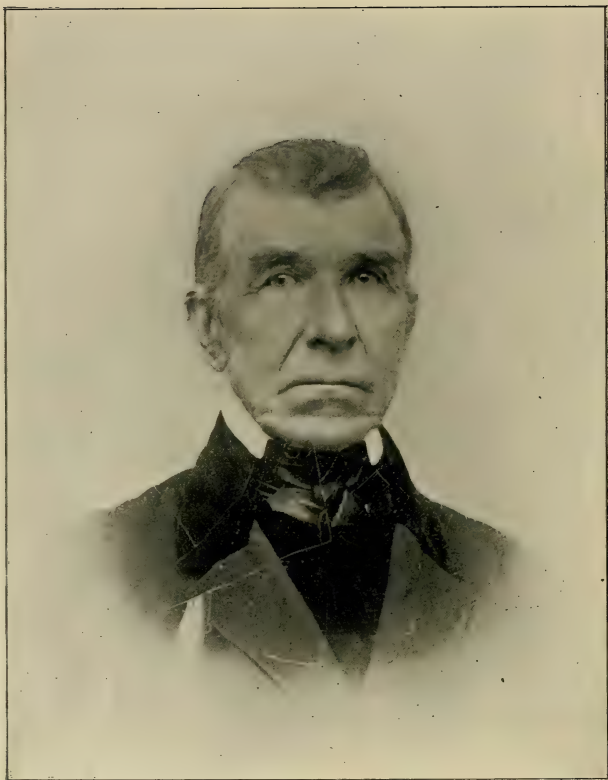
meadow farm on the river road, about midway between the present village of Claremont and Windsor, Vt., which was long known as the Godfrey Cooke place, now owned by Erastus Reed. Their youngest son, Godfrey, was born here on July 22, 1780. The old tavern house was on the west side of the highway, and there it stood until 1858. After the death of Mr. Cooke, which occurred February 8, 1810, he was succeeded by his two sons, George and Godfrey. Under their management this tavern was famous, and said to have been the best kept one on the road between Keene and Haverhill. This was the regular stage road from Boston to northeastern Vermont.

In June, 1825, when General Lafayette was on his tour through New England, and on the way from Concord into Vermont, it was arranged that he should pass a night at this hostelry, and a large number of Dartmouth College students were there to meet him. But by reason of the lateness of his arrival in town, he passed the night in the village, at the Tremont House. The next day, on their way to Windsor, the party called at the Cooke tavern, and Lafayette partook of some choice old wine. It was here that Paran Stevens, the famous American hotel proprietor and manager, is said to have received his first lessons in hotel keeping, under the direction of his uncle, Godfrey Cooke.

There is a family tradition that a bushel of continental money changed hands when the old tavern house was bought, which, in view of the rapid depreciation of that currency about that time, proved a fortunate venture for Captain Cooke.

The oldest daughter of Captain Cooke, Matilda, married Colonel Josiah Stevens, the father of Deacon Josiah, Godfrey, Alvah, and Paran Stevens, and his daughter Miranda married Samuel Fiske. Thus it will be seen that from two of Matilda Cooke's children the town has received liberal endowments to the Stevens High School and the Fiske Free Library.

In 1825 Godfrey Cooke built the house shown in the illustration, now occupied by Erastus Reed. It is on the east side of the highway, nearly opposite the site of the old tavern house. Of Captain Cooke's direct descendants, there is but one in the third gener-



AMBROSE COSSIT.

ation, Mrs. M. E. Partridge; in the fourth generation, Mrs. Charles H. Long, Mrs. George F. Long, Miss Emma F. Cooke, and Miss M. E. Partridge; in the fifth generation, Frederick S. and Mary E. Shepard, and John F. Long, all living in Claremont. Miss Emma F. Cooke is the only descendant bearing the name of Cooke. Edward A. Partridge, the husband of Mrs. M. E. Partridge, was a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1846, and as engineer, of Norwich University. He was an engineer on the Sullivan railroad while it was being built, and died in 1855.

AMBROSE COSSIT

Came from Granby, Conn., where he was born in 1749, to Claremont in 1767, when eighteen years old. He married Anna C., daughter of Samuel Cole, February 1, 1778. Before he was twenty-one years old he established a country store at what is now the corner of Broad and Chestnut streets, on the spot where Almon F. Wolcott's house now stands, and it is said brought the first barrel of flour into town. He bought the farm at the south end of Broad street, and lived there until his death, July 13, 1809. He was succeeded in the store, and as owner of the farm by his son, Ambrose—the late Judge Cossit—he by his son, John F., who spent his life there, and at his death by his only child, Henry A. Cossit, who now lives there. Ambrose Cossit, senior, was a justice of the peace, and as such, did a great deal of business, such as solemnizing marriages, making deeds, etc. He was seven times, from 1782 to 1791, elected selectman, and six times, from 1792 to 1797, town clerk.

AMBROSE COSSIT

Was born in Claremont on August 28, 1785; was a son of Ambrose Cossit, and at the centennial celebration, July 4, 1865, was the oldest native citizen in town. He was president of the Claremont bank from its organization, in 1848, until the organization was changed to the Claremont National Bank, in 1864. He was selectman in 1823, 1824, and 1833, representative in the New

Hampshire legislature in 1824, and postmaster from August 30, 1842, to April 17, 1843. He was appointed side or county justice of the courts for Sullivan county, January 8, 1833, and held that position until the office was abolished by the remodeling of the courts in 1855. He died April 7, 1866.

DR. ALVAH R. CUMMINGS

Was born in Acworth, August 27, 1826. He fitted for college at Marlow and Hancock academies. He studied medicine with Dr. William Grout at Camden, Ohio, and Dr. J. N. Butler at Lempster. He attended lectures and took the degree of M. D. at Dartmouth College in 1852. He practiced at Topsham, Vt., and Washington, N. H., three years; in the winter of 1855-56 he attended a course of lectures at the New York Medical College, and came to Claremont in March, 1856, and has been in practice here since that time.

DAVID DEXTER

Was born in Smithfield, R. I., was a lineal descendant of Gregory Dexter and Rev. Charles Brown, of Providence, R. I. He was a captain in 1776 in Colonel Lippitt's regiment. Soon after the close of the war, probably between 1780 and 1790, he came to Claremont, married, and had several children. In 1800 he and his brother Stephen erected a dam across Sugar river, at the upper fall, put up suitable buildings for grist, saw, and oil mills, and a scythe shop, all of which were run by water. This scythe shop was the first established in these parts, and was a great wonder in those days. The scythe business was continued until 1824, and the other branches of business above named by the brothers until the death of David in 1831, when they were succeeded by the late Moses Wheeler, a son-in-law of David. The Dexters subsequently became interested in other manufacturing enterprises in Claremont. Colonel David Dexter was an enterprising and influential citizen of the town for about fifty years. He was one of the selectmen of the town for thirteen years, between 1800

and 1818, and chairman of the board every year from 1810 to 1818, both years included; representative in the New Hampshire legislature in 1814, and each succeeding year up to and including 1820; moderator of town meeting many times, and a director in the Claremont bank several years.

AURELIUS DICKINSON.

Mr. Dickinson was born at Granville, Mass., February 10, 1804, and died in Claremont, November 3, 1880. He lived and labored on his father's farm until twenty-one years old, when he engaged as clerk in a leather store in Hartford, Conn., where he served a few years and then established himself in the business of a country store-keeper and was quite successful. In 1835 he purchased the principal hotel at Amherst, Mass., which he kept until December, 1837, when the buildings were destroyed by fire with the most of their contents. With the insurance and the sale of the site he was not a heavy loser. In the spring of 1838 he came to Claremont and bought of the late Paran Stevens the Tremont House property, which he kept as a hotel continuously until 1850, and at intervals after that, until the buildings were burned, March 29, 1879. He was also interested in different stage lines until they were superseded by railroads. He was one of the selectmen of the town a large share of the time succeeding 1852, and county commissioner from 1868 to 1871. Mr. Dickinson was a very careful and successful business man.

LEMUEL DOLE,

Son of David Dole, was born at Washington, October 20, 1814. He is a direct descendant from Richard Dole, who came from England and settled in Newbury, Mass., in 1639. All of the Doles in this country, so far as known, are descendants of this Richard. Lemuel came to Claremont in 1842 and bought a farm in Puckershire and has resided in town since then. He lives now about a mile north of the village, on the east road to Cornish Flat. He has three sons, all living in town,—George W., engaged in the grocery

business; Levi R., in the meat business; and Frank H., a farmer on the old Parmer Johnson farm on the west side of Green mountain.

EDMUND DOLE,

Son of David and brother of Lemuel Dole, was born at Washington, January 11, 1817. He came to Claremont about 1850 and bought a farm in Puckershire, on the road to Newport, and has since resided there. He had two sons,—Charles H., who lives with his father, and John A., who died at Jamestown, Dakota, a few years ago.

THE DUSTINS.

According to Dr. N. Bouton's History of Concord, Thomas Dustin married Hannah, the oldest of fifteen children of Michael and Hannah Emerson, December 3, 1677. They had thirteen children, and their descendants in New Hampshire are quite numerous. It was this Hannah Dustin who became famous nearly two hundred years ago. During an incursion made by Indians upon Haverhill, Mass., on the 15th of March, 1697, a party attacked the house of Thomas Dustin, captured Mrs. Dustin in bed with an infant seven days old, and her nurse, Mary Niff, dashed out the brains of the infant against a tree and set fire to the house. The captives were marched through the wilderness to the home of the Indians on a small island at the junction of the Contoocook river with the Merrimack; near where the village of Penacook now is. In the night, when the Indians were asleep, the two captive women, with the assistance of a boy who had been captured at Worcester, Mass., some time before, killed ten of the Indians by striking them upon the head, and the three captives escaped and returned to Haverhill. On the 21st of the following April the three went to Boston, carrying with them the scalps of the Indians and other evidences of the exploit, and received as a reward from the General Court fifty pounds, and many valuable presents from others. A few years ago a monument was erected upon this island to the memory of Hannah Dustin, and to mark the spot where, according to common tradition, this tragedy was enacted.

TIMOTHY DUSTIN,

A son of Thomas and Hannah Dustin, was born in Haverhill, Mass., September 14, 1694, and died in 1775. He had three sons, — Eliphalet, and Thomas and Timothy — twins.

THOMAS AND TIMOTHY DUSTIN,

Twins, sons of Thomas 2d and grandsons of Thomas and Hannah Dustin, were born in 1745. They came to Claremont about 1770 and bought a tract of land on the south side of Sugar river, nearly opposite the site of the carpet factory, where they carried on brick-making for many years. They also owned, on the north side of the river, the farm afterward owned by Moody Dustin and that known as the Norton place. Timothy occupied the former and Thomas the latter. Thomas was married to Sarah Barron, July 31, 1783, and they had ten children. Timothy was married to Eunice Nutting, August 17, 1773, and they had nine children. Timothy Dustin, his wife, and one daughter, died within twenty days, in February and March, 1813, of spotted fever.

MOODY DUSTIN,

A son of Timothy and great-grandson of Thomas and Hannah Dustin, was born in Claremont, November 19, 1780, and died here August 29, 1860. He married Lucy Cowles, April 8, 1807, and they had nine children — three sons and six daughters. He settled on the farm on Green mountain now owned by Peter Haubrich, where he lived until 1834, when he removed to the farm at West Claremont, afterward owned by his son, the late Mighill Dustin, and now by the latter's daughter, Mrs. Charles Keith. Of the sons, William, born December 2, 1811, died at Summer Hill, Ill., October 12, 1873. Timothy, born July 18, 1823, died in Illinois, August 7, 1846. Of the daughters, Sarah M., born June 3, 1808, married William Haven, of Newport, and died there February 17, 1865. Alvira, born December 14, 1809, is the wife of Timothy B. Rossiter, of Claremont. They were married May 31, 1835, and both were living in 1894. Mary, born November 9,

Ellis was a lieutenant in the Continental army, was with Ethan Allen's expedition against Ticonderoga and Crown Point in 1775, and served as a lieutenant under Gen. Stark, in the battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777. He was one of the selectmen in 1796 and 1797, and held other minor offices in town.

WILLIAM ELLIS,

Youngest son of Barnabas Ellis, born on Town hill in 1807. At the death of his father he succeeded to the farm where he was born, always lived, and died August 29, 1880. He was a good farmer and reputable citizen. For many years he was warden of Union church, and was representative in the New Hampshire legislature in 1869.

CALEB ELLIS

Was born at Walpole, Mass., in 1767; graduated at Harvard College in 1793; read law in the office of Hon. Joshua Thomas, of Plymouth, Mass.; settled in Claremont about 1800. In 1804 he was chosen a member of congress from New Hampshire. In 1809 and 1810 he was a member of the executive council. In 1811 he was elected state senator; in 1812 elector of president and vice-president; and in 1813 he was appointed one of the judges of the supreme judicial court of New Hampshire, which office he held until his death, May 9, 1816. In February, 1816, he married Nancy, daughter of Hon. Robert Means, of Amherst, N. H. He built the house near the south end of Broad street, which was purchased by J. S. Walker in 1860.

At his death Judge Ellis left a will, in which he bequeathed "five thousand dollars to the Congregational society of Claremont, for constituting a fund, the interest of which shall be annually appropriated to the support of the Christian ministry." Rev. Stephen Farley, minister of the Congregational church, delivered a sermon on the occasion of the funeral of Judge Ellis, taking for a text Proverbs x. 7: "The memory of the just is blessed." In the course of this eloquent and somewhat remarkable sermon the preacher said:

Although he has left the world, his memory continues in it, and will long survive his decease. His memory is blessed. If there be any justice in the present and succeeding generations, the name of the man whose remains are now before us will be held in most cordial, grateful, and honorary remembrance.

The Hon. Caleb Ellis was a man distinguished for native vigor and capaciousness of mind. The God of nature formed him capable of high mental attainments and great intellectual effort. For strength of intellect, accuracy of discrimination, soundness of judgment, and propriety of taste he attained an extraordinary eminence. His native superiority of mind was improved by very extensive cultivation. His learning was various, profound, and general. . . .

Concerning his professional character, I shall not attempt a particular delineation. It is sufficient that I say, as an attorney, as a legal counselor, as an advocate, as a statesman, and as a justice of the supreme judicial court, his worth is generally known, acknowledged, and admired.

In private life Mr. Ellis was eminently inoffensive, amiable, and exemplary. He wronged no one; he corrupted no one; he defrauded no one; he slighted no one; he injured no one. His treatment and attention towards persons of different classes were marked with the strictest propriety, justice, and liberal generosity. He gave them all satisfaction and enjoyed their cordial esteem. In freedom, not only from all vice, but also from common faults, he attained an eminent distinction. There were no censurable excesses, no despicable deficiencies, no unamiable habits about him. His moral integrity was like tried gold. Many of the most frequent imperfections of human nature were but faintly discovered in his heart and life.

At the opening of the trial term of the supreme judicial court for Grafton county at Haverhill, in May, 1816, Chief Justice Jeremiah Smith read a sketch of the character of Judge Ellis, in which he said :

Since the commencement of the present circuit it has pleased the Almighty Disposer of all events to remove one of the judges of this court by death. If living, he would have filled the place I now occupy. It is believed that this is the first instance of the death of a judge of the supreme court, while in office, since the adoption of the present constitution, and, indeed, since the Revolution. Though the whole number who have served during this period has been nearly thirty, and more than half that number have paid the debt of nature, yet they have generally quitted the office before age had made retirement from the active scenes of life necessary.

Nature endowed Judge Ellis with a mind at once ingenious, discriminating, and strong. Without education he would doubtless have attracted no small

share of the esteem and confidence of those within the circle of his acquaintance. But his great modesty would probably have concealed him from public notice. Fortunately, it was otherwise ordained; and he received the best education our country could give. He was graduated at Cambridge in 1793, and left that distinguished university with a high character for learning, morals, and general literature.

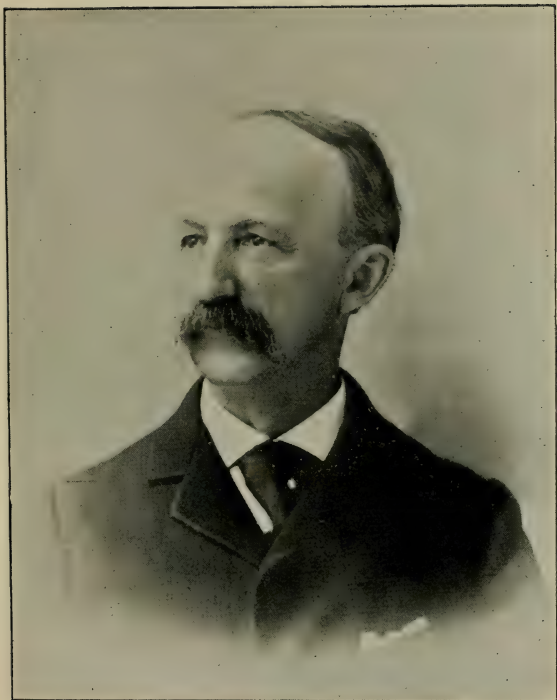
Perhaps no student ever left a lawyer's office with a larger and better stock of law knowledge. He commenced practice in this state. Soon after his admission to the bar of the supreme court, in the county of Cheshire, I well recollect his argument in a case of some difficulty and importance, and the remark of a gentleman, then at the head of the bar, and who seldom errs in his judgment of men, "that Mr. Ellis would soon be numbered among the most valuable and respectable members of the profession."

When the new judiciary system was formed, in 1813, the best informed of all parties named Mr. Ellis for the office of judge of this court. The merit of the executive of that day, in relation to this appointment, was in concurring in that nomination. Mr. Ellis was an independent and impartial judge. . . .

His mind was too lofty to enter into any calculations foreign to the merits of the cause in the discharge of his official duties; neither the merits nor demerits of the parties nor their connections, however numerous or powerful, could have any influence with him. I am sensible that this is very high praise, — a praise which could not, in truth, be bestowed on all good men, nor even on all good judges. But it is praise which Mr. Ellis richly merited.

JOHN T. EMERSON,

Son of the late Jonathan Emerson, was born in Claremont, March 9, 1834. When eighteen years old he entered the store, at the south end of the upper bridge, of the late Charles Farwell, as clerk, where he remained a few months, when he went into a mill at Westminster, Mass., to learn the business of paper making. Soon after the completion of his apprenticeship he took charge of a paper mill at Leominster, Mass., in which position he continued eight years, during which time he built a mill at Fitchburg, Mass., where he furnished the plans, superintended the building of the mill, and had charge of both three years, until 1867, at which time the Sugar River paper mill in Claremont was being built. Mr. Emerson became a stockholder in the company, and was given charge as superintendent and agent of the mill, which position he still holds.



JOHN T. EMERSON.

HARRIET N. FARLEY

Was the sixth of ten children of the Rev. Stephen Farley, pastor of the Congregational church in Claremont from 1806 to 1819. When still a young girl she became an operative in a factory at Lowell. In 1841, while thus employed, she started and edited the Lowell Offering, or Factory Operatives' Magazine, subsequently became its owner and publisher, and so continued several years. It had, under her management, a circulation of more than four thousand copies. She gave an autobiographic account of her early life, which was published thirty years ago in Mrs. Hale's "Woman's Record." Among other things she said:

My father is a Congregational clergyman, and at the time of my birth was settled in the beautiful town of Claremont, in the state of New Hampshire. Though I left this place when six years of age, I still remember its natural beauties, which even then impressed me deeply. The Ascutney mountain, Sugar river with its foaming falls, the distant hills of Vermont, all are in my memory. My mother was descended from the Moodys, somewhat famous in New England history. One of them was the eccentric and influential Father Moody. Another was Handkerchief Moody, the one who wore, so many years, "the minister's veil." One was the well known Trustee Moody, of Dumwell academy, who educated my grandmother. She was a very talented and estimable lady.

In 1848 Miss Farley published a volume chiefly made up of her contributions to the Lowell Offering, entitled "Shells from the Strand of the Sea of Genius." She married John Donelery, of Philadelphia, after which but little was known of her by her New England friends.

NICHOLAS FARWELL,

The first of the family in Claremont, was born May 5, 1781, and came from Packersfield — now Nelson — in 1802, settled on Town hill, where he had a shoemaker's shop and carried on the business in a small way until 1813, when he removed to the village, commenced manufacturing women's shoes, and sold them to country merchants. The business grew gradually under his

management until he employed more than a hundred hands. He left it to his sons, George N. and William H. Farwell, about 1828, and engaged in manufacturing cotton and in other kinds of business. He was the first cotton manufacturer in town, and director in the first Claremont bank, and also in the one organized in 1848 by the same name. He married Susan Corey in 1803, by whom he had thirteen children, but two of whom, Russell W. Farwell, now living at Rutland, Vt., and the widow of George W. Blodgett, of this town, are now living. He built the house on Broad street, now owned and occupied by Hermon Holt, where he died, October 13, 1852. His widow continued to occupy the house until her death, which occurred September 25, 1860.

GEORGE N. FARWELL,

The oldest of thirteen children of Nicholas and Susan (Corey) Farwell, was born on Town hill, February 18, 1804. He had learned the trade of a shoemaker in his father's shop, and soon after reaching his majority went to St. Albans, Vt., where he commenced the business of shoe manufacturing, but after about fifteen months, in 1827, he returned to Claremont and went into partnership with his father and brother, William H. Farwell, in the shoe and mercantile business. After two or three years the firm was dissolved, the father retiring, William H. taking the mercantile business and George N. the shoemaking, in which, by himself and with Lewis Perry and his brother, Russell W. Farwell, as partners, he continued until 1858, a period of more than thirty years, when he sold out to Russell W. George N. Farwell was a director in the first Claremont bank, which wound up its business between 1844 and 1846. In 1848 a new bank, under the same name, was chartered, and Mr. Farwell was chosen a director and Uriel Dean, cashier. In April, 1851, Mr. Dean resigned and Mr. Farwell was elected in his place, which position he held until March, 1856, when he resigned, and his son, John L. Farwell, who had been assistant



GEORGE N. FARWELL.

cashier since March, 1853, was elected cashier. November 22, 1864, the organization was changed from a state to a national bank, and George N. Farwell was elected president, which position he held until his death. He was representative in the New Hampshire legislature in 1868 and 1869. In 1854 he built the brick block on the east side of Tremont square, which bears his name, and subsequently extended it on the south side of Tremont street; in 1851 he built the brick house at the corner of Broad and Putnam streets, where he passed his last years, and several others in town.

Mr. Farwell married Sarah A. McDonald, of Middlebury, Vt., December 27, 1827, by whom he had three children—James H., who died February 26, 1889; John L., and Susan L., the widow of William Breck. Mrs. Farwell died February 11, 1876, and her husband survived her until February 24, 1887, when he died, at the age of eighty-three years.

JOHN L. FARWELL,

Second son of George N. and Sarah A. Farwell, was born in Claremont, March 1, 1834. When nineteen years old he was made assistant cashier of the Claremont bank, and succeeded his father as cashier in 1856, which position he held until October, 1881, when he was elected vice-president, and his son, George N. Farwell, then second, succeeded to the cashiership. On March 15, 1887, on the death of his father, John L. Farwell was elected president of the Claremont National bank, which position he now holds. On January 2, 1856, his father having resigned that office, he was elected treasurer of the Sullivan Savings Institution; resigned February 7, 1874; was succeeded by Albert Rossiter, who resigned December 27, 1882, and Mr. Farwell was again elected treasurer and has since held that position. He is also a director and treasurer of the Sugar River Paper Mill Company. In 1874 and 1875 he was a representative in the New Hampshire legislature.

GEORGE N. FARWELL,

Named for his grandfather, is the oldest son of John L. Farwell. He was born January 3, 1858. When in his minority he entered the Claremont National bank as teller. On the election of his father vice-president, in October, 1881, he was chosen cashier, which position he has since held. He is also a director in this bank and in the Sullivan Savings Institution. In 1887 he built a large and handsome house on the west side of Broad street, where he now lives.

HARRY C. FAY,

Son of Nathan, and great-grandson of John Fay, who was killed in the battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777, was born in Richmond, Vt., November 30, 1830. He learned the printer's trade in Montpelier, Vt.; was editor and publisher of the *Courier and Freeman*, Potsdam, N. Y., from 1849 to 1861; postmaster from 1856 to 1861; commissioned captain in the Ninety-second Regiment New York State Volunteers in September, 1861, and served through the War of the Rebellion. He was in command of the regiment as senior captain when it was mustered out of the service, in 1865. He came to Claremont in 1872, has been editor and publisher of the *National Eagle* since 1880, and was representative in the New Hampshire legislature in 1887.

LEONARD P. FISHER,

Son of Josiah, and grandson of Abram Fisher, who came from Natick, Mass., to Claremont in 1785, was born October 6, 1807, in the house on Washington street, where he died December 6, 1892. His grandfather, Abram, was a cabinet maker by trade and pursued that avocation for years. He had a small farm and a cidermill, which was run by water power. He died February 3, 1851. Josiah, son of Abram, and father of Leonard P., died in York, Livingston county, N. Y., in 1854. Leonard P., when about ten years old, joined his father in what was



FRANK P. MAYNARD'S RESIDENCE.

then the wilderness of New York state, and was brought up in the lumber business. In 1829 he came back to Claremont, to make his home with his grandfather, remained with him until his death, and inherited his property, which was a moderate fortune for that time. Mr. Fisher was a busy man; built many houses for himself and others; was liberal in many things and encouraged by his means and in other ways everything tending to the growth and prosperity of the town. At his death he left a widow and five surviving children — four sons and one daughter.

SAMUEL FISKE,

Graduated at Harvard University in the class of 1793, came from Brookfield, Mass., to Claremont in 1794, and died December 30, 1834, at the age of sixty-five years. He was an active and enterprising citizen for forty years; was engaged in mercantile business and manufacturing of various kinds, among which was print paper, under the firm of Fiske & Blake, successors in that business of Josiah Stevens, the first paper-maker in the then Cheshire county. Mr. Fiske was selectman in 1800 and 1801; town clerk seventeen years, from 1800 to 1816 inclusive; representative in the New Hampshire legislature in 1814 and 1816, and state senator in 1815. He built the large house corner of Broad and Summer streets, and there died.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS FISKE,

Son of Samuel Fiske, was born November 17, 1800, and died in the house where he was born, February 8, 1879. His active life was spent in mercantile business in Claremont, in partnership with his father and others,— among them the late Amos J. Tenney,— under the firm of Fiske, Tenney & Co., and James P. Brewer, under the firm of Fiske & Brewer. He acquired by inheritance and in business a comfortable fortune, and having no children to inherit it, in his lifetime he founded a library which, by vote of the town, was named the Fiske Free Library, and by the conditions imposed by

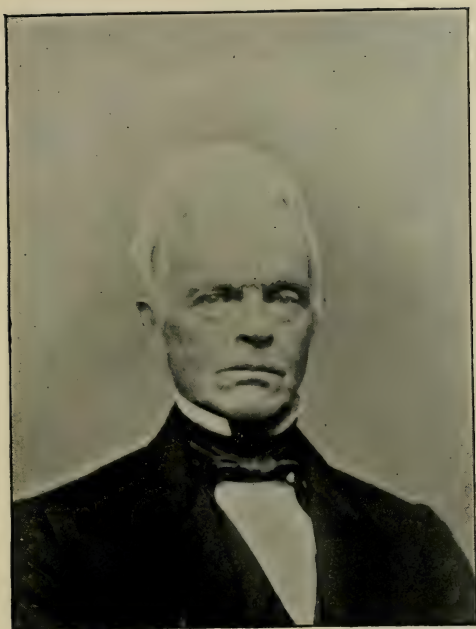
Mr. Fiske was to be for the free use of all the inhabitants of the town. By his will he bequeathed to the library five thousand dollars, to be expended for books,—any amounts that he might have so expended in his lifetime to be deducted from this sum,—the balance remaining at his death to be expended by the five trustees which had been named by him. In addition to this sum he left four thousand dollars, and his wife, Miranda Stevens Fiske, who died May 26, 1882, one thousand dollars as a permanent fund, to be invested and cared for by the trustees, the interest of which was to be used by them for the purchase of books. Thus Mr. and Mrs. Fiske have erected a monument bearing their name, which it is hoped will stand forever.

PHILANDER CHASE FREEMAN

Was born in Plainfield, August 27, 1807, and died in Claremont, April 20, 1871. He was a son of Benjamin Freeman, also a native of Plainfield. He graduated at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, in 1825; read law with J. H. Hubbard at Windsor, Vt., and for a short time was associated with him in business. He removed to Claremont in 1835, where he was in active practice until within a few years of his death. He had for partners at different times A. B. Williamson, Samuel W. Fuller, and lastly Milon C. McClure. He was a representative in the New Hampshire legislature, and several years justice of the police court.

SAMUEL W. FULLER,

Son of Francis E. Fuller, was born at Hardwick, Vt., April 25, 1822, and died in Chicago, Ill., October 25, 1873. He read law in the office of Philander C. Freeman, in Claremont; was admitted to Sullivan county bar in 1849; was in practice here until 1852, when he removed to Illinois and settled in Chicago in 1856, where he became quite eminent in his profession and attained a high position in the state and United States courts by his legal learning and ability.



PHILANDER C. FREEMAN.

ALEXANDER GARDINER

Was born at Catskill, N. Y., July 27, 1833; fitted for college at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden; studied law with Shea & Richardson, New York city; admitted to the bar in that city in 1856; was in Kansas about two years during the political troubles there; came to Claremont in the spring of 1859, and opened a law office with Edwin Vaughan; continued in practice until September, 1862, when he was commissioned lieutenant in the Fourteenth Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers; promoted to major September 12, 1863, and to colonel of that regiment September 12, 1864. In the battle of Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864, Colonel Gardiner was mortally wounded; he remained in the hands of the enemy five hours, when the Union troops regained the ground and recovered the dead and wounded. He died of his wounds October 8, 1864, and his remains were buried in Claremont.

JAMES M. GATES,

Son of Abel Gates, born in Cornish, October 30, 1808, commenced the practice of law in Claremont in 1835, which he continued until his death, April 8, 1854. He had a considerable reputation as advocate, and good standing as a counselor. He represented the town in the New Hampshire legislature in 1845 and 1846, and was conspicuous on the floor of the house and in committees.

LEONARD AND HIRAM GILMORE,

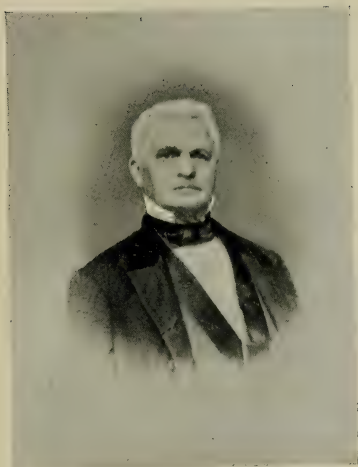
Sons of Hon. Gawen Gilmore, of Acworth, came to Claremont in 1826, bought the Tyler mills at West Claremont, and from that time until 1841 carried on an extensive business in making axes and other edge tools, employing quite a number of men. Their tools had a good reputation and had a large sale. They also had grist and saw mills on the north side of the river. In 1858 Hiram removed to Montreal, and was engaged with his sons in the manufacture of augers and bits at Cote St. Paul, near Montreal, Canada. He died November 12, 1862, and his wife, Mindwell McClure, died

at Cote St. Paul, July 14, 1877. Both were buried at West Claremont. Leonard Gilmore was for several years engaged in mercantile business with Ilock Hills, and postmaster at West Claremont from 1847 to 1861. He died December 10, 1876, his wife, Sarah M., sister of the late Solon C. Grannis, having died January 10, 1875. The Gilmores were prominent and influential men in town in their time.

Hiram Gilmore's two sons, Hiram Gawen and Charles Homer, learned the edge tool business of their father and are engaged in manufacturing augers and bits at Cote St. Paul.

ERASTUS GLIDDEN,

A son of Jonathan Glidden, was born March 26, 1792, on that part of Bible hill which was then in the town of Unity, but was set off on to Claremont by act of the legislature in 1828. He lived upon the farm where he was born until 1838, which was afterward for many years owned by Joshua Colby and his son Henry; came to the village and built the brick house on the west side of Pleasant street, where George H. Stowell's house now is, which was burned in 1864. He owned the tract of land west of Pleasant street, between Myrtle street and the Concord and Claremont railroad, and extending west to Mulberry street. This tract which he carried on as a farm is now covered by West Summer, Prospect, and Tyler streets, and fully occupied with dwelling-houses, all handsome, and some of them expensive and elegant. In 1830 Mr. Glidden was brigadier-general and commanded the Fifth Brigade of New Hampshire militia. He was elected cashier of the first Claremont bank on the retirement of James H. Bingham in 1842, and continued until its business was fully closed up in 1846. He was a representative in the New Hampshire legislature in 1835, 1838, and 1839, and was often called upon to preside over public gatherings. He is said to have had a remarkable memory, and could repeat verbatim long speeches after having read them once or twice. He was a prominent and honored citizen. He died in November, 1866, and was buried beside the remains of his first wife, at North Charlestown.



ERASTUS GLIDDEN.

CHARLES E. GLIDDEN,

The only son of the late Gen. Erastus Glidden, was born on the farm on Bible hill, December 4, 1835. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and settled in Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio. In 1861 he was elected judge of the court for his county for five years; was re-elected without opposition for another term of five years, at the end of which he was tendered a third nomination, but on account of ill health declined it. He died at Roxbury, Mass., June 14, 1882, at the age of forty-six years.

EDWARD L. GODDARD,

Son of Capt. Nichols Goddard, was born at Rutland, Vt., June, 1808, and died at Thomasville, Ga., March 30, 1880, where he went on account of impaired health. He was buried in Claremont. He worked as clerk in stores in Rutland, and Boston and New Bedford, Mass., from the time that he was fifteen until twenty-four years old, when he formed a copartnership with his brother-in-law, Simeon Ide, at Windsor, Vt., which continued a few years. In 1837 he came to Claremont and engaged as book-keeper for the Claremont Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. Ide was agent and treasurer. In 1858 Mr. Ide disposed of his interest, declined those offices, and Mr. Goddard, having bought of the stock of the company, was elected agent and treasurer, in place of Mr. Ide, and continued in those positions until 1867, when, after thirty years' connection with the company, he retired from the active management of its affairs. He was prominent as a business man in the town, in the Congregational church, of which he was for many years a member, and in many other ways, from 1837 until his death. In 1868 he was chosen one of the five electors for New Hampshire of president and vice-president of the United States, and was representative in the legislature in 1869. In July, 1833, he married Elizabeth Worth, of Nantucket, Mass., by whom he had seven children, four of whom survive, viz.: the Rev. Edward N. Goddard, rector of the Episcopal church at Windsor, Vt.;

Alice B., wife of Moses R. Emerson, of Boston; George W. Goddard, of New York city, and Elizabeth Worth. His wife died May 7, 1852. On June 13, 1855, he married Elizabeth P., daughter of the late Rev. Christopher Marsh, of Jamaica Plain, Mass., by whom he had one son — Christopher M. Goddard, of Boston.

NATHANIEL GOSS

Came from Winchester to Claremont about 1775 and settled on the farm west of the Charlestown road, two miles south of the village, afterward owned by his son Joel, then by his grandson, Charles N., and now by George P. Rossiter. He had eight children — two sons, Nathaniel and Joel, and six daughters. He died June 25, 1824, at the age of seventy-three years, and his widow on March 29, 1840, at the age of eighty-seven years. He was selectman in 1787.

JOEL GOSS,

Son of Nathaniel, was born January 30, 1782, and died January 4, 1833, on the farm where he was born and always lived. He was the father of the late William and Charles N. Goss, an excellent farmer, prominent citizen, and selectman in 1820, 1821, 1822, and 1831.

TIMOTHY GRANNIS

Came from North Haven, Conn., and settled in Claremont in 1769. He married a daughter of Dr. William Sumner, by whom he had seven children. She died June 25, 1789, and he married for his second wife Sarah Nye, of Tolland, Conn., and they had four children born to them. On July 4, 1888, appeared in the Claremont Advocate half a column of blank verse, headed "Ascutney. Written on the top of Ascutney mountain, in October, 1804, by Timothy Grannis." He died May 7, 1827.

TIMOTHY GRANNIS, JR.,

Oldest son of Timothy Grannis, was born June 30, 1772, married Phebe, daughter of Ebenezer Rice, and lived on what has since

been known as the Samuel Carleton farm, at the west part of the town. They had five children, Solon C., Laurens A., Homer P., Sarah M., and Samuel R., all of whom are dead, except Laurens A., born in 1802, and is now living in Guildhall, Vt. Timothy Grannis, Jr., was quite prominent in town in his time. He was selectman eight years, from 1821 to 1829, and representative in the legislature for the years 1829, 1830, 1831, and 1832.

SOLON C. GRANNIS,

Oldest son of Timothy Grannis, Jr., was born on the Samuel Carleton farm, at the west part of the town, in August, 1801. When but little more than twenty years old he married Nancy Spaulding and went to live on the large farm where she had been brought up by her uncle, about a mile north from his birthplace, there lived more than seventy years, and there died on the seventh of March, 1892. They had six children, five of whom are living. Of the sons, Joseph S. is a lawyer, at Cleveland, Ohio; Homer E. owns considerable real estate in the northwest part of the town and has a lumber mill on Red Water brook; and George C. lives on a good farm adjoining that of his father. Of the daughters, the oldest was the wife of the late Chester P. Smith, and died young; the second is the wife of Daniel N. Bowker, a farmer living on Red Water brook; and the youngest lived with and cared for her father through his declining years. The subject of this sketch was five times, from 1843 to 1852, both inclusive, elected one of the selectmen of the town, and was chairman of the board several years. He was representative in the New Hampshire legislature in 1861. From early age Mr. Grannis was a member of Union Episcopal church, and warden more than forty years preceding his death. He was an excellent farmer, an extensive and intelligent reader; authority in matters relating to the early history of the town, and much respected.

DR. LELAND J. GRAVES,

Son of David J. Graves, was born at Berkshire, Vt., May 24, 1812. He was educated in the public schools and Chester, Cavendish, and

Ludlow, Vt., academies; attended lectures at Woodstock, Vt., and graduated from the medical department of Dartmouth College, May 10, 1842. Soon after his graduation he located at Langdon, and had an extensive practice in that town and vicinity. In 1868 he removed to Claremont with his family, intending to retire from general practice, but responded to calls from his old patrons in the south part of the county. He died February 22, 1891. He was a prominent Freemason, and his burial was attended with high Masonic honors.

THE HANDERSONS.—GIDEON HANDERSON

Was a son of Gideon Handerson. He was born at Amherst, Mass., October 9, 1753, and died here July 10, 1825. He married Abigail Church, of Amherst, January 1, 1778, and the following year, with his wife and infant son Phinehas, removed to Claremont. They came through the woods on horseback, Mrs. Handerson carrying her infant in her arms. Mr. Handerson engaged in the tanning and currying business, at the north side of Sugar river, a few rods east of the present residence of Edwin W. Tolles; continued it until his death, and was succeeded in that business by his son Rufus. He was one of the selectmen seven years, from 1791 to 1805, both years inclusive. Mrs. Handerson died June 23, 1846. They had two children, Phinehas and Rufus. This Gideon Handerson was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, in the company of Capt. Noadiah Leonard, which was attached to Col. R. Woodbury's regiment. The most of this regiment was engaged in the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775.

PHINEHAS HANDERSON,

Son of Gideon, was born at Amherst, Mass., December 13, 1778. He came to Claremont with his parents in 1779. He studied law with George B. Upham, was admitted to the bar in 1804, and opened an office at Chesterfield in 1805 or 1806, where he continued in the practice of his profession until 1833, when he removed to Keene, and there was in practice until his death, March 16, 1853. He was

one of the selectmen of Chesterfield in 1811, representative from that town in the New Hampshire legislature in 1812, 1813, and 1815; state senator in 1816, 1817, 1823, 1831, and 1832; and member of the executive council in 1841 and 1842. He also was a representative from Keene in 1843 and 1849. At the time of his death he was president of the Cheshire county bar, and was one of the oldest practicing lawyers in New Hampshire.

RUFUS HANDERSON,

Son of Gideon, was born in Claremont, December 13, 1781, and died October 16, 1829. He married Betsey Munger, November 20, 1803, who died March 20, 1853. They had five children, two of whom died in infancy. The three that lived to maturity were Frederick W., born April 5, 1806, and died May 4, 1862; Horace P., born June 6, 1811, and died August 26, 1867; and Lucius R., born February 18, 1819. He removed to Vergennes, Vt., in 1869. Rufus Handerson carried on the tanning and currying business from the death of his father until he died, and was succeeded in the business by his son, Horace P., who continued it for a few years. Mr. Handerson was moderator of the annual town meetings nine years, from 1819 to 1829; selectman eight years, from 1813 to 1829; and representative in the New Hampshire legislature in 1822, 1823, 1824, and 1826.

ICHABOD HART

Was born in Connecticut in 1780, and died in Brattleboro', Vt., December 1, 1874. He came from Charlestown to Claremont in 1813, and settled on the farm in the west part of the town, now occupied by his grandson, Oliver C. Hart, where he lived until within a few years of his death. He was by trade a carpenter and brick mason, a useful and respected citizen. He had eleven children, two of whom, Josiah Hart, of West Claremont, and Thomas Hart, of the village, are now living. Ichabod Hart was in New York in 1807, when Robert Fulton's steamboat Clermont was launched and made her trial trip on Hudson river. Mr. Hart asked

Mr. Fulton if he could go with him, and the latter replied that he could if he went. This was the first successful steamboat trip ever made in this country if not in the world.

ICHABOD HITCHCOCK

Came from what was then a part of New Haven, Conn., to Claremont, with Bill Barnes in 1772. He bought and settled on the farm a little more than a mile north of the village, the same now owned by Frederick P. Smith. This farm continued to be owned and occupied by Mr. Hitchcock and his son Samuel and his grandson William for more than a hundred years. He was a master builder, and as such and in other ways a useful and valued citizen. He died November 24, 1838, at the age of eighty-nine years. He had eleven children, ten of whom were born in this town, and all but three of them died in infancy or when quite young. Those that reached maturity were: Samuel, the father of Ichabod and William, both of whom died several years ago; and Amos, the father of Henry A. Hitchcock, for many years a prominent citizen of Walpole, and state senator in 1872 and 1874, who has since died; Alexander V. Hitchcock, now living at Newport, register of deeds for Sullivan county several years, and representative from that town in the New Hampshire legislature; and the widow of George Wallingford, now living in Claremont.

HERMON HOLT

Was born at Woodstock, Vt., September 7, 1845; fitted for college at Kimball Union Academy; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1870; read law with Judge B. H. Steele, of Vermont, and Ira Colby, of this town; admitted to the Sullivan county bar in 1873, and has since been in practice in Claremont. He was a representative in the New Hampshire legislature in 1890 and 1891, and state senator in 1895 and 1896.

DR. JAMES P. HOLT

Was born in Claremont, June 19, 1853, and is a son of James Holt, late sheriff of Sullivan county. He graduated at Stevens High



REV. JAMES B. HOWE.

School in June, 1873; entered the drug store of Dr. W. M. Ladd and remained there about four years, the last two years of which time and the following year he studied medicine with Dr. O. B. Way. He took a medical course at Dartmouth College and graduated there October 30, 1877. He then commenced practice in Claremont and continued until September, 1880, when he entered the Hartford Hospital, Hartford, Conn., and was there one year,—six months as assistant and six months as house physician and surgeon. At the end of this time he returned to Claremont and resumed practice. In May, 1884, he bought a half interest in the drug store of Dr. W. M. Ladd. Dr. Ladd having died, he became sole proprietor in July, 1885, and continues the business and the practice of his profession.

ASA HOLTON,

Son of Jonathan Holton, born at Charlestown in November, 1786, and died in Claremont, March 4, 1840. He read law in his native town in the office of ex-Governor Henry Hubbard; was admitted to the bar in 1815; practiced at Lempster about two years and then removed to Claremont, where he spent the remainder of his life in the active practice of his profession. He was town clerk in 1825, 1826, and 1827.

THE REV. JAMES B. HOWE

Was born at Dorchester, Mass., March 31, 1773, and graduated at Harvard College in 1794. He was ordained deacon November 25, 1817, and priest May 14, 1819, by the Rt. Rev. Alexander V. Griswold, and installed rector of Union church, to succeed Rev. Daniel Barber, September 15, 1819. He resigned his parish August 4, 1843, after which he made his home with his children in Boston. For some years preceding his ordination he was a successful classical teacher in Boston. Mr. Howe was an old school gentleman; always wore the long stockings, short clothes, and silver knee and shoe buckles of the latter part of the eighteenth and the fore part of the nineteenth century. He was tall,

erect, of commanding appearance, a conspicuous figure in town for many years; highly respected for his ability and faithfulness as a rector, and beloved for his goodness by all who knew him. He died of apoplexy, in a railroad car, at Albany, N. Y., on the seventeenth of September, 1844, when on his way to Indiana to visit one of his sons. He was the father of the late Rt. Rev. W. B. W. Howe, Bishop of South Carolina, who resigned his bishopric on account of ill health, in May, and died in November, 1892.

ISAAC HUBBARD,

Son of George Hubbard, a Revolutionary soldier, was born in Tolland, Conn., July 28, 1770. In 1778 he came with his parents to Claremont and settled on the farm in the southwest corner of the town now occupied by Isaac H. Long, a grandson of Isaac Hubbard, and the widow of Dr. I. G. Hubbard, a son of the subject of this notice. Isaac Hubbard spent his whole life, after eight years old, on that farm. He was an extensive and successful farmer and stock raiser. He was selectman in 1811, 1812, 1816, 1817, and 1818; representative in the New Hampshire legislature in 1819 and 1821; prominent in the Episcopal church, and regarded as one of the solid and strong men of the town. He was a brother of Judge J. H. Hubbard, of Windsor, Vt. He died January 28, 1861.

THE REV. ISAAC G. HUBBARD, D. D.,

Was born in Claremont, April 13, 1818, and was a son of Isaac Hubbard, Esq. He graduated at Trinity College in 1839. He passed from college into the General Theological Seminary, New York, where he spent two years, and finished the prescribed course of study with Bishop Carlton Chase. While studying with Bishop Chase he officiated as lay reader at Drewsville and Bellows Falls, Vt. He was ordained deacon in Trinity church, Claremont, June 25, 1845. He served his deaconate at Vergennes, Vt., and received priest's orders from Bishop Chase in March, 1847. The first four

years of his priesthood he was rector of a church at Potsdam, N. Y. Then for several months he was assistant of the venerable Dr. Muhlenburg, in the Church of the Holy Communion, New York. In March, 1852, he became rector of St. Michael's church, Manchester, N. H., where he remained until February, 1866. The field was a missionary one, demanding great self-denial, patience, energy, and wisdom, and involving a large amount of work. The growth of the parish was real and lasting. The great visible work of Dr. Hubbard was the erection of a beautiful stone church and comfortable rectory, to accomplish which he wrought with his own hands and superintended every detail. The strain upon him was very great and produced the usual result, and in the spring of 1866, by reason of mental and bodily exhaustion, he was compelled to resign his parish, and retired to his portion of his late father's farm in Claremont for rest. In August, 1867, he was sufficiently restored to accept the rectorship of Trinity church, Claremont, where he remained until Easter, 1875. During this period he was forced by a recurrence of his former trouble to take a rest of six months, and through the kind instrumentality of a few friends he visited Europe. Again his health failed, and when he resigned and returned to his farm he did not expect to resume priestly labors. However, in October, 1876, he began services at Union church, without making any permanent engagement. The Easter following he felt able to accept the post of minister in charge for a year, and renewed the engagement at Easter, 1878. On Passion Sunday, March 30, 1879, he drove to church with his family as usual, but on his arrival did not feel able to perform service, and started to return home in a sleigh, and expired very suddenly on the way. Dr. Hubbard was one of the trustees of St. Paul's school, Concord, for twenty years immediately preceding his death.

SIMEON IDE,

The oldest of eight children of Daniel Ide, was born in Shrewsbury, Mass., September 28, 1794, died at the house of his daughter, Mrs. Dibblee, Boston Highlands, June 22, 1889, and was

buried in Claremont. When fifteen years old he was apprenticed to the printing business in the office of Farnsworth & Churchill, publishers of the Vermont Republican, at Windsor, Vt. Before completing his apprenticeship there was a change in the establishment, and Mr. Ide returned to his father's house, then in New Ipswich, N. H., in 1814, set up a small printing office, and with the help of a sister, eleven years old, printed and published an edition of the New Testament, said to have been the first published in New Hampshire. It bore the imprint of 1815. In February, 1817, Mr. Ide started the publication of a newspaper at Brattleborough, Vt., under the title of the American Yeoman, and in 1818, in company with a Mr. Aldrich, bought the Vermont Republican establishment, at Windsor, and united the two papers under the title of the Vermont Republican and American Yeoman. Subsequently Mr. Ide bought the interest of Mr. Aldrich, and continued the business alone, adding book-binding, publishing, and book-selling. Under the administration of President John Quincy Adams, Mr. Ide had the contract for supplying the post-office department with all the blanks, paper, and twine used by the post-offices in the New England states and New York. He carried on quite an extensive business at Windsor for about sixteen years. In 1834 he united his Windsor establishment with the Claremont Manufacturing Company, which had just commenced manufacturing paper, and he became manager of the business of the concern, which was well equipped for making books, in which he continued until 1858, when he sold his interest to his sons, George G. and Lemuel N. Ide, and retired from business. In 1863 he bought the National Eagle newspaper and printing establishment, and was publisher and editor of that paper until 1867, when he sold out to Arthur Chase, after which he did not engage in active business. In March, 1818, Mr. Ide married Evelina Pamela, daughter of Captain Nichols Goddard, of Rutland, Vt., by whom he had ten children—two sons and eight daughters—five of whom are still living. His wife died in 1857, and in 1859 he married Mrs. B. Maria Mott, of Auburn, N. Y., who died March 23, 1889.



DR. LEONARD JARVIS. — (THE ELDER.)

DR. LEONARD JARVIS

Was born in Boston, June 22, 1774; graduated at the Boston Latin School, and studied medicine with his uncle, Dr. Charles Jarvis, of Boston. He came to Claremont and commenced the practice of his profession in the fall of 1795. He was quite famous as a physician and surgeon, and, for about twenty years, had a large practice in Claremont and surrounding towns. After that he engaged extensively in sheep breeding, wool-growing, and manufacturing, but was often called in consultation with other physicians as long as he lived. He died February 9, 1848.

RUSSELL JARVIS,

Son of Samuel G. Jarvis, senior, and brother of Dr. Leonard Jarvis, senior, studied law with his cousin, William C. Jarvis, of Pittsfield, Mass., was admitted to the bar and opened an office in Claremont in 1818. In 1820 he married Miss Caroline Dana, of Chelsea, Vt., who died in two or three years, leaving an infant daughter, Caroline, the wife of John H. Uhl, of New York city. Soon after the death of his wife Mr. Jarvis removed to Boston, and in time married Miss Eliza Cordis, who, with their two young daughters, was lost in Long Island sound in the burning of the steamer Lexington, January 13, 1840. The Lexington had on board one hundred and ten or fifteen passengers, and thirty-five officers and crew, all but four of whom were lost. Mr. Jarvis left the practice of law, became noted as a journalist, and died in New York city in 1853.

COL. RUSSELL JARVIS,

Third son of Dr. Leonard Jarvis, senior, was born January 8, 1824, and died February 24, 1888, in the room where he was born. He owned considerable mill and other property in the west part of the town, including the home farm on Town hill, to the most of which he succeeded on the death of his father, in 1848. He was extensively engaged in the breeding of Spanish merino sheep, and the raising

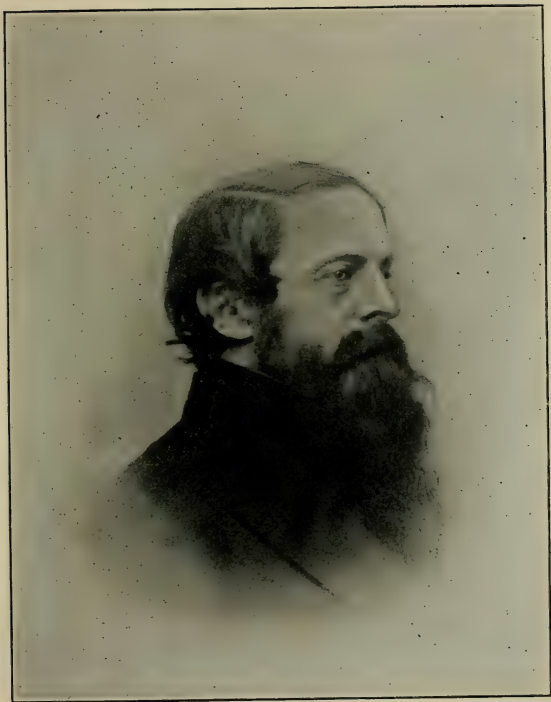
of fine wool, in which business his father was a pioneer in this country. For fifteen years preceding his death he carried on paper manufacturing in the mill at the south side of Sugar river, which was burned the twelfth of May, 1890, and rebuilt by his son Russell, in 1892. He was a man of remarkable energy and activity. He was aid-de-camp, with the rank of colonel, on the staff of Governor William Haile, in 1857 and 1858, and United States marshal for New Hampshire during the administration of Andrew Johnson. He left surviving him a widow and three sons.

DR. SAMUEL GARDINER JARVIS,

Oldest son of the late Dr. Leonard Jarvis, was born in Claremont, September 30, 1816. He was educated in the public schools of the town, at the academy of the Rev. Virgil H. Barber, West Claremont, and the Boston Latin School. He studied medicine with Dr. Thomas B. Kittredge, then in practice here; graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1830, and commenced the practice of his profession, having located on the farm at West Claremont, where he spent the remainder of his life. His practice extended over the towns in this vicinity in New Hampshire and Vermont for a period of fifty-two years, and until within a few weeks of his death. He was for two or three years United States examining pension surgeon, and was a representative in the New Hampshire legislature in 1875 and 1876. He died March 5, 1892. In the annual town meeting, on the 14th of that month, John L. Farwell offered a series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by rising vote, expressive of the sense of the people at the death of Dr. Jarvis, and it was ordered that they be spread upon the records of the town.

DR. LEONARD JARVIS,

Second son of Dr. Samuel G., and grandson of the late Dr. Leonard Jarvis, was born in Claremont on July 29, 1852. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1873, and at Harvard Medical School in 1882. He was house physician at the lying-in hospital, Boston,



DR. SAMUEL G. JARVIS.

four months, and house surgeon at Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, fifteen months. He commenced practice in Claremont in May, 1884, and continued until the fall of 1892, when, by reason of impaired health, he went to Colorado and remained until the following spring, when he returned and resumed the practice of his profession.

THE JEWETTS. — JOHN JEWETT,

Of West Windsor, Vt., had nine children — seven sons and two daughters. Four of the sons and the two daughters are still living. Three of the sons — Marcus L., Frederick, and John W. — came to Claremont more than forty years ago, where they have been conspicuous in trade and in other ways ever since.

MARCUS L. JEWETT

Was born April 16, 1825, and died January 25, 1891. He came to Claremont in 1853, and was engaged in the grocery and provision business the most of the remainder of his life, alone, in company with his brothers, later with his sons, and at his death was succeeded by his sons.

FREDERICK JEWETT

Was born May 25, 1827. He came to Claremont in October, 1848, and was of the firm of Kidder, Danforth & Jewett three years, after which he was clerk in the store of C. M. Bingham a few years. In 1857 he entered into copartnership with his brothers, Marcus L. and John W., under the firm name of M. L. Jewett & Co., which was continued seventeen years, when he bought out his brothers, and afterward took his son George W. into partnership. After a few years the son retired, and he continued alone until January, 1890, when he formed a copartnership with his brother John W., under the firm name of F. & J. W. Jewett & Co., and has so continued to the present time. Frederick Jewett has been longer in trade in Claremont than any other man now living. He was elected a representative in the New Hampshire legislature in 1890, and re-elected in 1892.

JOHN W. JEWETT

Was born August 4, 1829. He came to Claremont in July, 1851, and bought the grocery and provision business of Kidder, Danforth & Jewett, and carried it on until 1853, when his brother Marcus L. came to town, and they formed a copartnership in the same business, which they carried on until 1857, when the brother Frederick was admitted to the firm, which was continued under the firm name of M. L. Jewett & Co., until 1874. After this John W. Jewett carried on the same business, having for a partner Clarence E. Peabody, under the firm name of Jewett & Peabody. At the end of eight years Mr. Peabody retired and Mr. Jewett continued the business alone until January, 1890, when the copartnership of F. & J. W. Jewett & Co. was formed and still continues. John W. Jewett was one of the selectmen in the years 1868, 1869, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, and 1881, and several of these years overseer of the poor.

DANIEL W. JOHNSON,

Son of the late Moses Johnson, was born in Sutton, October 16, 1827, and died April 29, 1894. In December, 1845, when but little more than eighteen years old, he came to Claremont, entered the Monadnock mills and was employed there in responsible positions until February, 1858, when he accepted the appointment of agent and superintendent of the Phoenix cotton mill at Peterborough. When Jonas Livingston resigned the agency of the Monadnock mills in 1863, Mr. Johnson was appointed to the place, and held it until his death. He was president of Sullivan Savings Institution from January, 1870, to January, 1893; was chairman of the board of trustees of Fiske Free Library, and was elected representative in the New Hampshire legislature in November, 1892. In 1874 he made a trip to Europe on business connected with the Monadnock mills. He was attacked with apoplexy April 29, 1894, and died in a few hours afterward, leaving a widow.

MILES JOHNSON

Was born in 1748 and died in Claremont December 1, 1834. He came here from Guilford, Conn., in 1796, bringing his family and

effects by a team of four oxen, driven by his son Parmer, then eight years old. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution; was with Washington's army when it crossed the Delaware river, in the battle of White Plains, and with Israel Putnam at Ticonderoga. In his old age he often related incidents of the marches and battles in which he participated. He settled on the farm on the west side of Green mountain, now owned by his grandson, Amos D. Johnson.

PARMER JOHNSON,

Son of Miles Johnson, was born in 1788 and died in Claremont March 25, 1866. When eight years old he came with his father from Guilford, Conn., and ever after lived on the west side of Green mountain. He was drafted into the army in the war of 1812, but by reason of the declaration of peace was not mustered into the service. He had two sons, both living,—Rev. J. G. Johnson, of Red Wing, Minn., and Amos D. Johnson, of this town, and several daughters.

JOHN KIMBALL

Was born at Haverhill, September 30, 1796. He graduated at Dartmouth College, and studied law at Bath, in the office of Hon. Moses Payson, and was admitted to the bar at Haverhill. He was in practice at Claremont from 1830 to 1839, and at Putney, Vt., from 1839 to 1870. He was twice elected to the New Hampshire senate while he lived in Claremont. He represented Putney in the Vermont legislature several years; was twice state senator for his district, and once president of the senate. He died at Putney, February 23, 1884.

PHILANDER C. FREEMAN

Was born at Plainfield, August 27, 1807. He graduated at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio; studied law in the office of Judge J. H. Hubbard, at Windsor, Vt. He came to Claremont about 1838, opened an office and commenced the practice of his profession. He was a representative in the New Hampshire legislature in 1843

and 1844, and for several years was justice of the police court. He died April 20, 1871.

SANFORD KINGSBURY

Was born at Windham, Conn., April 7, 1743, was one of the early settlers of the town, and a prominent citizen until his death at the age of ninety-one years, which occurred November 12, 1833. He settled on the farm on Town hill now owned by the heirs of Russell Jarvis, and lived there until 1795, when he sold it to the senior Dr. Leonard Jarvis. He was selectman in 1784, 1786, and 1789; moderator in 1786 and six years succeeding; representative in the New Hampshire legislature in 1786 and three years succeeding; state senator in 1791 and 1792; member of the executive council in 1789; and judge of probate from December 20, 1797, to June 20, 1798.

DR. WILLIAM M. LADD

Was born in Unity in 1813. He graduated at Kimball Union Academy; studied medicine with his uncle, Dr. Charles Perry, in Rutland, Vt.; attended lectures at the Vermont School of Medicine, where he took his degree of M. D. For the next ten years he was in the active practice of his profession at Townshend, Vt. He then came to Claremont, continued practice for a time, and then opened a drug store and continued in that business until his death, June 29, 1885. He was postmaster of Claremont from May 5, 1855, to June 17, 1861, being appointed by President Pierce. He was also commissioner of schools for Sullivan county for several years.

CHARLES LELAND

Was a son of Thomas Leland; born at Windsor, Vt., July 28, 1817; was educated in the schools of his native town; studied law with his father; was admitted to the New Hampshire bar, and was in the practice of his profession at Claremont a few years. For the twenty-two last years of his life he was salesman for a New York drug house. He died at Claremont March 28, 1884.

THOMAS LELAND,

Son of Thomas Leland, was born at Grafton, Mass., August 5, 1784; graduated at Middlebury, Vt., College in 1809; studied law in the office of Judge J. H. Hubbard, at Windsor, Vt.; was admitted to the bar in 1812; was in practice at Windsor until 1834, when he came to Claremont and continued in practice until his death, March 3, 1849. He represented Windsor in the Vermont legislature one or more terms.

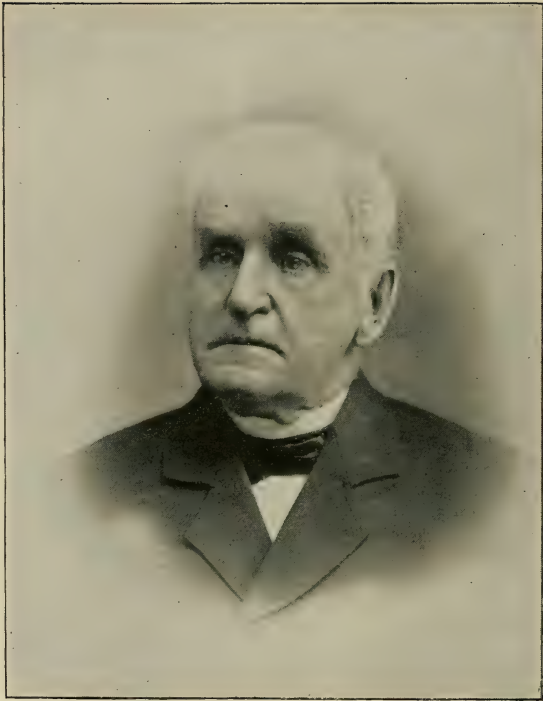
GEORGE G. LEWIS,

Son of Wilca and Elizabeth (Stewart) Lewis, was born in Claremont, July 7, 1800, and died at Worcester, Mass., February 12, 1889. He descended in about the eighth generation from George and Mary (Fuller) Lewis. This George Lewis came from England in 1630, and settled near Plymouth, Mass. His son, through whom George G. Lewis's descent is traced, married a daughter of Dr. Fuller, one of the Mayflower Pilgrims. Wilca Lewis, father of George G., settled in Claremont about 1790, on the farm at the east side of Red Water brook, known later as the Mrs. Whitcomb place. George G. Lewis's grandfathers, Jabez Lewis and Jacob Stewart, were both soldiers in the Revolutionary War, on the side of the colonies, and Jabez Lewis served throughout the entire war. George G. Lewis married Adeline Labaree, a great-granddaughter of Peter Labaree, who was captured by a party of Indians at Charlestown in 1754 and carried to Canada, with the Johnson family. Labaree afterward escaped and returned to Charlestown, where he raised up a considerable family. George G. Lewis and his wife had ten children born to them—seven sons and three daughters. The oldest son, George William, and the youngest, Herbert, died in infancy; the eight others are still living. Mrs. Lewis was highly educated for her time, had fine literary taste, great energy, and ambition for her children, whom she encouraged and materially aided in obtaining good educations. The five surviving boys graduated at Dartmouth College, and the girls were

fitted to teach the higher branches of learning. She died November 26, 1876.

Of the five boys, Eugene, born in 1839, graduated at Dartmouth in 1864; read law with H. W. Parker, of Claremont; was later admitted to the bar; practiced for a time at Peterborough, and Moline, Ill., and is now living at Salt Lake city, Utah. Frank W., born in 1840, graduated at Dartmouth in 1866; read law with Henry W. Paine, of Boston, and was admitted to the bar there; removed to Lincoln, Neb., and engaged in the business of western investments. In 1893 he returned to Boston, where he is acting president and eastern manager of the Merchants' Trust Company. Arthur G., born in 1845, graduated at Dartmouth in 1869; engaged as teacher and superintendent of schools, and is now principal of a grammar school in Worcester, Mass. Henry E., born in 1848, graduated at Dartmouth in 1872; studied law and was admitted to the bar in Illinois; moved to Lincoln, Neb., in 1881, and was engaged in making western investments for eastern parties. From 1889 till 1893 he was president of the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company, and is now secretary and treasurer of the Merchants' Trust Company. Homer P., born in 1849, graduated at Dartmouth in 1872. Since leaving college he has been engaged in teaching. At Davenport, Ia., he was principal of the high school, from whence he went to Omaha, Neb., in 1883, since which he has been principal of the high school there. Of the daughters, Ellen A., born in 1838, married John Bugbee, of Hartford, Vt., and now resides there. Belle H., born in 1842, has for several years been assistant teacher in the high school at Omaha, Neb. Marion, born in 1843, lives at Salt Lake city, where she has been chiefly engaged in teaching.

This is a remarkable record of a family of eight children of a New Hampshire farmer of but moderate means, due largely to the intelligence, ambition, frugality, and industry of the mother, in co-operation with the father and the children themselves.



FRANCIS LOCKE.

JONAS LIVINGSTON,

Son of William Livingston, a Scotchman, was born at Sharon, Hillsborough county, December 13, 1806, and died at Peterborough, November 22, 1877. He was agent of the Phoenix cotton mill, at Peterborough, and came from there to Claremont in 1845, as agent and manager of the Monadnock mills, which position he held until 1863, when he resigned and returned to Peterborough. He subsequently bought a controlling interest in the Phoenix mill, which he operated successfully until his death. He was sole representative from Claremont in the New Hampshire legislature in 1853, and was elected a member of that body, with others, in 1854. He was president of the Sullivan Savings Institution several years, and a prominent citizen of the town.

FRANCIS LOCKE

Was born in Stoddard, March 19, 1810. He is the youngest of eleven children of Enos Locke. When twenty-one years old he went to Walpole, where he worked as a farm laborer, carrying on a farm on shares, and then as owner, until 1862, during which time he was selectman and overseer of the poor four years. Having accumulated a comfortable fortune, that year he sold his farm, came to Claremont, and bought the large brick house on the west side of Pleasant street, built by the late S. F. Redfield, which has since been his home. He was selectman of Claremont in 1866, 1867, 1870, 1871, and 1872. He has been twice married and is now a widower. By his first wife he had one daughter, the wife of George W. Holden, who lives with him. By reason of the trials and hardships of his early years, caused by the excessive use of ardent spirits by others than himself, in whom he was interested, he has been an ardent temperance man for many years.

CHARLES H. LONG,

The oldest son of Charles F. Long, was born in Claremont March 14, 1834. He graduated at Norwich, Vt., Military University in 1855. Soon after the breaking out of the War of

the Rebellion, in April, 1861, he was employed to drill recruits at Newport, Concord, Dover, Portsmouth, and other places in the state. In July, 1861, he opened an office and recruited men for the Fifth Regiment, and was commissioned captain of Company G. At the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, he was severely wounded in the left arm by a minie ball, and resigned November 6. April 17, 1863, he was commissioned captain and authorized to raise a company of heavy artillery to garrison the defenses of Portsmouth. In the summer of 1864 a full regiment was raised and he was commissioned colonel of it September 29. This regiment was ordered to the front, served in the defenses of Washington, and was mustered out June 15, 1865. In November, 1864, Colonel Long was ordered to the command of the First Brigade, Hardin's Division, Twenty-second Army Corps, and retained that position until mustered out with his regiment. Generals Howard, Hardin, and other officers under whom he served, spoke of Colonel Long and his conduct as an officer in commendatory terms. When the Concord and Claremont railroad was opened he was appointed station agent at Claremont village, which position he has since held.

MICHAEL LOVELL

Was born in Rockingham, Vt., in 1764, and died here April 29, 1860. He was a son of Michael Lovell, who was a captain in the War of the Revolution, and both he and his wife were zealous and active in the cause of liberty. Michael Lovell, the younger, came to Claremont in 1821, bought the Alexander Ralston farm on Town hill and lived there until his death. His son, Porter Kimball Lovell, graduated at Bowdoin College and became a physician. He went to Hayti with Dr. James Hall, formerly of this town, who was made president or governor of Liberia. On their arrival there the yellow fever was raging, and Dr. Lovell soon became famous by reason of his success in the treatment of that fearful disease. He was surgeon-general in the army in the revolution of Hayti in 1842-44, and died

there at the age of thirty-seven years. Another son, Seymour, died while attending medical lectures in New York city.

LEONARD A. LOVERING,

Son of the late John L. Lovering, was born at Hartford, Vt., November 13, 1854. He was appointed cadet at West Point in 1872; graduated and was commissioned second lieutenant Fourth U. S. Infantry June 15, 1876; promoted first lieutenant of same January 3, 1885, and captain of same October 15, 1893. He was detailed by the war department acting assistant professor of chemistry and mineralogy and geology at the United States Military Academy, West Point, 1881-85; engineer officer, Department of the Columbia, 1888-89; aid-de-camp to Brig. Gen. John Gibbon, U. S. Army, 1889-91; aid-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, U. S. Army, 1891; in command of his company at Boise City, Idaho, in 1894.

DR. ALBERT L. MARDEN,

Son of Nathan J. Marden, was born at Epsom, December 31, 1849, and graduated at Dartmouth Medical College in 1874. He was resident physician at Rumford Island, Boston Harbor, for a time, and in 1875 settled at Perkinsville, Weathersfield, Vt., and removed to Claremont in 1891, where he is in the practice of his profession.

MILON C. M'CLURE

Was born in Acworth, January 7, 1819; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1846; taught in the Claremont Academy two years; was admitted to the bar in 1849; formed a law partnership with P. C. Freeman in Claremont, which was continued until his death, September 1, 1860. In 1855 and 1856 he was a member of the governor's council; in 1857 and 1858 representative in the New Hampshire legislature.

FRANK P. MAYNARD,

Son of Levi P. Maynard, was born in Fairfield, Me., August 25, 1850. In 1869 he went to California and was engaged in hydraulic mining three years. He then returned east and went to Nashua, where he was in the shoe manufacturing business until 1879, when he went to Boston and was in the retail shoe trade. In 1883 he formed a copartnership with his brother-in-law, Charles N. Washburn, under the firm name of Maynard & Washburn, and they came to Claremont, bought what was known as the Home Mill property, and commenced the manufacturing of shoes on an extensive scale. They made additions to the buildings from time to time and this industry became an important addition to the business of Claremont. They employ from two hundred to two hundred and twenty-five persons, and the goods made by them are distributed all over the country. In April, 1893, Mr. Maynard bought the interest of Mr. Washburn and became sole proprietor of the concern. He was the founder of the Claremont Electric Light Works; is president of the Claremont Building Association, and was one of the committee that built Hotel Claremont. When the People's National Bank was organized, in 1892, Mr. Maynard was chosen president of it, and has been interested in other enterprises for building up and improving the town.

In 1876 Mr. Maynard married Helen E., daughter of N. P. Washburn, now of Claremont. She died in December, 1890, and in April, 1892, he married Miss Jennie Sampson, of Portland, Me. They have a handsome residence, corner of School and Oak streets, shown in the illustration.

RALPH METCALF,

Oldest son of John Metcalf, a thrifty farmer, of North Charlestown, was born November 21, 1796, and died in Claremont, August 26, 1858. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1823; studied law with Henry Hubbard, of Charlestown, Richard Bartlett, of Concord, and George B. Upham, of Claremont; admitted

to the Sullivan county bar in 1826, and opened an office at Newport. In 1831 he was elected secretary of state of New Hampshire and held the office eight years. He represented the town of Newport in the New Hampshire legislature in 1852 and 1853; register of probate for Sullivan county from 1845 to 1851; chairman of a committee to revise the laws of the state in 1852; governor in 1855 and 1856. With a few temporary intervals he had his home at Newport until 1856, when he removed to Claremont and built the house on Broad street, where he died, now the home of the widow of William Breck. He was a man of varied attainments and an able chief executive of the state.

WILLIAM H. H. MOODY,

The seventh of eleven children of the late Jonathan Moody, was born in Claremont May 10, 1842, and was named for President William Henry Harrison. When fourteen years old he entered the shoe factory of Russell W. Farwell here, with the design of learning the business, where he continued four years. In December, 1861, he enlisted in Troop L, New England Cavalry, served a few months and was honorably discharged. In the fall of 1862 he engaged as traveling salesman for a large shoe jobbing house in Boston, and sold goods all over the country. In 1867 he was admitted as partner in the concern, under the firm name of McGibbons, Moody & Raddin, having but little capital other than ability and knowledge of the business. In 1873 he became a partner in the firm of Crain, Moody & Rising, and they established a shoe manufactory at Amoskeag, employing one hundred hands, making shoes for the western and southern markets. In a few years, the business having outgrown its quarters, the firm removed to Nashua and continued there about seven years. Then the shoe manufacturing firm of Moody, Estabrook & Andersons was organized and has continued to the present time. They built at Nashua a three-story brick factory large enough to accommodate from nine hundred to ten hundred hands, and to turn out eight thousand and

five hundred pairs of men's, boys', and women's shoes of various styles per day. This is the largest manufactory of its class of goods in this country. Its business amounts to about two million dollars annually. The goods are sold wholly to jobbing houses at the west and south. The firm has an office and warehouse in Boston, and Mr. Moody is a director in the National Shoe and Leather Bank, Boston.

In the early half of the present century Jonathan Moody, the father of William H. H., employed several men and made shoes by hand, using pegs of his own make, for one half the people of the town. He was also a famous tenor drummer, and was in request at all military trainings and musters.

Since going to Boston Mr. Moody has accumulated a handsome fortune. In 1877 he bought what was known for many years as the Mann farm, of eighty-seven acres, about a mile south of Claremont village on the west side of the road to Charlestown. He has added to it from time to time adjoining farms and lots of land, and has now six hundred acres all connected with his original purchase, mostly strong, productive upland. On this farm he has erected a large and elegant house, barns, and other buildings and appurtenances adapted to an extensive first-class horse-breeding establishment; and in 1893 had one hundred and fifty blooded horses of all kinds. He has expended large sums of money annually in enriching and improving his farm, adding to the wealth, importance, and beauty of his native town, for which he has always had a strong affection. Mr. Moody spends a portion of each summer on his place here, and his winters in Boston.

CHASE NOYES,

Son of Tristham Noyes, was born at Boscawen in 1790. He came to Newport in 1828, and from there to Claremont in 1854. He died here May 22, 1862. He was an uncompromising abolitionist, was prominently connected with the underground railroad, and is said to have aided many slaves in escaping from bondage to freedom. He had eight children — four sons and four daughters. The sons,



HOSEA W. PARKER.

William T., Silas E., Henry C., and Baron S. Noyes, are all living except William T., who died in November, 1884. The father and all the sons were at different times engaged in the manufacture and sale of shoes.

HOSEA W. PARKER,

Second son of the late Benjamin Parker, was born in Lempster, May 30, 1833. His father died in 1845, leaving a widow, two sons, a daughter, and a good hill farm. Hosea W., twelve years old, assisted his brother Hiram, three years older, in the work of the farm, attending the district and an occasional term of a select school in the town until he reached his eighteenth year. He attended Tubbs Union Academy, Washington, a few terms, and then entered the Green Mountain Liberal Institute, South Woodstock, Vt., where he fitted for college. In 1855 he entered Tufts College, where he remained two years, then commenced the study of law in the office of Burke & Wait, Newport, and was admitted to the Sullivan county bar in 1859. While pursuing his studies he taught school winters in Newport and other places. He commenced practice in his native town and removed to Claremont in the fall of 1860, where he has since resided. He soon acquired a remunerative practice, which increased continually until he became one of the leading lawyers in western New Hampshire, being engaged on one side or the other of almost every important cause tried in the Sullivan county court. As a jury lawyer he ranks with the foremost in the state, both in the examination of witnesses and as an advocate. He has been admitted to practice in the United States circuit and district courts in New Hampshire, and in 1873 was admitted to the supreme court of the United States at Washington, D. C.

In politics Mr. Parker is a Democrat, and has been a leader in and worker for that party ever since he became a voter, attending county, state, and national conventions, and taking the stump in all exciting canvasses. In 1859 and 1860 he represented the town

of Lempster in the New Hampshire legislature, and took a leading part on committees and as a debater in the house. In 1869 he was the candidate of his party for member of congress from the third New Hampshire district — which had been Republican by a decided majority for many years — and was defeated by Jacob Benton. In 1871 he was again a candidate and was elected over Gen. S. G. Griffin, the Republican candidate, — receiving many more than his party vote, — fully one hundred in Claremont. He was again elected over General Griffin in 1873, by an increased majority. Nobody voted for him supposing that he was anything but a true and loyal Democrat. In congress he was constantly in his place in the house, generally acting and voting with his party. He was always opposed to jobs and jobbery. He was a member of the committees on education and labor, and on patents. The patents held by the sewing-machine monopolies were about to expire, and extraordinary efforts and large sums of money were used to secure an extension of these patents; but Mr. Parker was opposed to it in the interest of the people. The committee, by a majority of one, voted to report against the extension, and the report was sustained by the house.

Since the close of his second term in congress Mr. Parker has devoted himself closely to the practice of his profession, seeking no political honors. In 1892 he was nominated unanimously in convention of the second district for member of congress, but was defeated by Henry M. Baker by a small plurality. In 1883 Tufts College conferred upon him the degree of A. M., and at the same time elected him one of the trustees of the college, which position he still holds. He is a prominent Freemason, and has been for the past twenty years eminent commander of Sullivan Commandery, Knights Templar, of Claremont.

In 1861 Mr. Parker was married to Miss Caroline Lovisa Southgate, of Bridgewater, Vt., and has one daughter, the wife of Rev. Lee S. M'Colleston, of Detroit, Mich.

HENRY PATTEN,

Son of William Patten, was born June 11, 1817, in Roxbury, Mass., now a part of Boston. He came to Claremont in October, 1839, and entered the store of Nicholas & William H. Farwell, father and son, at the west end of the lower bridge, known as the Farmers' Exchange for many years. In the following February Mr. Patten became a partner in the firm, and so continued three years, when Nicholas Farwell retired, and the copartnership of Farwell & Patten was formed, and existed about three years. Mr. Patten then moved across the bridge and established himself in trade in the west end of the brick block erected by Horace Parmelee, and known for a long time as the Parmelee building, where he continued until 1882, when he retired from active business. In 1840 he married Nancy, daughter of Nicholas Farwell, and they had five children—three sons and two daughters—four of whom are living. The oldest son died in early manhood, and Mrs. Patten died in May, 1881.

ALEXANDER RALSTON

Came from Scotland to Boston, where he carried on the business of manufacturing gloves before and during the Revolutionary War, and accumulated a handsome fortune for those times. Being a pronounced Tory he was obliged to leave Boston soon after the close of the war, came to Keene and from there to Claremont in 1784, and purchased four tracts of land on Town hill, which included most of what was for many years known as the Michael Lovell farm, now owned by Dr. Osmon B. Way, and the territory west of it extending to Connecticut river. He kept an inn at the Lovell place, widely known while he kept it and afterward, for more than thirty years, as the Ralston Tavern. He returned to Keene about 1804, where he died March 29, 1810, at the age of sixty-four years. He had five children—three sons and two daughters. His daughter, Jennette, married Ithamer Chase, of Cornish, father of the late chief justice of the United States su-

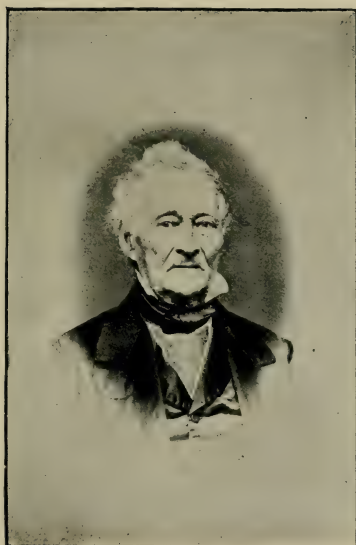
preme court. Thus it will be seen that Alexander Ralston was the maternal grandfather of Salmon P. Chase. Ithamer Chase removed from Cornish to Keene, where he died August 8, 1817.

SAMUEL S. RAND,

Son of Samuel Rand, was born in Portsmouth, June 1, 1819. He learned the trade of a tinsmith at Portsmouth, worked as a journeyman a few years, then commenced business on his own account at Lowell, Mass.; from there he removed to Holderness, N. H., and came to Claremont in 1851, opened a shop in the Fiske building, north side of the upper bridge, and in 1854 moved into O. J. Brown's building on Pleasant street, and connected the stove with his tin business. In 1871 he erected on the east side of Pleasant street the three-story building known as Rand's block. The lower story is occupied with five stores; the second with rooms connected with the Belmont House, and the third with the Odd Fellows' hall. The building of this and the Heywood block, connected with it, at the same time, started business on Pleasant street. Mr. Rand sold his tin and stove business to his son, Fred deF. Rand, in 1885. He has been twice married—first, to Miss Lucinda W. Brown, by whom he had four children—three sons and one daughter, all grown to maturity, and living. This wife died April 13, 1865, and May 25, 1866, he married her sister, Miss Mary W. Brown, who died April 14, 1892.

DR. JOSIAH RICHARDS,

Son of Josiah Richards, was born at Washington, N. H., May 30, 1784, and died in Claremont, January 29, 1871. He attended Atkinson academy, and studied medicine with Dr. Cogswell, of that town. During the war of 1812 he obtained a situation under the United States government in the land and naval hospital at Portsmouth, and after a few months was appointed assistant surgeon in the naval service, and assigned to duty at Newburyport, Mass. After a time he secured his discharge and entered the



DR. JOSIAH RICHARDS.

privateer service, in which he continued about two years, and then returned to New Hampshire, and entered the medical department of Dartmouth College, where he graduated in 1815. The next year he came to Claremont, where the remainder of his life was spent — the most of it in an extensive practice of his profession, his specialty being obstetrics, in which he is said to have been very successful. He represented the town in the New Hampshire legislature in 1827 and 1828, and was several years superintending school committee. He was a man of great physical and mental strength and activity, and responded to calls until quite advanced in years. In 1816 Doctor Richards married Emily Haskell, of Weathersfield, Vt., who died November 17, 1882, leaving two daughters — Miss Marion, who has since died, and Helen, the widow of Sullivan W. Healey.

SHERMAN ROSSITER

Was a son of Captain William Rossiter, and a direct descendant of Edward Rossiter, who was one of the assistants to Governor John Winthrop, chosen in London in 1629, and came to the colonies in the spring of 1630. Sherman Rossiter was born in Guilford, Conn., April 20, 1775. About 1802 he came to Claremont and soon after purchased and settled on a farm on the old road to Newport, the eastern boundary of which is the line between these towns, where he passed the remainder of his life. By industry and frugality he accumulated a handsome property, and died October 2, 1838. He married Olive Baldwin, of his native town, November 5, 1804, and they had nine children — seven sons and two daughters. The sons were William, Timothy Baldwin, Pomeroy Morse, Luzern Sherman, Chittenden, Stephen Farley, and Rounseville Van Ness; the daughters, Submit Chittenden and Loret Collins. William died in Claremont, February 29, 1860; Chittenden, a successful farmer in Windsor, Vt., died May 8, 1892, and Rounseville Van Ness in infancy. Timothy Baldwin, Pomeroy Morse, and Stephen Farley are living in Claremont, and Luzern Sherman is living in Kasson, Minn., engaged

in staging and keeping a hotel. Submit Chittenden married Edmund Wheeler, of Newport, and died March 2, 1856; Loret Collins married the late William E. Tutherly, of this town, and died January 8, 1888.

WILLIAM ROSSITER,

The oldest child of Sherman and Olive (Baldwin) Rossiter, was born September 24, 1805, and died February 29, 1860. He lived in Claremont during his whole life, was an active business man, and prominent citizen. For several years he, in company with the late Thomas Sanford, operated the Sullivan woolen mill, since 1857 owned by George L. Balcom, and was engaged in general mercantile business for quite a number of years, in the store now occupied by Israel D. Hall, having for partners for different periods, Cyrus Clement, Tyler Tupper, Sumner Putnam, and perhaps others. He was selectman in 1839, 1845, 1850, and 1852, and representative in the New Hampshire legislature in 1847 and 1848. He married Lucy Barrett, of Claremont, who survives him.

POMEROY MORSE ROSSITER,

Third son of Sherman and Olive (Baldwin) Rossiter, was born December 4, 1810, and has always been engaged in farming. He worked for Joel Goss, on his farm, from 1829 to 1832. On July 1, 1831, Mr. Goss's two large barns and sheds adjoining were destroyed by a tornado, Mr. Rossiter being in one of the sheds at the time, and escaped injury. Mr. Goss was an extensive farmer, keeping from twenty-five to thirty cows, and his rule was to fatten as many hogs as he kept cows. Each winter, like other farmers in those days, he carried his pork, butter, cheese, poultry, and other produce to Boston market. In the winter of 1831-32, he sent Mr. Rossiter, with a team of six oxen and sled, to Boston with produce weighing six thousand pounds, which he disposed of, and brought back about an equal amount of merchandise. He was twelve days on the trip, and the entire expense in money

paid out, for himself and team, as he reports it, was \$24.94. In 1832 Mr. Rossiter went to Milford, and in 1836 bought a large farm there and carried it on successfully, making hop raising a specialty, until 1865. In 1879 he bought the well known Cupola farm in Claremont, which, if not the best, is one of the two best, farms in New Hampshire. He was selectman of Milford in 1856, 1858, and 1859, and representative from Claremont in the New Hampshire legislature in 1885 and 1887. He married Eliza Tucker, of Milford, November 15, 1836, who died several years ago.

STEPHEN FARLEY ROSSITER,

Sixth son of Sherman and Olive (Baldwin) Rossiter, was born October 7, 1820, and he has always lived in Claremont and been engaged in farming and dealing in farm stock. He was selectman eight years, from 1863 to 1877, both years inclusive; representative in the New Hampshire legislature in 1878 and 1879; county commissioner from 1886 to 1892; and collector of taxes in 1891 and 1894. He married Maria A. Marshall, of New Ipswich, March 20, 1850.

TIMOTHY BALDWIN ROSSITER,

Second son of Sherman and Olive (Baldwin) Rossiter, was born September 18, 1807. He has been engaged in farming all his life. He owned and carried on a farm in Newport several years. In 1859 he bought what was known as the Joel Goss farm, about two miles south of Claremont village, where he has since lived. He married Elvira, daughter of the late Moody Dustin, of Claremont, May 30, 1836.

DR. SILAS H. SABINE

Was born at Pomfret, Conn., July 3, 1777. At an early age he went with his parents to Windsor, Vt., and worked on his father's farm until twenty years of age, after which he fitted for college at Haverhill, and graduated at Dartmouth

College in 1803. He studied medicine with Dr. Trask, at Windsor, and commenced practice at Strafford, Vt., in 1807, which he continued at Windsor until 1819, and in Claremont until 1834, when he retired from active business in his profession. When in Vermont he was examining surgeon in the war of 1812. In Claremont he was superintendent of schools several years. He was a man of fine literary attainments and wrote and published many essays on various medical topics. He died in Claremont, July 29, 1850.

SIMEON SANKEE,

A colored citizen, was a conspicuous character in town for many years succeeding 1832. He was a barber and kept a small shop where he dispensed cakes, custards, candy, nuts, and ice cream in the warm seasons. He had a poetic turn, and displayed his talent in this direction in advertising his business. In the *National Eagle* of January, 1835, he introduced himself in this wise :

Look, gentiles! I'm Simeon Sankee!
I shave in shine or rain;
Scissors! if I suit not each Yankee,
I'll shave him o'er again.

After a long catalogue of his accomplishments as a "tonsorial artist," he closes—"Mr. Sankee may be found during shaving hours, at his office, opposite Stevens's Hotel, where he will attend to the calls of his customers." He died at Morristown, Vt., in 1861.

THE REV. HENRY SUMNER SMITH

Was born in Nashua, March 15, 1801. He entered Kenyon College, at Gambier, O., but on account of the disorganized state of that institution, he did not graduate. He studied theology at Gambier; was made deacon by Bishop McIlvaine at Gambier, September 7, 1833; ordained priest at Cleveland, O., September 11, 1836, by Bishop McIlvaine. Following his ordination, Mr. Smith officiated in several parishes in the diocese

of Ohio. At Easter, 1838, he became the assistant of the Rev. James B. Howe, in Union church, Claremont, one half of the time; the other half he officiated in Trinity church, Cornish. In 1842 Mr. Smith officiated in Cornish and Plainfield. He became rector of Union church — Trinity church having been organized at the village — in 1843, and continued in this office until Easter, 1871. He died February 16, 1872.

DR. NATHAN SMITH

Was born at Rehoboth, Mass., September 30, 1762, and died at New Haven, Conn., July 26, 1828. His father removed with his family to Chester, Vt., in 1770. When about twenty-one years old, the subject of this sketch was incited to become a physician and surgeon, through having witnessed an amputation of the thigh by Dr. Josiah Goodhue, of Putney, Vt., when he held the limb and tied the arteries as the doctor took them up. He then requested Dr. Goodhue to take him as a pupil, but was advised to first further perfect his education, and he accordingly put himself under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. Whiting, of Rockingham, Vt., which he continued several months, and then commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Goodhue, and remained with him three years, paying his way by doing work about the doctor's place. He began practice at Cornish in 1787, without any degree, and subsequently married a daughter of Gen. Jonathan Chase, of that town. He was in practice in Claremont for a time succeeding 1788. To further perfect himself in his profession he entered the medical department of Harvard College, and received the degree of M. B. in 1790, being the only graduate of that year in a class of four.

In 1798 Dr. Smith was appointed professor of the theory and practice of medicine, and also of anatomy and surgery, at Dartmouth College. He held both chairs until 1810, and the former until 1813, when he was called to take the foremost place in the medical department of Yale College, and resigned, but lectured at Dartmouth several years afterward. In 1821 he organ-

ized the medical school of Bowdoin College and lectured there and at the University of Vermont several years.

Dr. Smith was famous for his success in surgery, and originated new methods and operations. In a biographical sketch, read before the New Hampshire Medical Society at its centennial anniversary in June, 1891, by Dr. John W. Parsons, of Portsmouth, he said of Dr. Smith—"To him more than to any other man, it is believed, may be ascribed the rapid increase in the advantages for medical education in America at this date."

ALPHEUS F. SNOW,

Son of Alpheus Snow, was born in Chesterfield, May 29, 1818. He studied law in the office of Hubbard & Gilchrist, Charlestown, and graduated at the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the Sullivan county bar in 1841, and soon opened an office in Claremont and practiced his profession here until 1864, which, by reason of impaired health, he discontinued at that time. In 1866 he removed to Hartford, Conn., where he died November 25, 1886. His remains were buried in the Pleasant Street Cemetery, in this town. He was justice of the police court between 1850 and 1854.

THE STEVENS FAMILY.

The first of this family in Claremont, which became conspicuous and made a considerable figure in the early and later history of the town, was Elihu Stevens. He was born in Guilford, Conn., in 1731, came here about 1768, and died in 1814. He was an ardent Whig, and very active on the side of liberty during the Revolutionary War. He was a justice of the peace, selectman in 1776 and 1784, moderator in 1780 and 1788, and representative in 1777.

JOSIAH STEVENS,

The oldest son of Elihu, was born in Guilford, Conn., August 12, 1752, came to Claremont with his father, and died April 10, 1827. If not the first, he was one of the first, merchants in town, and

for several years was the leading one in this section of the state, He engaged in manufacturing of different kinds and built the Tremont House in 1800, which he kept as a hotel, and was succeeded in it by his four sons, Josiah, Jr., Godfrey, Alvah, and Paran. He was prominent in business in many other ways from the time when he first came to town until his death. He was the first postmaster, from 1802 to 1813, selectman in 1788 and 1792, moderator in 1811 and for the six succeeding years, and representative in 1798. His first wife was Abigail Dudley, of Guilford, by whom he had several children, all of whom, except Josiah, Jr., died young. This wife died in April, 1790, and the following September he married Mrs. Matilda Brewer, oldest daughter of Godfrey Cooke, by whom he had five sons and two daughters. The sons were Alfred, Godfrey, Alvah, Edwin, and Paran. Alfred and Edwin died young. Of the daughters, Matilda became the wife of Samuel Fiske, Miranda the wife of Samuel P. Fiske. She died May 26, 1882.

DEACON JOSIAH STEVENS,

Son of Colonel Josiah and Abigail Dudley Stevens, born September 9, 1784, was for many years succeeding 1832 deacon of the Congregational church, and town clerk from 1844 to 1854. In consequence of senile dementia, in the night of February 3, 1857, he climbed out of his bedroom window in the house of the late Hiram Putnam on Washington street, now owned by the heirs of the late William E. Tutherly, where he was living, his feet bare, with nothing on but his night clothes, and wandered off. He was missed, the people rallied, followed his tracks in the snow, and found him in a neighboring field frozen to death.

GODFREY STEVENS,

Son of Colonel Josiah and Matilda Brewer Stevens, was born September 10, 1796. He was in trade with his father, and also with Charles M. Bingham, under the firm name of Stevens & Bingham, in the brick store where the Claremont National Bank building

now stands, for several years; was many times chosen moderator of town meetings; representative in 1829, 1830, and 1833, and held other town offices. He is said to have been a man of great energy and business ability. He died September 14, 1842.

ALVAH STEVENS,

Son of Colonel Josiah and Matilda Brewer Stevens, was born December 12, 1798. He was a farmer and widely-known cattle dealer. He was several years collector of taxes, and held other town offices. He built the large brick house on Pleasant street now owned and occupied by E. D. Baker, where he died.

PARAN STEVENS,

Son of Colonel Josiah and Matilda Brewer Stevens, was born September 11, 1802. He and his three brothers succeeded the father in the management of the Tremont House, of which he subsequently became sole proprietor, which he continued until 1838, when he sold out to Aurelius Dickinson. While keeping the hotel he had an interest in different stage lines, which were quite profitable in those days. During what was known as speculation times in Claremont, from about 1830 to 1838, Mr. Stevens engaged in several different enterprises, some of which were not fortunate, owing more to the financial condition of the country than to any want of care or good judgment on his part. Under his management the excellence of the Tremont House became very widely known and he famous as an accomplished landlord. About 1843 he had a call to go to Boston and keep the New England Coffee House, which he accepted. For capital he took with him little more than energy, industry, ability, and integrity. His success in that house was such that in 1846, when the Massachusetts Mechanics' Charitable Association built the Revere House, the most extensive and elegantly finished, furnished, and equipped hotel in the country, they invited Mr. Stevens to take the management of it. This establishment was thought by many to be in advance of the requirements of the time,

and that it could not be made to pay; but Mr. Stevens conducted it so well that it became known far and near in a very short time, was a success in every way from the start, and made a reputation for him as the most accomplished hotel manager in the country. He soon became general manager of the Fifth Avenue, New York; the Continental, Philadelphia; the Battle House, Mobile; and the Tremont House, Boston. All these houses were extremely popular and prosperous, and from his share of the profits of them he accumulated a large fortune in a few years.

In 1866 Mr. Stevens proposed to donate to the town of Claremont ten thousand dollars towards establishing a high school, on condition that the town would raise and appropriate a like sum for that purpose. The town called a meeting of its citizens, who without hesitation voted fifteen thousand dollars. Not to be outdone by the town, Mr. Stevens made his donation about equal by iron fence for the school ground and in furnishings for the school building; and the town voted to name the school the Stevens High School. About the time of the completion of the school building Mr. Stevens gave another ten thousand dollars, to be kept as a fund the interest of which should be used toward defraying the expense of the school, and bequeathed in his will forty thousand dollars more to be added to that fund, made payable within two years after his death. He died in New York city, April 25, 1872.

On receiving intelligence of the death of Mr. Stevens the citizens of the town took steps for a suitable memorial service. Ira Colby, Dudley T. Chase, William E. Tutherly, S. G. Jarvis, George N. Farwell, Edward L. Goddard, and Charles M. Bingham were chosen a committee of arrangements, and the day fixed was the 21st of June, at the close of the school year. At 2.30 o'clock, P. M., on that day a procession consisting of the pupils of the town schools was formed at the high school building, under the marshalship of Henry E. Barrett, and escorted by the Claremont Cornet Band, marched to the town hall, which was literally packed by the people. Dr. Nathaniel Tolles was president. Rev. Dr. Isaac G. Hubbard, the chaplain, offered prayer. The pupils of the high school, under the

leadership of F. F. Haskell, sang the hymn "My Heavenly Home." John S. Walker delivered a carefully prepared and appropriate oration. Another hymn was sung, and the Rev. H. L. Kelsey pronounced the benediction.

LINUS STEVENS

Was a son of Meigs Stevens and grandson of Elihu. He was born August 9, 1792, and died March 14, 1873. He was a carpenter by trade; a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, having held the highest offices in the different lodges in town, and a respected citizen. By his first wife he had three children, none of whom survive. His second wife was Jerusha Hurlburt, of Lebanon. By this marriage he had two daughters — Emma Jane, the wife of Lawrence A. Tolles, of this town, who is still living; and Sarah Eva, who married Frank P. Thrasher, and died April 13, 1882, at the age of twenty-nine years. Mr. Stevens was painstaking and curious in many ways. He kept a diary, the last entry in which was: "I have kept a daily record of the weather and where I was every day for thirty-nine years, to the last day of 1871. I now leave it."

MATTHIAS STONE

Came to Claremont to live in 1770, and was for more than twenty years one of its most prominent and valued citizens. His farm was on what is now the road to Claremont Junction. He was born at Watertown, Mass., on October 23, 1723. His father, Samuel Stone, died there in 1726. At the age of about five years Matthias went to live with his great-uncle, Dea. David Stone, a blind man, and remained with him until about twenty-three years old, when he went to Worcester, Mass., where he was married to Susan Chadwick. From Worcester he removed to Barre, Mass., and was deacon of the Congregational church there. They had fifteen children — ten sons and five daughters. The two youngest sons, John and Joseph, were born here. His wife died and he afterward married Huldah Fletcher. Four of his sons removed to Cabot, Vt., when



GEORGE H. STOWELL.

that town began to be settled, and about 1790 he joined them, where he died in 1814 at the age of ninety-one years. While he lived in Claremont Mr. Stone was many times moderator of town meetings and selectman and representative in the legislature. He was a delegate to the convention that adopted the federal constitution, in 1788; was also a justice of the peace, and as such officiated at many marriage ceremonies.

GEORGE H. STOWELL,

Son of Amasa Stowell, was born in Cornish, October 28, 1835. His boyhood was spent on a farm and attending the public schools in that town. He came to Claremont in March, 1860, and engaged in the gravestone and marble manufacturing business, carrying it on until 1864, when he bought the hardware stock of Levi B. Brown, in the northwest corner store in O. J. Brown's brick block, where he has been engaged in a wholesale and retail trade in hardware, iron, and coal ever since. He has also been quite extensively engaged in real estate, having built several first-class tenement houses, all of which he still owns, and is a third part owner of Union block.

Mr. Stowell has been prominent in town affairs for thirty years. He was a representative in the New Hampshire legislature in 1871 and 1874; state senator in 1875 and 1876; member of the executive council from 1881 to 1883; aid to Governor Prescott, with the rank of colonel, from 1887 to 1889; member of the conventions to revise and amend the state constitution in 1876 and 1889; delegate to the Republican national convention to nominate candidates for president and vice-president in 1884; and has been chief engineer of the fire department, with the exception of the year 1878, from 1873 to 1894. He has been a director and vice-president of the People's National Bank from its organization. In 1888 he made a trip to Europe for health and pleasure.

JOSIAH SWETT

Was born in Essex county, Mass., December 20, 1741, and died December 25, 1808. He descended from immigrants from the south of England early in the colonial period, and settled in Essex county. He came to Claremont in 1783, and bought a farm on Maple avenue, afterward for many years owned and known as the Eli Draper farm, latterly divided up among different owners, where he lived until his decease. He had six children — four sons and two daughters.

JOSIAH SWETT, JR.,

Son of Josiah Swett, was born in Wenham, Mass., October 2, 1768, and died December 19, 1843. He came to Claremont in 1793, and bought a farm on Maple avenue, adjoining that of his father, directly west of the Wilson place, afterward owned and occupied by the late Ira Colby. He raised up a family of ten children—three sons and seven daughters—among whom were Dr. John L. Swett, an eminent physician, of Newport, and the late Rev. Josiah Swett, an Episcopal clergyman, of Highgate, Vt.

DR. JOHN L. SWETT,

Second son of Josiah Swett, Jr., was born on Maple avenue, Claremont, February 7, 1810. He studied medicine with Dr. Nathaniel Tolles, then in practice in Reading, Vt., and with Dr. Thomas B. Kittredge, in Claremont; received the degree of M. D. at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, in 1836, and soon after commenced practice at Newport, which was quite extensive for more than fifty years, and held a prominent place in his profession, being a member of the National Medical Association, an honorary member of the California State Medical Society, and a member since 1841 of the New Hampshire Medical Society, of which latter he was president in 1874. Dr. Swett was twice married, but is now a widower. By the first marriage he had four children—two sons and two daughters—only one of

whom, Mrs. C. C. Shattuck, of San Francisco, Cal., survives. In the eighty-fifth year of his age he is in full possession of his mental faculties and straight and active, like a much younger man. When eighty years old he retired from active practice.

REV. JOSIAH SWETT,

Third son of Josiah Swett, Jr., was born on Maple avenue, Claremont, August 4, 1814, and died at Highgate, Vt., January 4, 1890. He was for many years a well-known successful teacher in Claremont and elsewhere; became an Episcopal clergyman and was settled as rector at Bethel and Highgate, Vt., being succeeded at the latter place in the rectorship by his son, the Rev. Paul F. Swett. He had ten children — five sons and five daughters — all of whom, except one daughter, are living.

BENJAMIN SUMNER

Was one of the earliest settlers of the town. He was selectman in 1769 and 1770; town clerk in 1774 and 1775; moderator in 1784 and 1785; representative in the New Hampshire legislature in 1784, 1785, 1793, and 1794; and was a civil magistrate for many years. He died here in May, 1815.

DR. WILLIAM SUMNER

Came from Hebron, Conn., to Claremont, in 1768, and was the first practitioner of medicine in town. He was moderator of town meeting in 1769, and a useful and influential citizen. He owned the Cupola farm, and died there March 4, 1778.

JOHN W. TAPPAN,

Son of Rev. John Tappan, was born in Claremont in 1807, and died December 29, 1869. He attended Kimball Union Academy, Meriden; studied law with his uncle, Weare Tappan, of Bradford; was admitted to the bar of Sullivan county, but did not practice his profession. He married Harriet Erskine, who died

October 3, 1873, at the age of sixty-five years. She left to the town, by will, the most of her estate, which amounted to thirty thousand dollars, the interest of which was to be expended in paying prizes to meritorious scholars in the public schools of the town. Mr. Tappan was for several years president of the Connecticut River Bank at Charlestown. He built the large brick house on Broad street, now owned by the widow of Prentis Dow, where he died. They had two sons, both of whom died before their parents.

JOSEPH TAYLOR

Was engaged in the Cape Breton War in 1745; in the French and Indian War in 1755, and in the Revolutionary War. While he and a companion by the name of Farwell were hunting in the woods of Maine, near Snow's Falls, on the Little Androscoggin river, in 1755, they were both captured by a party of Indians, taken to Canada, and sold to the French. For a long time he was kept so closely confined that his friends could learn nothing of him. He finally succeeded, after several attempts, in making his escape, wandered through the woods, subsisting upon what he could find, and after an absence of several months — the late Solon C. Grannis said seven years — he reached his home. He was captain in Col. Timothy Bedel's regiment, raised by order of congress, in New Hampshire for the expedition against Canada, in 1777, and served in other organizations during the Revolutionary War. He was one of the selectmen of Claremont in 1772 and several succeeding years. In 1777, by a vote of the town, he was excused from serving on the board because he was about to join the army. He married a daughter of Dr. William Sumner, and died in what is known as the John Sumner house, on the Cupola farm. He was buried in the cemetery at Cornish Center. The inscription on his tombstone is: "Capt. Joseph Taylor, died March 17th, 1813, aged 83 years.

"A neighbor once, kind, generous, brave,
Yes reader know this is a hero's grave."



EDWARD J. TENNEY.

AMOS J. TENNEY

Went from Rindge to Greenwich, Mass., and from the latter place came to Claremont in 1837, his father, Amos Tenney, coming with him, who died May 17, 1839, at the age of fifty-five years. Amos J. formed a connection with the Claremont Carriage Company and was involved with its complicated affairs until they were closed up in 1843. He was engaged in trade with Samuel P. Fiske under the firm name of Fiske, Tenney & Co., from 1838 to 1845, after which he followed farming and trading in various commodities. He was an active, careful, and thrifty man. He died August 3, 1855, at the age of forty-seven years, leaving a widow, a second wife, and three sons, viz.: Charles A., born at Greenwich, January 23, 1834, graduated at Dartmouth College in the class of 1855, and died August 10, 1856; Edward J., born at Greenwich, December 11, 1836; George P., born in Claremont, February 9, 1838, who for several years held a position in the war department at Washington, D. C., and died there suddenly of heart failure, September 12, 1892. He enlisted in the War of the Rebellion, under Capt. W. P. Austin, in April, 1861; was sergeant of Co. H, Second Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers; wounded in the hand and mustered out at the end of his three years term of enlistment, June 21, 1864, leaving an honorable record as a soldier.

EDWARD J. TENNEY

Was born December 11, 1836. At the time of the death of his father Mr. Tenney was less than nineteen years old. With a step-mother and older brother, both in feeble health, and a younger brother, the business affairs of his father, with which he was well acquainted, and the settlement of the estate, seemed to rest largely upon him. He assumed the responsibility and managed things with the judgment of one of more mature years. He was a clerk in the general stores of James P. Brewer and Charles M. Bingham until he reached his majority, soon after which he formed a copartnership with Edwin W. Tolles in the grocery business, under the

firm name of Tolles & Tenney. Subsequently he was engaged with J. W. Deane, under the firm name of J. W. Deane & Co., in the cigar and tobacco business; with R. W. Farwell, as Farwell & Tenney, and also with Augustus Barrett, as Barrett & Tenney, in shoe manufacturing. Mr. Tenney was director of the Claremont National Bank from 1881 to 1893; is now director of the People's National Bank; director and treasurer of the Sullivan Park Association; director and manager of the Claremont Bridge Company; director and treasurer of the Claremont Electric Light Company; director and treasurer of the Claremont Building Association; and on the committee for the building of Hotel Claremont. In 1871 and 1872 he was a representative in the New Hampshire legislature, and from 1881 to 1887, by election and appointment he was one of the state railroad commissioners. In the fifteen years preceding 1892, as executor, administrator, trustee, and guardian, he had the care, management, and settlement of many estates — some of them quite large and more or less complicated — in all which fiduciary positions he discharged his duties ably and faithfully. In December, 1891, he was appointed judge of probate for Sullivan county, which office he still holds.

GEORGE A. TENNEY,

Born in Claremont February 9, 1864, is the only surviving child of Edward J. Tenney. He was employed in the office of the Boston and Lowell railroad, Boston, two years, when, in 1887, by reason of the ill health of his older brother, who was cashier of a bank in Kansas, he went to fill his place, and remained there engaged in banking in that state and Nebraska until the spring of 1892, when he returned to Claremont and took the position of cashier of the People's National Bank, which he has since held.

GEORGE TICKNOR,

Son of Benjamin and grandson of Elisha Ticknor, of Lebanon, who was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary army, was born in Boston, April 14, 1822. He took a preparatory course at Kimball Union



DR. NATHANIEL TOLLES.

Academy; entered Dartmouth College, where he graduated in 1847; studied law with the late Judge George W. Nesmith, of Franklin; was admitted to the bar, opened an office in Claremont in 1852, and continued in practice here about ten years. From 1854 to 1859 he was solicitor for Sullivan county. He was author of the *Gazetteer of the State of New Hampshire*, which forms a large part of the book entitled "*New Hampshire As It Is.*" In 1862 he removed from Claremont to Marlow, from there to Keene, and was editor of the *New Hampshire Sentinel*. He died December 25, 1866.

JOHN THOMAS.

John Thomas was among the first settlers of Claremont. He came from Connecticut in 1768 and bought the farm on Red Water brook in the north part of the town, where he died May 24, 1798, at the age of sixty-eight years. His son Zina succeeded to the farm, and after his death Alonzo, son of Zara and grandson of John, went into possession of it. Alonzo Thomas was born August 28, 1807, and died on that farm December 20, 1890. His son, Charles L. W. Thomas, has owned it since the death of his father. It has been in possession of the Thomas family one hundred and twenty-six years. The house, now standing, is one of the oldest frame houses in town.

DR. NATHANIEL TOLLES

Was the fifth and youngest son of John Tolles. He was born at Weathersfield, Vt., September 17, 1805, and died in Claremont, June 24, 1879. When thirteen years old he came to Claremont with his parents. He fitted for college at the school of Rev. Virgil H. Barber, West Claremont, but did not take a college course. He studied medicine with Dr. James Hall, of Windsor, Vt., and Dr. Charles G. Adams, of Keene; attended lectures at Bowdoin and Dartmouth colleges, and received his degree at the latter in November, 1830. He was appointed resident physician at the

South Boston almshouse, where he remained six months, and then located in Reading, Vt., remained there ten years, and in March, 1842, came to Claremont, where he passed the remainder of his life in an extensive practice of his profession. He was a member of the first board of county commissioners, elected in 1858; presidential elector of New Hampshire in 1860, and member of the New Hampshire constitutional convention in 1876.

DR. CLARENCE W. TOLLES,

Son of the late Dr. Nathaniel Tolles, was born in Claremont, April 30, 1845. He studied medicine with his father; graduated at Bellevue Medical College in 1868; studied one year at University Medical College, London; was associated with his father in practice until the latter's death, in June, 1879, when he succeeded to the practice of the firm, making a specialty of surgery.

WILLIAM E. TUTHERLY,

Second son of the late Samuel Tutherly, was born in Unity, January 27, 1823, and died January 8, 1893. He came to Claremont with his parents in 1833, which was ever afterwards his home. He attended Norwich, Vt., Military University two years, but did not graduate. He was selectman seven years, his first term being 1860 and his last 1874; county commissioner from 1876 to 1885; representative in the New Hampshire legislature in 1865, 1866, and 1878; member of the governor's council in 1867 and 1868, and for several years a director in the Claremont National Bank. When not occupied with his public duties Mr. Tutherly gave his attention to farming. He was a careful, painstaking, and prudent business man. June 1, 1847, he married Lorette C., daughter of Sherman Rossiter, who died January 8, 1888, just five years before the death of her husband, at nearly the same hour of the day and in the same house, leaving three children — Capt. H. E. Tutherly, of the United States army; Mrs. F. W. Haubrich, of Montreal; and William Tutherly, assistant clerk of the New Hampshire house of representatives.



DR. CLARENCE W. TOLLES.

HERBERT E. TUTHERLY,

Son of the late William E. Tutherly, was born in Claremont April 5, 1848. He was appointed cadet at West Point July 1, 1868; graduated and commissioned second lieutenant, First U. S. Cavalry, June 14, 1872; promoted first lieutenant of same, April 14, 1879, and captain of same, January 15, 1891; received the honorary degree of M. A. from the University of Vermont in 1885. He has served on regimental duty about fourteen years, and college duty about eight years. He was detailed by the war department as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Vermont, 1881-85; at Cornell University, 1889-92; and at the University of Vermont, September 1, 1893.

BENJAMIN TYLER

Was born at Wallingford, Conn., February 22, 1732, and died at Claremont March 9, 1814. He removed to Farmington, Conn., and from there came to Claremont, traveling on foot, in the spring of 1767, and that summer built the first dam across Sugar river, at West Claremont, in the same place where the Jarvis and Coy dam now is, having been given a grant of the privilege and a small tract of land for that purpose by the proprietors of the town. After the completion of the dam he returned to Farmington, and the following March started with his wife, six children, and household effects on an ox sled, for Claremont. At Montague, Mass., he was detained by a snow storm, and in the time, being an ingenious mechanic, made a pair of cart wheels for the landlord, in payment for his entertainment. From Bellows Falls there was no road, and he came from there on the ice of Connecticut river. On arrival here he stopped with Daniel Warner, who came the year before and built a log-house near where Lottery bridge now is. Soon after Mr. Tyler's arrival the ice in Sugar river broke up, formed a dam where it empties into the Connecticut, the water set back, and the family were forced to leave the house on a raft. The Tylers lived with the Warners until the former built a log-house near where he had erected a dam the year before.

That year, 1768, Mr. Tyler built a grist-mill and saw-mill on the north side of the river, in connection with his dam. For two or three years after this the crops were almost a failure, and there was considerable suffering in consequence. The millstones were obtained on Ascutney mountain, and were brought over Connecticut river on the ice. The quarry from which these stones were taken was worked by Mr. Tyler and his sons for several years. The blocks were brought in a rough state to West Claremont, where they were finished into millstones, and supplied mills in pretty nearly all parts of New England, New York, and Canada.

In consideration of Mr. Tyler's having built the mills the proprietors of the town gave him ten acres of land on the south side of Sugar river, opposite the mills. He purchased the land on the north side of the river, from where the High bridge now stands to the line of the Dustin farm; eight acres south of the river, opposite the site of the High bridge, and a tract extending from the Lawrence A. Tolles place to where the town house now is, and was granted fifty acres on what was called Big Meadow, east of the village. He built and occupied for a homestead the large two-story house at West Claremont, which has been known as the Maynard tavern stand for the last fifty years.

About 1790 Mr. Tyler built a dam near the site of the High bridge, and a forge and smelting works in connection with it. The ore used was brought from Charlestown, and the lime from Weathersfield, Vt. John Strowbridge came from Bridgewater, Mass., superintended this establishment, married Mr. Tyler's daughter Patience, and subsequently received this property as a legacy.

Mr. Tyler invented and had patented a process for dressing flax, and an improved bucket for a wooden water-wheel with an upright shaft, called the rye fly or tub-wheel, for which he was granted two patents — one in 1800 and the other in 1804. When near seventy-five years old he retired from active business, and was succeeded by his three sons, John, Benjamin, Jr., and Noah. He had eleven children, five of whom were born in Claremont. Mr. Tyler was selectman in 1768 and 1769. In his life-time he gave to each of his ten children a good farm.



JOHN TYLER, 1ST.

AUSTIN TYLER,

Son of Benjamin Tyler, Jr., and grandson of Col. Benjamin Tyler, was born in Claremont January 6, 1790. He was one of the most active, enterprising, and public-spirited men in town in his time. He was selectman nine years, between 1824 and 1834; moderator many times; representative in the New Hampshire legislature in 1827, 1828, 1831, 1835, 1836, 1837, and 1842, and state senator in 1838. He died August 12, 1844.

JOHN TYLER,

A son of Benjamin Tyler, Jr., and grandson of Col. Benjamin Tyler, was born in Claremont in 1803, and died in the first framed house built in town, where he had lived for many years, at West Claremont, January 13, 1886. He learned the mill-wright trade of his father and followed it until sixty years old. He had six children — five sons and one daughter — John Henry, Charles Webster, James Andrews, Austin, and Hoell, and Mary Anna. John Henry died at the home of his late father, January 29, 1890, the result of an injury sustained by being thrown from a carriage a few days before. Charles Webster, James Andrews, and Austin are in business in New York city, and Hoell is assistant medical superintendent of the New York City Hospital for the Insane, at Blackwell's Island. The daughter, Mary Anna, is the widow of Daniel W. Johnson, of Claremont. Mr. Tyler was a representative in the New Hampshire legislature in 1850 and 1851, and warden of Union church many years. His father and grandfather had also been wardens of the same church.

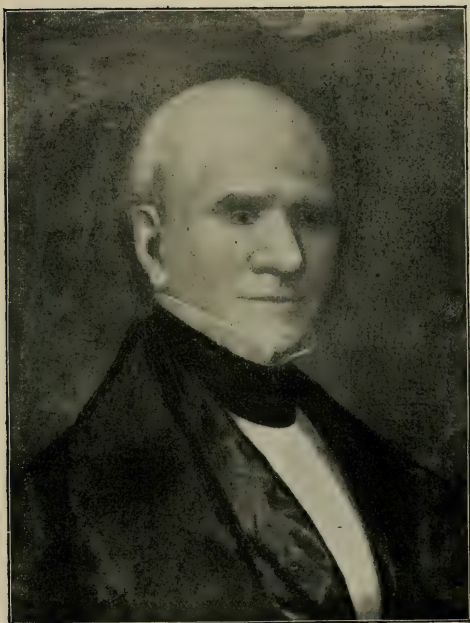
JOHN TYLER, 2D,

Is a son of John Tyler, and grandson of Col. Benjamin Tyler. He was born in Claremont March 26, 1818. He learned the trade of mill-wright, serving an apprenticeship of seven years, and was then for eight years foreman of the shop where he learned his trade, in Barre, Vt. He then came to West Lebanon in 1850, for several years did a large business in building mills, sometimes em-

playing fifty men. He returned to Claremont in 1872, where he has since resided. He was engineer and superintendent in building the Sugar River Paper Mill, is a principal stockholder and president of the company. In 1856 he invented and got patented the iron Tyler turbine water-wheel, the first iron water-wheel ever made, since which he has been granted nine patents for improvements on it. These are now running in most of the states and territories in the Union and in the Canadas. He is also the inventor and patentee of Tyler's copper cylinder washer, for washing paper stock. In 1872 Mr. Tyler built what is known as the Bible hill aqueduct, to supply Claremont village with pure spring water. It runs to over two hundred families. He was a representative in the New Hampshire legislature for the years 1891 and 1892.

GEORGE B. UPHAM.

The Uphams have been conspicuous in politics, in business, and socially in this town, county, and state for more than a hundred years, and are entitled to other than a brief notice in this history. The descent of the Uphams with whom this sketch has more immediately to do has been traced back in an unbroken line to Hugo de Upham, the first known Upham in England, in 1208, in a genealogical record of "The Descendants of John Upham," prepared by Frank K. Upham, a captain in the United States army, published in 1892. This record is the result of many years of painstaking and persistent research. The Uphams have become quite numerous in this country, more especially in Massachusetts and New England. According to this record, after Hugo de Upham — without here tracing back through many generations and naming each minutely — in a direct line came Richard Upham, who held the copyhold estate in Bykton in 1546; then John Upham, who emigrated to New England with the Hull colony, settled in what is now Weymouth, Mass., and soon removed to Malden, where his son Phineas was born, being the first Upham born in America, and from whom all of the name



GEORGE B. UPHAM.

in this country have descended. He was a lieutenant in the King Philip War in 1675. At the storming of Fort Canonicus, December 19, 1675, his captain, Johnson, was killed early in the engagement, and Lieutenant Upham was in command of the company until he was mortally wounded. He died of his wounds October 8, 1676. The heads of the next two generations also bore the name of Phineas. The third was the father of Dr. Jabez Upham, of Brookfield, Mass., who had a son Phineas, the father of the subject of this sketch.

George B. Upham died in Claremont on February 10, 1848, soon after which an interesting article, connecting the family with the trying events immediately preceding the Revolutionary War, appeared in the Boston Daily Advertiser, from which many of the following facts are gathered:

George B. Upham's father, Captain Phineas Upham, of Brookfield, Mass., was a representative from that town in the last House of Assembly convened in Massachusetts, by writs of election issued by royal authority. General Gage, at a moment when he flattered himself that there was a reaction in the popular sentiment, dissolved a refractory House, and ordered the election of a new Assembly. The precepts were issued on the first day of September, 1774; and they directed that representatives who might be elected, convene at Salem on the fifth day of October following. The result of the election was found to be most unfavorable to the royal cause, an increased number of patriots being returned to the House. On the twenty-eighth day of September His Excellency issued a proclamation discharging the members elect from attendance, and declaring his intention not to be present at the time specified in the writs of election. It was at once resolved not to pay any regard to the proclamation of the twenty-eighth of September. The right of the governor to prorogue a House of Assembly before it had convened was denied, and ninety members, belonging to the popular party, and constituting a majority of the whole number elected, made their appearance in the Court House at Salem, on the fifth of October, 1774. They awaited in silence the appearance of His Excellency to administer to them the usual oaths. Thus passed the day. The next morning they met again, and again awaited the appearance of the governor. But he came not. On the third day, having chosen John Hancock their chairman, and Benjamin Lincoln their clerk, and, considering the executive department of the government as derelict, they assumed the entire legislative and political control of the colony, and declared themselves a Provincial Congress. This procedure severed the tie that bound Massachusetts to the throne of Great Britain, and may be

considered the very first act of the American Revolution, regarded as a civil or political transference of allegiance. The body of men who took this step crossed the Rubicon; they pointed and led the way by which the colonies, without convulsion or misrule, without any suspension of law or order, without being for a moment cut adrift upon a sea of anarchy, passed from the sovereignty of the mother country into the quiet and regular enjoyment of independence and self government. Captain Phineas Upham of Brookfield was an active and faithful member of the Congress that accomplished this great and momentous work.

George B. Upham was born at Brookfield, December 9, 1769. He received his preliminary education at Phillips Exeter Academy, and graduated at Harvard College in 1789. He studied law with his older brother, Jabez, who had established himself in practice in Claremont. Soon after his admission to the bar, Jabez left his business to his brother, and returned to his native town. George B. found himself in an extensive practice, and continued in active and lucrative professional employment until, at the age of sixty years, he voluntarily relinquished it. He was a sound lawyer—a persuasive rather than a brilliant advocate—and a safe and able counselor, whose legal opinions might always be relied upon.

Mr. Upham was representative of his town in the New Hampshire legislature fifteen years, his first election being in 1796, and his last in 1821, and was speaker of the house in 1809, and again in 1815, and state senator in 1814. He was elected member of congress in 1801, and declined a re-election. This was during the administration of Thomas Jefferson, when the northern and southern sections of the confederacy often clashed. Mr. Upham uniformly and boldly advocated the rights of New England. Early in his term in congress, an incident occurred illustrating the difference in temper and spirit of the northern and southern character. The eccentric and irascible John Randolph of Roanoke had an overbearing and offensive way of making New England members whom he could intimidate by his insolence turn out for him on sidewalks or wherever he chanced to meet them. Mr. Upham had heard of this, and soon after his

arrival in Washington, met Mr. Randolph on a narrow sidewalk, and determined to come to an understanding with the arrogant Virginian then and there. Mr. Upham placed himself on the inside of the walk and the two met face to face. Mr. Randolph instantly took the measure of the large and powerfully built New Englander, and seeing something in his eye that boded trouble if he persisted, stepped aside and let Mr. Upham pass, not a word being uttered by either of the gentlemen. Ever after that Mr. Randolph treated Mr. Upham with marked politeness.

Mr. Upham was president during its existence of the first Claremont bank. By his legal professional business, good judgment, and economy he accumulated a large fortune for his time. He died at his residence on Broad street, on the spot where the Stevens High School building now stands, of a paralytic affection. His usual good health continued unimpaired until within a few hours of his decease, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. His death was announced at the next session of the court at Newport, and it immediately adjourned. He was buried with the impressive ceremonies of the Episcopal church, of which he had long been a member. A funeral discourse was preached in the old octagon brick church, on the occasion, by the late Rev. Dr. Clapp, of Bellows Falls, Vt. A large concourse of people of his own and surrounding towns, testified by their presence their respect for his character and appreciation of the public services of his early and active life, of the integrity of his principles, and of the kindness of his heart.

JABEZ UPHAM

Was a son of Captain Phineas Upham, of Brookfield, Mass., and an older brother of George B. Upham. He graduated at Harvard College in 1785, came to Claremont in 1789, opened a law office in a small building which stood just south of the Breck house, West Claremont, and was representative in the New Hampshire legislature in 1792. He remained in town about three years, and then returned to Brookfield. He acquired a large practice and

a leading position at the Worcester county bar; was elected to congress in 1807, from Massachusetts, served two terms, and died in 1811.

DR. J. BAXTER UPHAM,

Third son of George B. Upham, was born May 13, 1820. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1842, and Harvard Medical School in 1847, having in the mean time studied his profession at Dartmouth, Bowdoin, the University of Pennsylvania, and the medical department of Harvard College. He afterwards further pursued his studies in the hospitals of London and Paris. Soon after his graduation he settled in Boston, in a general practice, being often called in consultation with his medical brethren. He was president of the Handel and Haydn Society, of Boston, from 1860 to 1870; the Boston Music Hall Association from 1854 to 1880; and chairman of the music committee of the Boston public schools from 1857 to 1872.

While president of the Music Hall Association, Dr. Upham went to Europe, where, after spending much time in visiting the most celebrated organs and organbuilders in the Old World, he contracted for "The Great Organ" which was placed in the Boston Music Hall in November, 1863, and has since attracted the attention and admiration of music lovers throughout the land. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, in a description of it in the *Atlantic Monthly*, at the time, said, "It is the most precious work of art that ever floated from one continent to the other."

In 1862 Dr. Upham offered his services as a physician to the government, in whatever capacity he might be most useful in the War of the Rebellion, which were gladly accepted. He was afterwards given the constructive rank of major and assigned important duties with the Eighteenth Army Corps. He organized the General Army Hospital at Newbern, N. C., and had charge of it during the winter of 1862 and the spring of 1863.

Dr. Upham's life has been largely devoted to science and art. His profound study of the diseases to which humanity is subject,

his scientific treatment of them, and the results of his experience and observation, as contributed to medical and scientific journals, have made him distinguished in scientific and art circles, as well as in his chosen profession. Since 1887 his home has been in New York city.

JAMES P. UPHAM,

Fourth son of George B. Upham, was born October 17, 1827, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1850. Soon after his graduation he acquired an interest in the iron foundry and machine shop, which has since grown into the Sullivan Machinery Company, of which he was president twenty-five years, up to 1892. He is an owner in and president of the Brandon, Vt., Italian Marble Company, and has also been extensively engaged in farming. He was a representative in the New Hampshire legislature in 1865 and 1866, and is warden of Union church. He has five children — three sons and two daughters. Of his sons, J. Duncan is treasurer of the Sullivan Machinery Company; George B. is a lawyer in Boston; and Samuel R. is a practicing physician here.

DR. SAMUEL R. UPHAM,

Third son of James P. Upham, was born October 9, 1861. He attended Stevens High School three years, and graduated at Granville, N. Y., Military Academy in 1879; studied at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, three years, and graduated at the University of Vermont in 1887. He was interne two years, externe in the outpatient surgical department two years, and surgeon three years at the Rhode Island Hospital, Providence; in general practice in that city from 1887 to 1892, during which period he was attending physician to Providence day nursery, and also four years to Providence dispensary. He has been in general practice of his profession in Claremont since September, 1892.

EDWIN VAUGHAN

Was born at Chelsea, Vt., September 14, 1832, and died at Claremont December 18, 1890. His father's family came from Bridge-

water, Mass., to Chelsea, and in 1834 removed to Taftsville, in the town of Woodstock, Vt. He graduated at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, in 1855; studied law in the Law University, Albany, N. Y.; was admitted to the bar in 1857, and commenced the practice of his profession in Claremont, in partnership with the late Alexander Gardiner, in an office at the lower village, in 1858. In December, 1861, he enlisted in the New Hampshire Cavalry as a private, passed through the several grades, and was commissioned captain of Troop A in March, 1864. He was assistant provost marshal of the Eighth Army Corps, and stationed at Baltimore, Md., the last six months of his service, and was discharged June 7, 1865. He was a member of the New Hampshire legislature in 1866 and 1867; United States revenue inspector in 1867 and 1868; member of the Chicago Republican convention which nominated General Grant for president in 1868; was appointed United States consul at Coaticook, Canada, from April, 1869, to 1881, when he returned to Claremont, and was appointed judge of probate for Sullivan county, June 7, 1883, which office he held until his death. June 20, 1860, he married Elizabeth L., daughter of the late Rev. S. G. Tenney, of Springfield, Vt., by whom he had two sons—the oldest died in Canada, and the other, Frank T., is a lawyer in Claremont.

CARL A. VOLK, M. D.,

Was born in Hamburg, near Frankfort, Germany, June 18, 1812. He came to America in 1834, and settled in Ohio. He came to Claremont in 1844, and had a large practice as long as he lived. Dr. Volk studied in Heidelberg, and took the degree of M. D. from Dartmouth College in 1859. He died in Claremont March 3, 1883.

JOSEPH WAITE.

Among the planters of Watertown, Mass., was Richard Waite, who came from England, and in 1637 became a proprietor by purchasing all the lands and rights of one of the original grantees of

the town. Of his three sons, John, Thomas, and Joseph, the descendants of the former removed to Framingham, Mass., Joseph removed to Marlboro', Mass., and Thomas remained in Watertown, where he acquired considerable property. His sons were John, Richard, Thomas, and Joseph. The two first died in the early Indian wars; Thomas removed to Lyme, Conn., and was the ancestor of Henry M. Waite, late chief justice of Connecticut, whose son, Morrison R. Waite, was chief justice of the United States, and Marvin Wait, a distinguished lawyer of the Revolutionary period, whose son, John Turner Wait, was late representative in congress from Connecticut. Joseph removed from Watertown to the adjoining town of Sudbury, and had one son, John, who, with his father, removed to Brookfield, Mass., in 1746, and opened an inn on the post-road from Boston to Albany, which was widely known for many years as the "Old Waite Tavern." He had seven sons, John, Joseph, Thomas, Benjamin, Richard, Jeduthan, and William.

The subject of this sketch, Lieut. Col. Joseph Waite, second son of John, the tavern-keeper, was born at Sudbury, Mass., in 1732. In May, 1754, he entered the provincial army, for the defense of the eastern frontiers; the following December he was corporal of a company of rangers in the Crown Point expedition, stationed at Falltown, in the line of forts commanded by Col. Israel Williams; in February, 1756, he was appointed ensign of his company, which was attached to Col. Dwight's regiment, with headquarters at Forts Edward and William Henry. Among his associates were Robert Rogers, the famous ranger, Israel Putnam, and John Stark. In 1757 he was transferred to the corps of rangers commanded by Rogers. The rangers were raised in New England, paid by the Crown, and officered by the most hardy, intelligent, and enterprising partisans of that day, many of whom were afterwards distinguished in the Revolutionary War. They were picked men, of extraordinary bodily powers, combined with the most acute mental energies, and were trained in a discipline of their own. Their services were attended by difficulties and hard-

ships, and beset with dangers in which men of ordinary stamina would never think of engaging. In 1759 Mr. Waite was commissioned captain of a company of rangers, and served continuously in that capacity until the end of the French and Indian War, in 1761, when that organization was disbanded. Captain Waite returned to Brookfield, where he was elected to several important town offices. The history of Brookfield, Mass., says that "in 1762 he married a sister of Colonel Nathan Stone, of Shrewsbury, Mass., who, with his father Zedekiah and brothers David and Samuel, were prominent in the French War. In 1767 they were all living in Windsor, Vt., which had been chartered to them the previous year, and where by their exertions and enterprise, they increased the wealth and prosperity of the place, and rendered it, at an early period, one of the most flourishing and popular villages in the New Hampshire Grants, as Vermont was then called." From what follows in the same history it is inferred that Joseph Waite and his brother Benjamin became inhabitants of Windsor at nearly the same time as did the Stones.

The first settlers of the towns in New Hampshire and Vermont, bordering on Connecticut river, known as the New Hampshire Grants, had derived their titles to the lands from the royal governor of New Hampshire. In 1768 a claim to this territory on the west side of Connecticut river was set up by the governor of New York, and many attempts were made to dispossess the occupants, who resolutely denied the authority of New York over them or their possessions. For their own protection the organization known by the name of the Green Mountain Boys was called into existence, of which Joseph and Benjamin Waite and Nathan and Samuel Stone were active members, and large rewards were offered by the governor of New York for their delivery, with others, marked for the punishment of death. In 1770 the Waites and Stones had been arrested by High Sheriff Daniel Whipple, acting under a New York commission, for resistance to the assumed authority of that state, and had been rescued by a number of armed men. To retake them Whipple collected a posse of a dozen

or fifteen persons, and went with them to the house of Joseph Waite, in order to arrest him, but were met by a party led by the latter, overpowered, and kept prisoners for several hours. In June of that year, Colonel Stone, Captain Waite, and others appeared at a court held in Chester and emphatically denied any authority of New York over them or their grants.

In 1771 the Green Mountain Boys were formed into a regiment, of which Ethan Allen was colonel, and Joseph Waite captain of one of the companies. He was with Ethan Allen in the memorable capture of Ticonderoga, in 1775, and served in Canada during the following campaign.

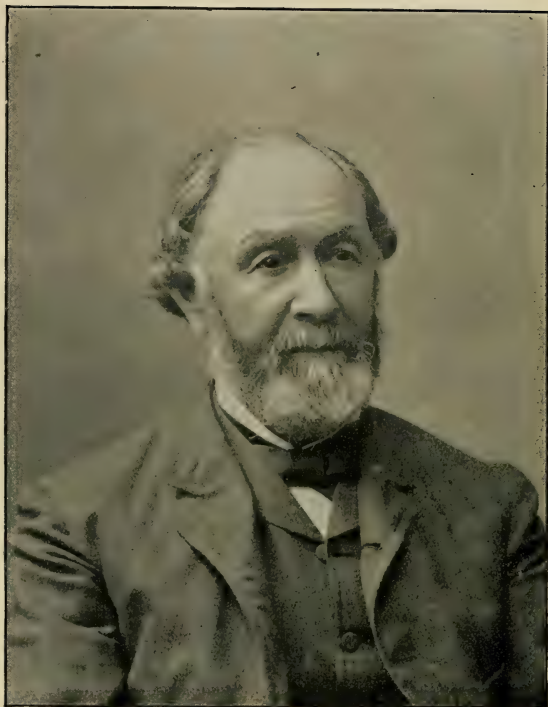
In 1766 Captain Waite was granted five hundred acres of land in the southwest corner of the town of Claremont, together with three small islands in the Connecticut river opposite thereof, which has for many years been known as the Hubbard farm. Captain Waite came to live in Claremont in 1773, and was a member of the provincial congress of New Hampshire in 1775-76. In January, 1776, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of Col. Timothy Bedel's regiment, raised in New Hampshire for the defense of Canada. In a severe skirmish, a few days before the battle of Valcour, Lieutenant-Colonel Waite was wounded in the head by a splinter from a gun-carriage and on his way home died at Clarendon, Vt. He was buried with military honors, at the roadside, about two miles from Clarendon Springs. On the spot a monument was erected which bears upon it the following inscription: "To perpetuate the memory of Lieut. Col. Joseph Waite, an officer in the American Revolutionary War, who died on his return from an expedition into Canada, September 28, 1776; this stone is erected in testimony of respect by his brethren in arms." On the monument is the figure of an officer in full uniform with a raised sword, and beneath it is the inscription: "Our common country claims our aid. Living or dying I will defend her." This monument is surrounded by a strong iron fence.

OTIS F. R. WAITE.

The family of Waites trace their descent from Richard Waite, who immigrated from England and became a proprietor of Watertown, Mass., in 1637, by purchasing all the lands and rights of one of the original grantees of the town. Among his descendants may be named Lieut. Col. Joseph Waite, of Revolutionary fame; Morrison R. Waite, late chief justice of the United States; John T. Wait, of Norwich, Conn., an ex-member of congress; and Albert S. Wait, an able lawyer of Newport, the only brother of the subject of this sketch. His father was Daniel Wait, an ensign in the war of 1812, and major-general of the Vermont state militia.

Otis F. R. Waite, the writer of this History of Claremont, was born in Chester, Vt., March 3, 1818. He learned the trade of printer in New York city, was foreman of the Cheshire Republican at Keene from 1838 to 1847; editor and publisher of the Spirit of the Times, which was merged in the American News; was associate editor of the Springfield, Mass., Republican; editor and publisher of the Berkshire County Eagle, Pittsfield, Mass., during various terms prior to his purchase of the National Eagle, Claremont, which he edited and published from April, 1854, to April, 1859. He was engrossing clerk of the New Hampshire legislature in 1856 and 1857; state insurance commissioner three years following 1859; and associate editor of the American Stock Journal, published in New York city, four years. He also compiled the New Hampshire Register, published by the Claremont Manufacturing Company, three years.

Upon the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, in April, 1861, Governor Goodwin appointed Mr. Waite general recruiting officer for Sullivan county, and soon after military secretary of the war committee of the governor's council, and he was re-appointed by Governor Berry upon his succession to office in June, 1861, in which position he rendered efficient service in the organization, equipment, and transportation of the early regiments sent to the front by New Hampshire. After the close of the war he prepared "Claremont War History," "New Hampshire in the Great Rebel-



JOHN S. WALKER.

lion," and "Vermont in the Great Rebellion," books of permanent value locally and in the general history of the civil war. He was also author of "Eastman's Eastern Coast Guide Book." On the occasion of the meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society in Claremont for its annual field-day, September 29, 1891, Mr. Waite, by special request, prepared a paper giving sketches of the "Early History of Claremont," which he read to the large company of members and guests, and which has since been published by the society in its "Transactions" and in pamphlet form.

It may be mentioned that while living in Keene Mr. Waite was promoted from the ranks of the famous Keene Light Infantry company to quartermaster, adjutant, and major of the 20th Regiment of New Hampshire militia, and was appointed brigade inspector in 1845.

Major Waite bears his seventy-six years of active life with uncommon bodily and mental vigor, giving promise of yet many years of usefulness in his chosen pursuits. He and his estimable wife celebrated their golden wedding on September 10, 1893. J. S. W.

JOHN S. WALKER

Is the oldest son of the late Rev. John Walker, a native of Bedford, whose father, Robert Walker, and uncle, James Walker, were the earliest settlers of that town, going from Londonderry, the famous New Hampshire Scotch-Irish settlement, and of Arethusa (Humphrey) Walker, daughter of Dr. Royal Humphrey, of Athol, Mass. The Rev. John Walker was a graduate of Dartmouth College in the class of 1808, and the second settled minister of Greenfield, where John S. Walker was born June 19, 1820. He acquired his education mainly under the instruction of his father. When nineteen years old he became sole proprietor and editor of a daily paper in Buffalo, N. Y., which he continued two years. In 1841 and 1842 he reported the proceedings of the New York legislature for the Albany Free Press. He then became proprietor of a bookstore and was editor of the Cortland County Whig, which he continued for about three years.

In the spring of 1846 Mr. Walker returned to New Hampshire and was editor of the *Daily Statesman* — the first daily paper published in the state — during the memorable session of the New Hampshire legislature which elected Anthony Colby governor and John P. Hale speaker of the house, and also United States senator for six years. In October of the same year, in company with Charles Young, he came to Claremont, and they bought the *National Eagle* newspaper establishment, Mr. Walker taking the editorial charge of the paper. On May 18, 1848, he was married to Harriet Harris, youngest daughter of the late George B. Upham, in the old round brick church, by the late Bishop Carlton Chase, and the same day they started on a bridal tour on horseback through Vermont, New York state, and Canada, including Montreal and Quebec, returning to Claremont the first of July, having made a journey of one thousand miles.

In 1850 Mr. Walker was instrumental in organizing the New Hampshire State Agricultural Society, and the three first years was its secretary. In 1852 he was a delegate to the Whig national convention at Baltimore, and with the New Hampshire delegation, on fifty-two successive ballots, voted for Daniel Webster for candidate for president. On the fifty-third ballot they voted for Winfield Scott, and he was nominated. In 1863 Mr. Walker was appointed assistant deputy surveyor of customs for the port of Boston, which position he held until after the death of President Lincoln, when, under Andrew Johnson, a change was made in all departments. On retiring from that position he was for a time on the editorial staff of the *Boston Journal*.

Mr. Walker was aid to Governor Berry and also to Governor Gilmore, with the rank of colonel, during the War of the Rebellion, and with the late Mason W. Tappan represented the latter governor at a meeting of governors of the loyal states at the consecration, in November, 1863, of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg. He was active in procuring the extension of the line of railroad from Bradford to Claremont, and was the first president of the Sugar River railroad, as the extension was then called.

Mr. Walker has made several trips abroad, spending considerable time in England, France, Italy, and Switzerland, visiting South America and making a stay of several weeks in Rio Janeiro. During these journeys he was a constant correspondent of the Boston Journal. He was representative in the New Hampshire legislature in 1850 and 1851, and delegate in the conventions to revise the state constitution in 1850 and 1870. He was three years a member of the State Board of Agriculture, and with the board visited numerous towns in the state, holding farmers' conventions and making occasional addresses. In local affairs Mr. Walker delivered a memorial address in the town hall on the occasion of the death of Paran Stevens; also one upon the rededication of the town hall, in January, 1868.

HORACE EATON WALKER

Was born at North Charlestown, August 9, 1852. His father was the late Simeon W. Walker, whose father came from Lunenburg, N. Y., to North Charlestown. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools and by private tutors. He spent his childhood at the place of his birth, and his later years have been passed in Claremont, where he has been an operative in the Monadnock mills, occupying his leisure hours with literary work, writing prose and verse, of which he has produced a large amount. In 1885 he gathered and published a volume of over six hundred pages of his own writings. In it is a poem of nearly three hundred lines, "The Lady of Dardale," which is the title of the book. His productions have been published in the collection of New Hampshire Poets, Ballou's and Waverly magazines, the Boston Journal, and many other papers. The Woman's Illustrated World has published his two serials entitled "All About a Woman," and "Lady Geraldine," and stories and verses.

JOHN H. WARLAND

Was a native of Cambridge, Mass., and a graduate of Harvard College. In 1834 he came to Claremont, was the first editor of the

National Eagle, and continued in that capacity until 1842. He was representative in the New Hampshire legislature in 1839 and 1840. After leaving Claremont he was editor of the Lowell Journal and different newspapers in Boston. He was a ready and brilliant writer, and published a book entitled "The Plume," containing selections of prose and poetry from his writings. He was insane for several of the last years of his life, and died in an asylum at Taunton, Mass., about 1875.

THOMAS WARNER

Was born in Connecticut in 1748, and died in Claremont in 1818. He came from that state to Newport about 1789, and soon after removed to this town. During the Revolutionary War he served with different Connecticut regiments in New York and Long Island, from 1775 to 1781, as private and sergeant. He was engaged in a severe skirmish at Harlem Plains, September 16, and in the battle of White Plains, October 28, 1776. He was selectman five years, first in 1795, and last in 1809, and was prominent in church matters. He was twice married. His oldest daughter, Lucy, married Col. Joseph Alden, of Claremont. His second wife was Huldah, daughter of John Blodgett, of Strafford, Conn. The oldest daughter by this marriage became the wife of Levi Alden, and the second of Lieut. Chester Alden, both of this town, and from their unions have descended a majority of the Claremont Alden families.

DR. OSMON B. WAY,

Son of Gordon Way, was born in Lempster, March 22, 1840; came to Claremont with his parents when four years old, and has since been a resident here, except two or three short intervals. He was educated at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, studied medicine with the late Prof. A. B. Crosby, M. D., of Hanover, and the late Dr. Nathaniel Tolles, of Claremont; and graduated at Dartmouth Medical College, in 1865, receiving the first prize for scholarship. He was in practice about eighteen



DR. OSMON B. WAY.

months at South Acworth, and returned to Claremont in 1867, where he has since continued in the practice of his profession. In December, 1873, he was appointed U. S. examining pension surgeon, and resigned in May, 1882. He was a representative in the New Hampshire legislature in 1871 and 1872, and has served more than twenty-five years as superintendent of schools and high school committee.

JOSEPH WEBER

Was born in the state of Pennsylvania in 1804. He served an apprenticeship to the printing business in Norristown, that state; worked as a journeyman in Boston a few years; came to Claremont in 1836, and became joint publisher with John H. Warland of the National Eagle newspaper. In 1842 he bought Mr. Warland's interest and became sole proprietor of the establishment and editor of the paper. In 1846 he sold the paper and its belongings to Messrs. Charles Young and John S. Walker. In 1849 he commenced the publication of the Northern Advocate, and espoused the cause of the Free Soil party, which he advocated with earnestness and vigor until 1856, when the Whig and Free Soil parties united and became the Republican party, and Mr. Weber took up the cause of the new organization. He was a man of positive character and decided opinions, which he expressed with force and clearness in his paper. He advocated temperance and good morals whenever he had occasion to speak or write upon these subjects. By reason of senile infirmities he sold the Advocate establishment in 1882. He was representative in the New Hampshire legislature in 1857 and 1858. He was an active member of the Methodist church from 1842 until his death. On Sunday evening, December 3, 1883, as was his custom, he went to prayer-meeting in the church vestry, and almost immediately after taking his seat fell to the floor and instantly expired.

JOHN M. WHIPPLE,

Son of Joel G. Whipple, was born in Lyme, September 16, 1834. His father and grandfather, Jonathan Whipple, went from Marl-

boro', Mass., to Lyme, where the former died June 6, 1859, and the latter March 29, 1839. John M. came to Claremont in April, 1856. In 1857 he was made paymaster of the Monadnock mills corporation, which position he held until he was appointed postmaster, February 10, 1875, and he held that office until February 22, 1887. He was representative in the New Hampshire legislature for the two years from 1889, and member of the executive council of the state from January, 1891, to January, 1893. On September 26, 1860, he married Carrie L., daughter of the late Jonathan Miner, of Claremont, by whom he had a son, John M., Jr., clerk in the Sullivan Savings Institution, and town treasurer in 1894, and a daughter, Lois A.

DEACON JONATHAN WHITCOMB,

Son of Jacob Whitcomb, was born at Warner, June 8, 1787, and died here January 24, 1856, on the farm at the foot of Bible hill, where he settled when he came to town, about 1824. He was chosen deacon of the Congregational church in 1828, and held that office until his death—twenty-eight years. His children were Francis Whitcomb, who succeeded to the farm on the death of his father, and the wife of the late Mighill Dustin. Francis Whitcomb died August 29, 1885, since which the farm has been owned and occupied by his widow, son, George F. Whitcomb, and daughter. Jacob Whitcomb came from Stowe, Mass., and was one of the eight first settlers of Henniker, in 1764. From there he removed to Warner, and from the latter town Jonathau came to Claremont. The farm on which he settled has been owned and occupied by the family nearly seventy years.

DR. FREDERICK C. WILKINSON

Was born in the city of Lincoln, Lincolnshire county, England, June 12, 1843. He was apprenticed for five years to a veterinary surgeon, two years of which he was a student in the Royal Veterinary College, London. He came to America in 1869, and was engaged in caring for the horses of James H. Carter, of Lebanon,

two years, during which time he continued the study of the profession he had chosen, and practiced some. He came to Claremont in 1871, which has since been his home, and practiced his profession with a good degree of success until 1884. He then entered Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, and graduated in 1887, taking the gold medal of his class. He was the first educated veterinary physician and surgeon in this section, and has acquired a large practice, being called long distances to treat valuable animals.

HON. ALONZO B. WILLIAMSON

Was born at Woodstock, Vt., December 20, 1815. He was educated at Woodstock, Vt., Academy; studied law in Claremont with P. C. Freeman; admitted to the bar in 1837; practiced in Claremont from 1842 to 1844; then in Cornish about a year. He was appointed postmaster at Claremont May 16, 1845, which office he held four years. At the end of this time he resumed the practice of his profession and continued it in Claremont until his death. In 1850 he was appointed solicitor for Sullivan county, which position he held five years. He was elected state senator in 1852, and re-elected in 1853. He died March 19, 1860.

JOSIAH WILSON

Came from Newton, Mass., to Claremont in 1776, bringing his wife and two children on horseback. He bought and settled on the farm on Maple avenue, now owned by his grandson, Josiah Wilson, which has been in the family ever since. The farm contained eighty acres, and Mr. Wilson bought it of a Mr. Knights for eight hundred dollars, paying the price with continental money, which soon depreciated and finally became almost worthless. On the premises was a small log cabin, which was replaced in 1780 by a small framed house, now used for a granary. Later a commodious two-story house, barns, and other buildings were erected. Joseph Wilson had born to him ten children—five boys and five girls,—eight of whom lived to maturity, viz.: Joseph, Jr., Jonathan, Nahum, Josiah F., Lydia,

Hannah, Abigail, and Mary. Joseph, Jr., Jonathan, and Joseph F. settled and died in Haverhill. Josiah, Jr., who married a daughter of Deacon Matthias Stone, died at the age of thirty-two years, and his body was brought down Connecticut river on a raft and buried in West Claremont cemetery. Jonathan and Josiah F. lived to old age. Nahum lived on the home farm until his death, December 5, 1873. Abigail married Asa Densmore, of Claremont, and had a large family; Lydia married a Mr. Dustin, and died young, leaving one son, Selah; Mary married Mr. Stuart, and died in 1841.

NAHUM WILSON,

Son of Joseph, had seven children—five sons and two daughters—of whom only two are living—Josiah, who succeeded to the care of the farm and of his father in his old age, and the widow of Gustavus N. Heath, a near neighbor. These Wilsons have been an industrious and thrifty family, and it has been said of them that they never oppressed the poor nor turned the needy from their door empty handed.

THOMAS WOOLSON,

Son of Thomas Woolson, was born at Danvers, Mass., in 1777, and came to Claremont about 1813, from which time until his death, July 3, 1837, he was prominent in business and politics. He was well educated, an intelligent mechanic, and an ingenious inventor. His leading business was iron founder and stove maker. He invented and had patented the first cooking stove that met with any success in the United States, about 1818. He also made parlor stoves, some of which are in use at the present time, all known as the Woolson stoves. About the same time he made the first cast-iron plow ever used. It was with considerable difficulty that farmers could be induced to adopt them. He had as partner in the furnace business, Roswell Elmer. The furnace was located just east of the Sullivan Machinery Company's works. Mr. Woolson carried on some other kinds of

business alone and with other partners. He made cards for carding wool, the teeth being bent and set in the leather by hand, an operation in which half the families in town—men, women, and children—employed time not otherwise occupied. This business was continued until a machine was invented which did the whole. He had a machine for spinning cotton yarn, which was sold to work into tow cloth made by housewives at that period. Mr. Woolson also made several town clocks, that now in the tower of our town hall being one of them. The cards and town clocks were made in a two-story wood building on the south side of Sullivan street, a little east of where the Dr. L. J. Graves dwelling now stands. He lived and died in a one-story house, nearly opposite, on the spot where Dr. Jasper Back's house now is. Mr. Woolson was representative in the New Hampshire legislature in 1825 and 1826; state senator in 1828; and the same year elector of president and vice-president for New Hampshire, he and his seven colleagues casting their votes for John Quincy Adams for president of the United States.

CHARLES JARVIS WOOLSON,

Son of Thomas Woolson, was born at Chester, Vt., June 26, 1806, and came with his parents to Claremont about 1813. His mother was a member of the Peabody family, a direct descendant from Lieut. Francis Peabody, who came from St. Albans, England, in the ship Planter, to Massachusetts in 1635. Charles Jarvis Woolson attended the public schools and the academy kept by the Rev. Virgil H. Barber, at West Claremont. When old enough to do so he was engaged with his father in the stove and card making business. In 1830 he married Miss Hannah Pomroy, of Cooperstown, N. Y., a niece of the late James Fenimore Cooper, the novelist. One of their daughters was Miss Constance Fenimore Woolson, the famous novel writer and poetess. After the death of his father Charles Jarvis Woolson removed to Cleveland, Ohio, established an iron foundry and manufactured stoves, which he continued until his death, August 6, 1869. Mr. Woolson was a man of fine literary taste and attainments, an extensive reader, and at one time was

engaged in journalism, being part owner of the *New England Palladium*, published in Boston. For several years immediately preceding his death he was senior warden of Grace church, Cleveland.

CONSTANCE FENIMORE WOOLSON.

The subject of this sketch, now well and widely known as an American authoress, daughter of Charles Jarvis Woolson and granddaughter of Thomas Woolson, was born in Claremont, in the house on Sullivan street next west of the Fiske Free Library building, built and then owned by her father, now owned and occupied by the widow and daughter of Joseph Weber. Her mother was Hannah Pomroy Woolson, granddaughter of Judge William Cooper, the founder of Cooperstown, N. Y., and niece of James Fenimore Cooper. During her early childhood the family removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and Constance, who, when quite young, manifested a decided taste for literature, inherited and encouraged and aided by both parents, had the best advantages for obtaining a thorough education, and being an industrious student, became well grounded in English and ancient classics; and in her long residence in Europe acquired a knowledge of the French, German, and Italian languages, so that when she entered the literary field she was well equipped for the work before her.

Miss Woolson's first venture was an unpretending descriptive tale, published in *Harper's Magazine*, the proprietors of which were not slow in discovering the scholarly talent and originality of the author and in securing her exclusive services. Her first books were: *Castle Nowhere*, *Lake Country Sketches*, *Rodman the Keeper*, *Southern Sketches*, and *Anne*. Her later ones: *For the Major*, *East Angels*, and *Jupiter Lights*. *Horace Chase* is but just completed. Besides these prose works she has produced the poems *Kentucky Bells* and *Two Women*, and many very pretty shorter poems.

For the last twelve years Miss Woolson has resided mostly abroad, in England, France, Switzerland, Germany, and Italy, and has visited Greece, Egypt, and the Holy Land. She died in Venice, Italy, January 24, 1894.

INDEX.

INDEX OF NAMES.

A			
Abot, Elisha	316	Ainsworth, Oliver	388
Abbott, Alba D.	253, 286	Ralph	181, 388
Charles F.	140	Ralph, 2d	180, 308, 387
C. Henry	160	Walter	101, 316, 387
Joseph C.	248	Walter H.	181, 388
Samuel C.	308	William E.	181, 388
Adams, Charles G.	475	Alcock, Cyrus B.	76
Daniel	181	Alden, Adam	225, 319, 390
Ephraim	12, 17, 19, 23	Atalanta	319
Jeffrey Thornton	302	Bedina W.	388
John	58	Benjamin	319, 388, 390
Rev. John Colman	127	Chester	320, 494
Rev. John G.	126	Clementina	320
Joseph T.	7, 194	Cynthia	320
Rev. Paul S.	257	Dinah	319
Phinehas	23	Elvira	320
Mrs. Susan J.	264	Esther	320, 323
Adkins, David	224	Ezra B.	138, 390
John	224, 306, 371	Hannah Kingman	388
Timothy	224	Hattie L.	390
Ager, Hira	24	Henry	319
Ainsworth, Amariah	314	Huldah B.	389
Charles H.	181, 309, 313, 387	James	225, 240, 306
Edward	225, 236, 272	314, 320, 323, 371, 388	
309, 312, 364, 387		Jesse	315
Edwin	346, 388	John	240, 388
Elijah	387	John, 2d	389
George J.	180, 388	Joseph	157, 320, 366
Harry	388	Levi	388, 494
James E.	301, 387	Levi, 2d	389
Laban	189, 309, 387	Louisa M.	388
		Lucinda C.	388, 390
		Malinda	319

Alden, Mary A. P.	390	Andrews, Luman	321
Mary J.	138, 390	Martin	371
Polly	319	Samuel H.	182, 354
Priscilla Moline	388	Angel, Robert	244
Rebekia	314	Angier, Frank B.	141
Scheherazade	319	John C.	141
Sophia	320	Arma, Garvin	326, 327
Thomas W.	388	Armes, John	12, 19, 23
Alexander, Abijah	23	Ashley, Alpha	322
Daniel S.	281	Clowry	322
Elijah	11, 17, 19	Daniel	392
Allds, Jotham G.	25, 308, 311	Dewlittle	322
Mrs. Jotham G.	266, 348	Mrs. Eunice	314
Allen, Alger V.	140	George	322
Dr. Arthur N.	333, 390	Luther	179, 315, 322
Bertha S.	139	Oliver 12, 14, 21, 26, 34, 35, 44	
Charles S.	297	46, 82, 104, 180, 224	
Ethan	40, 390, 420, 489	226, 227, 234, 236, 240	
Heman	253, 285	305, 306, 310, 314, 392	
Henry W.	139	Robert	322
Ira	237	Samuel	9, 11, 13, 14, 19
John E.	141, 142	21, 26, 32, 46, 59, 82	
John D.	390	225, 234, 235, 306, 392	
Joseph	390	Samuel, Jr. 12, 14, 21, 22, 26	
Mabel	316	236, 240, 316, 358, 392	
Mary B.	140, 142	Sarah	322
Moses	239, 371	Atherton, Joshua	60, 61
Oscar C.	253, 281	Atkins, Anna	322, 324
Rosa B.	138	David	236
Samuel G.	239	Harriet P.	322
Velma G.	139	Israel G.	322
William H. H.	137, 147	Jerome	322
	272, 304, 305, 332	John Albro	322, 324
	348, 364, 390, 391	Lucia O.	322
Ames, Jno.	17	Mary	316
Amidon, John	115	Ralph C.	322
Anderson, Major Robert	248	Reuben	315
Andrews, Achsa	321	Samuel	101, 322, 324
Amasa	240, 314, 321	Timothy, Jr. 21, 41, 220, 371	
Amos	321	Thomas J.	322
Amos B.	320	Atkinson, Theodore	12, 23
Irena	321	Theodore, Jr. 11, 12, 14, 18, 19	

Atwater, Asaph	31, 82
Capt. Enos	15
Austin, Albert J.	286
Ruel G.	277, 280
William P.	249, 250
.	251, 254, 265, 299
.	309, 312, 393, 473
Averill, Luther	90
Ayer, Ada J.	138
Henry G.	297
John L.	140
Rev. Oliver	113, 257
B	
Babcock, Rev. D. C.	121, 123
Bachelor, Abel	93
Back, Minnie A.	140
Jasper	499
Bacon, Charles H.	287, 341
Badger, Joseph	63
Bailey, Alice F.	138
Annie L.	140
Ebenezer E.	120, 210, 211, 341
Edwin S.	139
Erastus B.	182, 211
Rev. Giles	127
Hattie A.	139
Henry E.	138
Herbert	184, 202
Mrs. Herbert	356
John	134, 180, 393
Josephine M.	140
Kate F.	140, 142
Mary A.	140, 142
Rev. N. M.	122
Samuel C.	211, 348, 349
Susie D.	140
Baker, Alfred	390
Charles H.	299
Dr. Cyrus E.	158, 333, 394
Dimick	394

Baker, Edward D.	152, 258, 262, 312
.	313, 332, 394, 395
Georgietta A.	141
Henry M.	456
Horace	390
Horace A.	390
Bishop Osmon C.	121
Dr. Oliver	395
Mrs.	343
Baketel, Rev. O. S.	124, 125
Balch, John	345
Rev. W. S.	125, 126, 127, 154
Balcom, Bessie R.	141, 397
George L.	109, 151, 152
.	201, 202, 303, 313, 341
.	349, 356, 364, 375, 395
George L., Jr.	397
Henry	395
Louis West	397
Mary	395
Micah	397
William S.	396
Baldwin, Caleb	307, 327
Ball, Albert	196, 197, 374
F. P.	125
Balloch, Daniel	399
George W.	183, 399
Gen. George W.	399, 400
James	183, 185, 399
William	183
Ballou, Charles E.	281
Charles O.	256, 277, 280
Rev. Eli	127
Ethan A.	297
Bardwell, Charles R.	300
Lizzie	138
Barnard, John P. W.	286
Barney, Daniel W.	160, 161, 163, 354
Harvey	337
Barnes, Bill	98, 100, 102, 203, 224
.	240, 241, 306, 316, 323, 324
.	337, 340, 371, 398, 397, 318

Barnes, Bill Andrews	323, 340	Batchelder, Alfred T.	148, 332, 410
Daniel	398	Rev. Charles R.	109
Dr. Edward F.	333	Huldah	317
Esther	323, 398	E.	279
Eunice S.	323, 324, 398	Bascom, James P.	281
Gilbert	244	Bates, Amos	320
Ira N.	323, 398	David	224, 305, 306
Lyman	354	318, 319, 323, 370	
Lyman S.	398	Esther	313
Obed D.	333, 399	Ezra	319, 323
Mrs. Obed D.	265, 266	Hannah	320, 324
Orilla	398	John	318
Thomas	398	Joseph	318
William A.	398	Levy	320, 324
Barber, Rev. Daniel	102, 103, 129, 366	Lydia	318
Nabbe	317	Mary	318, 319, 323
Stephen	101	Mittie	315
Rev. Virgil H.	102, 103	Samuel	235, 318, 371
129, 142, 475, 499		Solomon	314, 318, 320, 324
Bangs, Judith Fox	315	Submit	318
Sarah	316	Baum, Mrs. Samuel	355, 356
Barker, Asa	244	Beatty, Francis	357, 358
Fred L.	295	Beauregard, General	248
Tileston A.	258	Bedel, Col. Timothy	174, 235
Barrett, Augustus	210, 474	Beckwith, Hira R.	149
Charles	60	Beeman, Rev. L.	125
George A.	210	Belfield, Widow Mary	371
Henry E.	368	Belknap, Dr. Jeremy	56, 59, 216, 217
William E.	139	Bell, Charles H.	66
Barron, Sarah	314, 417	Clara J.	141
Rev. T.	127	John J.	152
Bartlett, Dr. Albert	333	Minnie	139
Andrew	243	Bellas, Mary R.	397
Clara E.	140	Bellows, Henry A.	395
Joseph S.	312, 316	John	229
Lillian M.	141	Benjamin, Judah	239
Marion P.	139	Bennett, Seth	317
Sylvester	182	Mrs. S. N.	355
William	330	Benton, Nathan	315
William F.	161	Samuel O.	281
Barrows, Dr. N.	137	Berry, Gov. Nathaniel S.	165
Barstow, Mrs. Anson S.	266	256, 258, 492	
Barton, Cyrus	153	Bigley, William H.	286

Billings, Albert M.	119	Bond, George	161, 401
J. D.	145	Grace L.	141
Bingham, C. Edward	301	Henry	11, 17, 19, 23
Charles M. 104, 108, 262, 268		Job	401
272, 305, 311, 354		Oliver A. 270, 301, 343, 368, 402	
364, 372, 400, 473		Ruth	112
Charles R.	372	William H.	000
Eliza	372	Booth, A. George	270
George E.	328	Hosea	372
James H.	305, 311, 332	John Wilkes	362
347, 372, 374, 400		Oscar	298
Levi	372	Boucher, Delia M. . . .	140
Nathan 75, 366, 367, 400		Orlando A.	139
R. S.	138	Bouck, Grace T.	141
Silas L. 361, 372, 373, 374		Bouton, Dr. Nathaniel . .	416
Walter . 73, 76, 315, 372		Bowker, Charles S. . . .	295
Blake, Frederick H.	140	Daniel N.	208, 383, 402
Blakeslee, Rev. Solomon 100, 101, 144		Daniel S.	163
Blanchard, Florence M. . . .	141	272, 308, 309, 402	
Henry S.	300	Elijah	402
Mrs. Mary	265	Bowler, John	295
Ora D.	140, 212, 310	Bowman, Ruel	161, 354
William H.	253	Selwin R.	288
Bliss, Alden J.	340	Bishop Thomas	123
Katie I.	139	Bradford, Amos F. . . .	281
Blodgett, Albro 139, 249, 255, 272, 304		Bradley, Cinthia	322
311, 346, 348, 349, 359		Elizabeth	324
George W. 159, 160, 161, 250		Hannah	322, 324
251, 305, 308, 424		Jonathan	322, 324, 371
Huldah	494	Lydia	315
John	182, 371, 494	Ranna	322
Luke	316	Breck, Charles P. 145, 177, 310, 313	
Rozey	316	Henry	177, 403
Samuel	316	John T.	402
Blood, Ned W.	140	Sarah McD.	403
Bolio, Frank	287	Susan L.	403
Horace	281	William . 177, 307, 326, 371	
Bond, Daniel	315, 401, 402	William, 2d 145, 160, 313, 402	
Daniel, Jr.	401, 402	Breckenridge, John C. . .	262
David	000	Brewer, Ebenezer	321
Ellen M.	266, 402	James P. 106, 312, 361, 473	
Mrs. E. M.	000	Mrs. Matilda	315, 321

Brickett, Mrs. James	266	Brown, Oscar J.	146, 160, 161, 271 312, 338, 375, 376, 404
Brewster, John H.	154	Mrs. Oscar J.	92
Susannah	317	Ralph N.	253, 287
Briggs, Arnold	200, 201 272, 309, 312, 353, 354	Susan A.	404
Augusta	140	Buckman, David	158
Fred. A.	270, 379	Buel, Charles G.	309
George A.	110, 375	Bugbee, John	243
Joseph G.	203, 313	Bunnell, Abel	404
Myra L.	140	Betsey	112
Sarah E.	141	Jesse	112
William H.	297	Mehitabel	112
Brooks, Annie J.	138	Milly	112
Asahel	236, 240, 370	Mrs. Robert R.	266
Azal	227	Burbank, Asher S.	300
Barnabas	225, 227, 228	Eugene D.	140, 142
Capt. Benjamin	30 32, 33, 34, 39 93, 220, 225, 228 236, 305, 306, 370	Mabelle R.	141
Benjamin, Jr.	15, 30, 31, 32 93, 94, 225, 227 228, 236, 240, 370	Burchard, Rev. Mr.	90
Cornelius	93, 225, 228, 370	Burgoyne, General	238
Emily E.	140	Burke, Edmund	153, 332
Dr. George W.	334	Emma J.	141, 142
Hartley L.	364	Burnham, Semore	317
John	220, 227, 228, 370	Burns, James	381
Kate E.	139	Thomas	287
Lyman J.	410	Burpee, Aaron	378
Brough, Charles D.	288	Butcher, John	288
Brown, Albert W.	287	Butler, Achsa	314
Amos	403	Anis	315
Rev. Charles	414	Asaph	239
Daniel	317	Ezra	239, 371
Edward	200	Dr. J. N.	414
Frank H. 152, 305, 313, 332, 404		William	337
George E.	287		
Hollis S.	288		
James	181		
Josiah S.	281		
Levi B.	469		

C

Cady, Polly	217
Caffrey, Matthew	341
Camp, Fred C.	331
Campbell, Albion R.	331
Rev. W. W.	105
Canty, Daniel	124, 341
Carey, Ezekiel	347

Carey, Nicholas	101	Chase, Betsey	322
Carleton, A. H.	137	Rev. Dr. Carlton	106, 107
Elijah S.	288	. . . . .	108, 250, 257
Rufus	160, 409	. . . . .	405, 406, 458
Samuel	208	Charles F.	139
Samuel S.	281, 288	Daniel	116, 327
Stephen	367	. . . . .	328, 332, 367, 406
Carroll, Charles	286	Dudley T.	211, 406
Hannah M.	141	Elijah	322
Carter, Hosea B.	64	Farah	317
James H.	496	Francis	316, 322
Cartland, Samuel	194	Rev. Francis	101, 137
Case, Ira	92	Henry	143
Cass, John	11, 17, 19, 23	Ithamer	366, 458
Joseph	12, 19, 23	Jonathan	226, 315
Rev. T. G.	114	Levi R.	149
Cassidy, Elizabeth A.	140	Lebbeus	245, 406
Caterling, Gideon	239	Mariah	322
Chadwick, J. C.	125	Mary	322
Chaffin, Alvaro L.	298	Rev. Moses	118
John W.	313	Ovid	163
Levi	315	Rt. Rev. Philander	405
William E.	139	Robert H.	277, 280
William H.	259, 277, 280	Salmon P.	458
Chamberlin, Fanny	138	Samuel	82, 226
Mary	143	Samuel L.	154
Simeon	11, 14, 21	William	317
Chandler, Ira F.	331	Chellis, Burt	139, 304, 305
Nellie C.	141	. . . . .	332, 338, 356, 409
Selden S.	252, 285	Freeman S.	354, 409
Chapin, Bela	26, 151, 407	Mrs. Freeman S.	181, 266
Henry	92	Maria B.	139, 142
Samuel	407	Rush	139
Chapman, Isaac	245	Cheney, Colonel	68
Samuel W.	301	Ira D.	288
Charlton, Edwin A.	143, 145, 405	Chittenden, Thomas	52, 54
Walter	405	Christie, Henry A.	271
Chase, Alice C.	140, 142	Church, C. C.	143, 258
Arthur	154, 251, 255, 266	Cilley, Col. Joseph	235
.	272, 333, 354, 406	Claggett, Wyseman	63
Arthur, Jr.	140	Clapp, Roswell	315, 371
Austin C.	270	Clark, Benjamin	236

Clark, Cephas	316	Colby, Henry	70, 309
Dan	239	Ira	161, 309, 312, 410
Rev. Edward W.	91, 262, 263	Ira, Jr.	66, 70, 123
272, 273, 354, 362		137, 147, 149, 152, 249, 253	
Eleazer	35, 119, 224, 226	255, 262, 303, 304, 312, 313	
236, 306, 319, 371		332, 364, 375, 376, 410, 411	
Eleazer, Jr.	224	Ira Gordon	411
Erastus	118	Joshua	70, 311, 312
Esther	319	Colburn, Sanford	286
Francis	297	Cole, Abner	98
Francis E.	91	Ammendlees	322
John	235	Amos	226, 371
Maurice L.	139	Anne C.	314, 413
Moses	409	Nehemiah	322
Nettie	140	Samuel 32, 97, 98, 225, 226, 229	
Theophilus	307	239, 305, 370, 411, 413	
William	160	Sarah	322
209, 251, 304, 305		Timothy	314, 322, 371
309, 310, 367, 409		Coley, Walter	317
Clay, D. A.	196	Collamer, Jacob	378
Clement, Bartlett	181, 308, 359	Colston, Charles F.	253, 254, 288
Decastro	321	Comings, Darwin	138
Irene	321	Commings, Mr.	226
Sumner	12, 17	Joseph	315
Wyman R.	253, 281	Conant, Amos	225, 236
Zenas	311	240, 314, 321, 323, 371	
Cleveland, Decastro	324	Betsey	321, 323
Isaac	314, 321, 324	Charles	321
Mamre	321, 324	Cynthia	321
Nancy	321	Ebenezer 240, 320, 321, 323	
Sarah	321	Elizabeth	321
Clinton, DeWitt	366	Ezra	321
George	47	Mary	320
Clogston, Sylvester	259	Mellesent	320
Clow, John	315	Ralph	321
Coburn, Paschal P.	204, 350	Rosan S.	321
Cogswell, P. B.	152	Samuel	321
Colby, Anthony	165, 492	Stephen	316
D. C.	255, 258	Cone, Lyman H.	288
Dr. Enoch F.	334	Cook, Elias	316
George	301	Elizabeth	320
Gilbert F.	298	Emma F.	413

Cook, Frances B.	389	Cotton, John	101
Frank C.	389	Luther	236
George	189, 316, 327, 330	Nathaniel	311
Godfrey	189, 330, 412	Sarah	323
Horace W.	301	Thomas	323
John	179, 240, 306, 327	Coult, Rev. A. C.	123
Capt. John	329, 330	Cowles, Amos	240
Matilda	357, 371, 411, 412	Austin T.	161
Miranda	412	Emma L.	138
Nancy L.	412	Henry C.	160, 309, 353
Oliver	320	James A.	270
Wallace W.	239, 320	Kate	139
Wendell R.	288	Lemon	181
Coolidge, Gov. Carlos	288	Lucy	417
Cooper, J. Fenimore	407	Nathaniel	24, 182, 307, 308
Dr. Sherman	499	Ora E.	140
Copeland, Frederick K.	271, 272, 292, 334	Phinehas	315, 371
Corbin, Austin	196	Timothy	240
Corey, Oliver	406	Tracy	20, 181
Susan	186	Coy, Clowe	315
Cossit, Ambrose	424	S. T.	206, 207
21, 22, 45, 59		William	225
64, 74, 98, 102, 182		Crafts, Homer M.	252, 285
241, 249, 251, 305, 306		Cragin, Aaron H.	258
307, 308, 314, 327, 346		Craig, Joseph	281
347, 348, 359, 371, 413		Cram, Joseph	160
Ambrose, Jr.	310, 326, 366, 413	Crockett, David	246
Anne C.	321	Cromack, Rev. Joseph C.	120
Anne K.	317	Crosby, Samuel	326
Betsey R.	321	Crowther, Samuel	326
Frainsway R.	321	Cross, J. H.	206, 378
Henry A.	182, 413	H. G. P.	347, 378
John F.	182, 271, 304, 413	Cummings, Dr. Alvah R.	333, 414
Mary Alma	321	Daniel	288
Phebe L.	321	David	143
Rev. Ranna	94	Ebenezer E.	253, 299
95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100		Hannah	112
225, 226, 227, 229, 230		Heman H.	251
Ranna, 3d	321	Joseph	112, 371
Samuel C.	321	Mott A.	139
Cotton, Anne	323	Curl, Rev. G. M.	123, 364
Charles	25	Currier, George C.	204

Currier, George W.	293	Delmage, James	253, 271
Warren	407	Demarest, Rev. G. L.	128
Curtis, Daniel	34, 98	Deming, Riley	337
Cushing, Sylvanus	127, 340	Seth	316
D		Densmore, Asa	116, 117
Dana, Cyrus W.	368	Caleb	372
Sylvester	152	Clifton E.	140, 347
Dane, Albert G.	281	Jonathan	161
John	372	Derome, Rev. G.	129
Wallace	300	Dexter, David	73, 74, 76, 88
Daniels, Rev. Mr.	114	307, 310, 326, 347, 414	
Danforth, Albert H.	304, 309, 312, 409	David W.	106
Davenport, A. C.	124	Gregory	414
Davis, Abel	321	Stephen	327, 366, 414
Ebenezer	321, 323	Dible, Lucretia	314
Florence B.	139, 142	Dickey, Adam	402
George	333, 343	Joseph A.	295
George W.	300	Dickinson, Aurelius	136, 257, 304
Gideon	55	309, 329, 338, 348, 415	
Jefferson	262	Cotton	314, 320
John W.	253, 254, 285	Fanny	320
Jonathan G.	321	Henry A.	313, 329, 338
Mary	321	Mrs. Henry A.	356
Simon	12, 17, 19, 23	Olive	320
Solomon	321	Diggins, Julia A.	419
Peter	321, 323	Diman, Mary	314
Thomas	116, 117	Dinsmoor, Samuel	194
Ziba L.	252, 281	Dodge, Daniel	98, 240
Dean, Horace	159, 160	David 22, 29, 102, 226, 354, 404	
161, 163, 172, 309, 354		Ebenezer	11, 17, 12, 23
John	252, 254, 285	Ichabod	323
Uriel	304, 347, 361, 424	Isaac	323
Deane, David	243	John	315
Henry C.	211	Mehitabel	112, 323
Josiah W.	211, 474	Prudence	323
Lemuel	101	William	368
Lillian J.	141	Dole, Charles H.	416
Mary B.	139	David	415
Mary L.	139	Edmund	416
William B.	140	Frank H.	416
		George W.	415
		John A.	416

Dole, Lemuel	343, 415	Dustin, Phylindea	322
Levi R.	416	Sarah M.	322, 417
Donelery, John	423	Timothy	82
Dooley, William	292	225, 240, 314, 319, 417	
Dorman, Ephraim	12, 17, 19, 23	Timothy, 2d	417
Dorr, Rev. Henry	123	Thomas	92
Douglass, James B. . . .	253, 286	225, 240, 314, 319, 417	
Dow, Rev. Lorenzo	114, 115	Thomas, 2d	322, 417
Prentis	147, 383	William	417
John W.	141, 142	William H.	417
Robert K.	151	Dutton, Aaron	200
Dowlin, Dr. Winifred M. .	333, 418	George D.	200
Draper, Eli	112	C. Isabella	355, 356
Harvey	112	John	171
Sally	112	Lewis H.	300
Drury, William H.	139	Newell T.	293
Mrs.	343	Orman	201, 378
Ducharme, George	343	Dyke, Edna N.	141
Dudley, Ebenezer	224	E	
Dunfee, James	239		
Dunning, Rev. Charles U. .	123		
Mrs. Charles U.	355	Earl, William	203, 336
Dunsmore, Asa	101, 316	Eastman, Charles E. . . .	419
Cora M.	141	Charles H.	122, 205
Fred W.	342	258, 271, 303, 312	
Durant, E. Bell	139, 142	336, 348, 354, 418	
Dustin, Abel	101, 322	Mrs. Charles H.	265, 266
Alice	321	Charles O.	305, 346
Rev. Caleb	115	Edson C.	152
David	319	Mrs. Edson	152
Eliphalet	417	Ezra	316
Elvira	418	Mrs. Julia A. D.	122
Eunice	319	Timothy	194
Eveline	418	198, 205, 348, 399, 418	
Emeline	418	Eastwood, Rev. J.	128
Hannah	322, 416, 417	Eaton, Catherine F. . . .	141
Lucinda	418	Rev. Dr.	104
Malinda	321	Edmunds, William	317
Mary	214, 417, 418	Edwards, Thomas M. . . .	165
Major	145	Edson, Ebenezer	225, 227, 240
Mighill	168, 417, 418	Eggleston, Marion L. . . .	139
Moody	24, 44, 417, 418	Ela, Jacob H.	278

Ellis, Asaph	316	Erschine, James	315
Barnabas	31, 39, 40, 82, 133	Rebekah	321, 324
.	184, 224, 228, 233, 234	Estabrook, Nehih	226
.	236, 239, 240, 303, 306	Evans, Frank	110
.	307, 326, 327, 370, 419	Mrs. Frank	110
Caleb	303, 304, 310, 332, 420	Frank W.	286
Calvin	320	Rev. W. F.	121
Dr. C. C.	334	Evelith, Anna	140
Gideon 12, 17, 19, 23, 320, 324		Everts, Elihu	55
John	17, 19, 23	Morris	372
Jonathan	11	Ewing, David	341
Joseph	12, 17, 19, 23, 239	Ida B.	141, 142
Luther	320, 324		
Manning	92	F	
Mary	320, 324		
Nancy	420		
Reuben B.	211, 212	Fairbanks, George H.	115
Sarah	320	George W.	288
William	40, 124, 161	Fairwell, Oliver	12, 17, 19, 23
.	184, 272, 354, 419, 420	Oliver, Jr.	12, 17, 19, 23
William B. 40, 184, 212, 312, 419		Farley, Harriet N.	423
Ellsworth, Mahitabel	318	Rev. Stephen	88, 420, 423
Oliver 225, 236, 240, 318, 371		Fales, Willard	340
Elmer, Anna S.	140, 142	Farmer, John	222
Roswell	75, 195, 367, 498	Farnsworth, Seth	92
Elmore, Asa	316	Farr, Arnold	336
Emerson, Mrs. Alice B.	432	Farrington, Charles S.	141
George H.	287	John S.	160, 205
George W.	196, 201, 286	Phebe	115
John T.	197, 356, 375, 422	Farwell, Charles	422
Jonathan	101, 316, 422	George N.	92
Mary E.	139	. . . . .	136, 184, 209, 251, 272
Moses R.	262, 278, 312, 432	. . . . .	312, 364, 347, 348, 354
Sarah T.	141	. . . . .	364, 372, 424, 425, 467
Erschine, Catherine	321	George N., 2d	348, 426
Celia	321, 324	James H.	425
Christopher	85, 86, 315	John L.	152, 197
.	321, 324, 327, 371	. . . . .	270, 271, 312, 347, 348
Content	320	. . . . .	349, 356, 375, 425, 426
Elizabeth	314	Capt. John	76, 184
Freelove	321, 324	Luther	29
Harriet	471	Nancy	457

Farwell, Nicholas	76, 184	Fisher, Timothy	322
186, 203, 208, 209		Fisk, Jonathan, Jr.	144
336, 347, 423, 457		Rev. Wilbur	116
Russell W. 209, 424, 453, 474		Fiske, Catharine	115
Sadie C.	140	Frank S.	251
Sarah	425	George	74, 76, 305, 326
William H. 209, 424, 457		John	194
William H., Jr.	297	Miranda	465
William P.	270	Matilda	465
Elder William	86	Samuel	74, 75, 76
Fay, Harry C.	110, 134	88, 134, 144, 303, 305	
154, 313, 364, 368, 426		307, 310, 326, 347, 427	
John	426	Samuel P.	135
Nathan	426	146, 147, 266, 270, 271	
Ferguson, Rev. Henry	109	272, 273, 354, 427, 465	
Field, Abbie	149, 320	Mrs. Samuel P.	266
David	12, 14, 21, 320	Fitch, Bela	334
Mary	322	Charles M.	139
Olive	314	George W.	302
Patrick	224, 319	Henry	163, 251
Polly	322	Henry C.	328, 331
Samuel	11, 14, 21	Mrs. Henry C.	355, 356
Dr. Thomas	334	Lulu M.	139
Walbridge A.	391	Mrs. Melissa	122
Waldo	316, 322	Morris G.	139
Waldo H.	322	Orlan P.	140
Fielding, Ebenezer	239	Thomas J.	184
Elizabeth Olive	316	William H. H.	141, 142
Fifield, Grace M.	141	Flagg, Dr. Andrew J.	334
Finnegan, Rev. P. J.	129	Flanders, James C.	139, 142
Fisher, Abigail	322	Fletcher, Huldah	468
Abraham	74, 371, 426	Thomas B.	160, 338
Amos	317	Mrs. Dr.	343
Charles A.	310, 313	Forbush, C. A.	348
Elizabeth	315	Ford, Charles P.	302
E. C.	376	Daniel	236, 239, 371
Francis E.	140	George E.	298
James	244	James B.	302
Joseph	316, 426	Lydia	316
Leonard P.	24, 25	Foster, Abel	43
163, 375, 376, 401, 426		Carrie I.	140
Mrs. Leonard P.	266	Charles E.	295

Goddard, Elizabeth Worth	432	Gould, Warren H.	298
Elizabeth P.	431	Gove, John, Jr.	303
Evelina P.	440	Gowdey, Edwin M.	253, 254, 285
Frederick W.	282, 431	John M.	372
George H.	431	Thomas R.	305
Nichols	431, 440	Graham, Alexander	207, 308, 311
Goff, Col. John	12, 13, 21	Grandy, Alpha	322
Gooden, James	314	Benjamin 43, 315, 317, 323, 324	
James, 2d	225, 234, 309	Charles B.	282
Goodhue, Dr. Josiah	110, 463	Chloe	324
Goodrich, Alice	141	Cynthia	323, 324
Rev. James B.	375	Estell M.	141
Mary I.	140	Fanny	322
Goodwin, Benjamin	316	Gertrude L.	141
Edward	224, 236, 370	Hiram P.	154
Gov. Ichabod	248, 249	Susannah	323
James	305, 312, 319	Grannis, Abigail	320
Mrs. James	266, 319	Clement	320, 364
Rev. M.	129	Cyrus	320
Sarah	319	David H.	282
Thomas	224, 239, 314, 370	Edward	239
Goss, Albert	263, 362	Evander	320
Asa	319	George C.	433
Alpheus	319	Henry	302
Betsey	319	Homer E.	208, 433
Charles	319	Homer P.	432
Cyrus	319	John	320
Charles N.	161, 163, 418, 432	Joseph S.	433
Ebenezer	319	Laurens A.	308, 311, 433
Fannie S.	138	Margaret	320
Fanna	319	Samuel H.	302
Hannah	319	Sarah	320, 324
Joel	158, 307	Sidney	320
308, 321, 343, 432, 460		Solon C.	13, 24, 25, 161
John	224, 314, 319	182, 208, 308, 312	
John, Jr.	316	354, 364, 433, 472	
Mrs. Lucinda	321	Timothy 98, 208, 225, 240, 282	
Nathaniel	225, 236, 241	303, 311, 314, 315	
306, 314, 321, 432		320, 324, 370, 432	
Simon	92	Timothy, Jr. 307, 308, 432, 433	
Gould, Rachel	314	Samuel R.	433
Shubael	368	Grant, Gen. U. S.	362

Graves, Dr. Leland J.	333, 367, 433, 499	Hall, Dr. Henry S.	390
Rev. J. M.	112, 362	Israel D.	66, 134
Stella	140		313, 348, 374, 375
Greeley, Edward	92	Dr. James	73, 334, 450, 475
Rev. Mr.	257	Jennie M.	140, 142
Greene, Daniel	371	Jeremiah	11, 17, 19, 23
Freelove	315	Levi D.	296, 378, 402
Patty	316	Mrs. Levi D.	402
Phebe	316	Louisa J.	390
Greenleaf, Rev. Eleazer	106	Maria	316
Griffin, Gen. S. G.	456	Tracy L.	286
William	340	Hamilton, Rev. J. W.	124
Grimes, John	12, 17, 19, 23	Hammond, Mrs. Albert O.	266
William	12, 17, 23	John W.	292, 364
Grinnels, Chester F.	282	Jonathan	12, 17, 19, 23
Griswold, Bishop Alexander V.	102	Joseph	12, 17, 19, 23
	104, 405, 437	Handerson, Frederick W.	435
John	226	Gideon	44, 64, 74, 88, 306
Grout, Elijah	229		307, 325, 371, 434
Hezekiah	13	Horace P.	311, 435
Dr. William	414	Lucius R.	435
Guild, Dr. Harvey M.	334, 401	Rufus	305, 307
Guernsey, Rev. J. W.	124		308, 310, 434, 435
Gustin, John	84	Phinehas	347, 434
Polly	316	Hamock, John	481
Thomas	31, 32, 33, 34, 81	Hapgood, Edgar L.	346
	82, 305, 306, 370	Harlow, Marshall	208
		Mrs.	338
H		Harriman, Leander	289
Haddock, Dr. Charles	334	Gov. Walter	278
Hadley, Charles L.	292	Harrington, James	317
William H.	292	Harris, Nathan	293
Haines, Elizabeth	395	Solomon	239
Hale, Rev. Charles S.	13, 109	Thomas J.	139, 194, 249, 251
John P.	492		265, 266, 304, 361
Timothy W.	245	Harrison, President William H.	361
Hall, Anna L.	141	Hart, Charles A.	282
Edward	253, 285	Charles B.	288
Deacon	226	George	200
Dr. E. J.	334	Ichabod	435
George L.	140	Josiah	41, 435
		Oliver	435

Hart, Thomas	298	Heywood, Edwin J.	140
Hartwell, Rev. Henry H.	121, 257	Joel M.	331
Haskell, Emily	458	Julius E.	253
Francis F.	255	Mary I.	141
.	262, 263, 272, 305	Simeon	201
.	362, 364, 374, 468	Hibbard, Rev. Augustine	36, 44
Joseph H.	374	. . . . .	84, 87, 225, 234
Hastings, Lemuel S.	134, 138	. . . . .	235, 314, 319, 371
Hatch, Josiah	236, 239	Hide, Joshua	11, 14, 21
Mabel R.	140, 142	Higbee, Charles	224, 236
Rev. William	118	Charles, Jr.	236
Haubrich, Frederick	313	Levi	236, 239, 370
Peter	417	Samuel	239
Hawkes, Harrison Filmore	296	S. A.	378
John	12, 14, 21	Stephen	33, 224, 239, 306, 370
Louis G.	140	Hill, Elisha M.	282
Hawley, Asa	320	Hillman, Rev. J. H.	124
Coziah	316, 320	George	302
Elizabeth	316	Hills, Ilock	206
Keziah	320	Hillyard, Richmond	316
Lucy	316	Hilton, Martha	36
Richard	320, 371	Hinds, Bartlett	55
Healy, Benjamin	322	Hitchcock, Alexander V.	305, 436
Hitty	322	Amos	318, 354, 383, 436
Nancy	322	David	318
Polly	315, 322	Elisha	307, 318
Remkia	322	Esther	318
Heath, Mrs. Gustavus N.	498	George	145
Rev. S. P.	121	Hannah	323
Heaton, Nathaniel	12, 17, 19, 23	Henry A.	436
William	12, 17, 19, 23	Ichabod	24, 98, 224, 231
Hedge, Lemuel	14, 21	. . . . .	232, 233, 240, 318
Hendee, John	311, 367	. . . . .	323, 352, 371, 436
Henry, Estella G.	139	John	98, 225, 314
Frederick A.	118	. . . . .	318, 223, 370, 383
.	120, 160, 161, 163	John, Jr.	383
.	304, 309, 354, 367	Jonathan	15
Samuel	289	Lemuel	318, 323
Herrick, Rev. Marcellus A.	107	Leonard	318
Herrin, John	294	Lyman	318
Hewes, Rev. Frederick A.	121	Rebekah	318, 323
Heywood, Edwin B.	211, 331	Phebe	318, 323

Hitchcock, Samuel	318, 323, 436	Howe, Rev. W. B. W.	438
William	436	Howell, Betsey	115
Zenas	318, 366	Hoyt, Ahira	320
Zenas, Jr.	318	Rev. B. R.	117
Hoban, Elizabeth M.	140	Charles H.	310
Patrick	296	Hubbard, Esther A.	139
Hobart, Col. David	238	Lieut. George	12, 38, 44, 45
Hodgson, Agnes N.	141	64, 102, 174, 320, 327	
Holden, George W.	123, 449	Henry	258, 452
Holmes, Jonathan	320, 324	Gov. Henry	258, 437
Keziah	320	Isaac, Esq.	12, 98, 157
Molla	320	164, 165, 174, 175, 222	
Dr. Oliver Wendell	484	307, 308, 310, 359, 438	
Philana	320	Rev. Isaac G.	12, 95, 105, 109
Holt, Hermon	110, 152, 184, 313	137, 175, 438, 467	
332, 409, 424, 436		Joseph	34, 82
Hermon, Jr.	141	224, 306, 314, 319, 371	
James	304	J. H.	428, 438, 445, 447
Dr. James P.	333, 436	Nancy M.	319
Josiah	74	Parmelia	320
Holton, Asa	76, 305, 332, 437	Ruth E.	141, 142
Jonathan	437	Solomon	181
Hooper, Carrie W.	141, 142	Thankful	319, 320
Grace P.	141, 142	Hudson, Imogene B.	138
William M.	60	Humphrey, Arathusa	490
Hosmer, Parker	317	Dr. Royal	490
Houghton, Edward E.	141	Hunt, John	12, 14, 21
Edward F.	334, 367	L.	143
Dr. M. G.	334	Roswell	157
Houston, Gen. Samuel	245	Hunter, Damon E.	282
Howard, Rev. A. K.	367	Elmer S.	139
Edith M.	140	Eugene H.	139
Rev. Nathan	116, 117	Philip S.	341
Gen. O. O.	399, 400	Huntley, Frank P.	310, 313
Warren W.	253	Hunton, Clara L.	138
William A.	90	Henry N.	364
Howe, B. D.	361	Isaac F.	243
George W.	143		
H. H.	124		
Rev. James B.	74, 76, 103, 104		
105, 134, 437, 463			
Richard S.	418		

I

Ide, Alice B.	139
George G.	109, 161
	163, 198, 253, 312, 440

Ide, G. Herbert	139
John S. M.	253, 282
Josiah	139
Lemuel N.	109, 198, 440
Lilla D.	139
Sarah	139
Simeon 143, 192, 198, 250, 251, 265 266, 364, 377, 378, 431, 439	
Ives, David	318, 323
Elizabeth	240, 318, 323
John	315, 318
Joseph 30, 31, 32, 55, 82, 224, 236 239, 305, 306, 318, 323, 370	
Mamre	318
Stephen	318

J

Jackson, President Andrew	377
Jacobs, Rev. William B.	113
James, Bishop E. S.	121
Jarvis, Charles	441
Dr. Leonard 178, 179, 194, 206 333, 347, 359, 380, 441, 442	
Dr. Leonard, Jr. 179, 333, 442	
Russell 168, 178, 179, 183, 194 206, 303, 332, 364, 441	
Russell, Jr.	140
Samuel G. 41, 160, 163, 168, 179 250, 268, 272, 312, 354 364, 375, 376, 442, 467	
Jarvis, Dr. William	179
William C.	441
William R.	140, 142
Jasper, Rev. O. H.	121
Jefferson, President Thomas	58
Jenks, Lucy Evelyn	140
Jenkins, Rose F.	140
Jenney, Mary A.	141, 142
Jewett, Frederick	313, 443
George W.	443
John	443

Jewett, John W.	309, 310, 443, 444
Marcus L.	443, 444
Jones, Alice	266
Anson	318
Asa 18, 21, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 82 98, 178, 184, 185 224, 226, 236 240, 306, 317, 323, 357, 370, 371	
A. L.	124
Benjamin	178, 185, 186
Caroline	319
Chancey	318
Charles	361
Daniel	12, 18, 19, 23
Edward	318
Ellen P.	140
Esther	319
Esther, 2d	319
Eunice	318
Ezra	44, 64, 157 172, 224, 305, 306, 307, 310 314, 318, 323, 325, 326, 372
Fanny B.	355
Frederick	161
George A.	323
Gratia M.	139
Henry	92
Jabez	317
Jennison	318
Jerusha	317
Joel	318
John F.	172, 213
Josiah	317, 384
Lois	317
Lovisa	318
Lucian E.	181
Lucy	318
Mary A.	140, 323
Matthias S.	318
Nathaniel	319
Ransom	318
Roys	172
Sally	317, 327

Jones, Sarah	315, 317	K	
Susanah	318, 323	Keith, Charles	417, 418
Thomas 16, 30, 31, 34, 53, 82, 225 234, 236, 305, 318, 370		Keller, Jacob W.	289
William	124, 160, 181	Kelley, Joseph W.	256, 282
William F.	182	Kellogg, Rev. S. G.	121, 263, 362
Woster	308, 347	Kelsey, Rev. H. L.	122, 124, 468
Johns, Rev. J. M.	128	Kempton, Florence L.	140
Johnson, Amos D.	445	Leonard N.	343
Mrs. Amos D.	266	Nellie V.	140
Annie	337	Kendall, Walter B.	282
Daniel W. 123, 148, 193, 272 313, 348, 364, 375, 444		Kenerson, George W.	293
Edward F.	260	Kenney, James	344
Edwin	260	Kent, L.	143
Enoch	160, 161, 182, 312	Keyes, Amos	355
Frances E.	139	Daniel M.	378
Rev. J. G.	445	Betsey J.	322
Levi	289, 368	Fisher	322
Miles	444	Hannah	322
Moses	444	Kibling, John	315, 322
P. A.	348	Elizabeth	322
Parmer	416, 445	Sarah	322
Jordan, Jules	375	Polly	322
Judd, Amos	240, 319	Kidder, Dr. F. T.	205, 266, 311
Betsey	323	Stephen	239
Brewster	371	W. G.	378
Charles M.	253, 299	Kilburn, Hannah	318
Damarus	316	John 32, 34, 83, 224, 370	
Ebenezer	225	Kimball, Rev. Isaac	112
227, 228, 319, 323, 371		John, Jr. . 152, 311, 332, 445	
Ebenezer, Jr. 225, 227, 228, 323		Capt. Joseph	243
Enoch	225, 227, 228, 371	Rev. Moses	263, 362
Harkins	315	Timothy D.	312
Mary	319	King, Abby	419
Judkins, Dr. Emery G.	302, 334	Rev. F. F.	126, 154
George	302, 338, 389	Harriet	419
Rev. George J.	122	Kingsbury, Betsey	315
Henry	110, 404	Duthan	317
Mrs. Henry	404	Elizabeth	321
Levi Alden	389	Olive	315
Mary E.	389	Sanford 55, 59, 63, 100 102, 145, 178, 183, 303 304, 305, 306, 307, 310 321, 357, 358, 371, 446	

Kinsley, Charles J.	315
Kirk, Thomas	161, 251, 320
Kirtland, Gideon 239, 240, 370, 401, 402	
Ruth	315
Kittredge, Dr. Thomas B. 90, 334, 442	
Knight, Amaziah	224, 236, 370
Miranda	315
Nellie L.	188
Phinehas	317
Knox, Rev. M. V. B.	114, 122

L

Labaree, Adaline	447	Laws, Calvin A.	301
Peter	447	Laynes, Charles	225
Sarah	315	David, Jr.	225
Ladd, Dr. William M. 333, 346, 437, 446		Leach, Sarah Ann	389
William S.	391	Leat, Benjamin	225, 227
Laducer, Lewis W.	253, 279	Lee, Rev. Jesse	185
Lafayette, General	337, 380, 412	Thomas	11, 17, 19, 23
George Washington	379	Leet, Adam R.	322
Lane, F. F.	391	Adam R., Jr.	322, 371
John	144	Asa	15, 30, 31
Sarah	316	32, 93, 94, 225, 227, 240, 270	
Langdon, Gov. John	60, 237, 443	Asa, Jr.	315, 320
Laporte, Rev. M.	129	Cloe	322
Larabee, William	315	David Megs	322
Larrence, Polly	317	Elizabeth	323, 323
Lasier, Thomas J.	154	Ella G.	140
Latermouille, David	289	Eugene F.	285
Lathe, George R.	258	Ezekiel	323, 371
Lawrence, Abel	12, 17, 19, 23	Ezra	322
Dolly	315	James	184, 328
Eunice	315	Levi	296, 323
Hannah	314	Mitte	320
J. Fisher	282, 372	Polly	320
Rev. John B.	92	Reuben	322
John W. 252, 253, 254, 289		Susannah	317
Micah	12, 14, 21	Taphu	322
Rev. Robert F. 91, 250, 251		Leete, Clarence M.	152, 374, 375
257, 258, 312, 362		Leland, Charles	30, 333, 446
Sarah	315	Thomas 106, 332, 333, 446, 447	
		Leonard, Charlotte	317
		Lenven, Gell	338
		Levings, Rev. C. W.	118
		Levoy, Joseph	253, 285
		Lewis, Arthur G.	448
		Bell H.	448
		Betsey	323
		Mrs. Elizabeth	447
		Ellen A.	448
		Emily H.	141
		Eugene	448
		Frank W.	448
		Frederick S.	323

Lewis, George	447	McClary, Michael	244
George G.	447	McClure, Milon C. . . .	143, 303
George W.	447		311, 312, 332, 457
Mrs. George W. . . .	266	Mindwell	429
Gideon	82, 224, 236, 370	M'Collester, Rev. Lee S.	125, 128, 364
Henry E.	448	McConnon, John	302, 378
Herbert	448	Michael	186
Homer P.	448	McCoy, Abel	337
Jabez	447	Bulah	317
Jacob S.	447	Ida B.	141
Marion	448	William	98, 219, 232
Mary	447	McCullough, John . . .	375
Nellie C.	139, 142	McDaniel, James	243
Olive A.	141	McEwen, James	92
Samuel	225	McGown, Rev. A. J. . . .	92
Seth	224	McGrath, Annie	141
Willa	323, 447	McIlvaine, Bishop	462
William	316	McIntosh, Dr. F. L. . . .	334
Lincoln, President Abraham	247, 248	McLaughlin, Harvey . . .	117
	255, 263, 362, 492	John	121
Dr. Luke	334	McLoffing, James	244
Lines, Charles	234, 235	McQuaid, Amy L.	141
Lippett, Col.	414	Macomber, Lillian I. . . .	141
Little, George E. . . .	139	Mansfield, Mary	372
Samuel Brown	277, 280	Maley, James	289
Livingston, Daniel J. .	25, 367	Mann, Azro J.	294
Jonas	195, 249	Charles H.	118
	258, 311, 348, 449	Samuel	315, 325
Sherman	14, 22, 59, 60	Stephen	184, 316, 327
Locke, Enos	449	Marden, Dr. Albert L. . . .	333, 451
Francis	309, 348, 353, 375, 449	Nathan J.	451
Long, Charles F. . . .	108, 159, 161	Marks, Polly Lois	315
	311, 312, 354, 449	Marsh, Rev. Christopher . .	432
Charles H.	110, 256, 260, 265, 270	Eli C.	256, 297, 328
	271, 289, 304, 364	Frank E.	289
	367, 368, 413, 449	John	98
George F.	181, 212	John, Jr.	98
Isaac H.	12, 38, 110, 175, 304	Capt. Reuben	244
	309, 310, 362, 438	Perley	144
		Marston, Rev. Carlos . . .	127, 251, 257, 258
		Marshall, Maria A. . . .	481
		Martin, Edwin	293

Martin, Noah	165	Milmore, Martin	279
Marvin, Charles B.	282	Milton, Charles A.	285
Fred	337	James P.	289
Mrs. Fred	337	Miner, Rev. A. A.	127, 128
Matthews, Abner	225, 234, 317	Jonathan	372, 476
Abner, Jr.	225	Mitchell, Charles	106
Cloe	319	Mills, Hezekiah	115
Dana	319	Moody, Father	423
David	240	George W.	289
Ebenezer	235, 236, 239	Handkerchief	423
Esther	317	Jonathan	453
Eunice	319	Trustee	423
Jesse	55	William H. H.	175, 176
Jesse, Jr.	240		297, 352, 453, 454
Joel	225, 236	Moor, Hugh	184
John	302	Moore, Addison P.	289
Lois	319	Rev. Asher	127
Mamre	314	Edward F.	277, 282
Olive	317	Ferris J.	140
Maynard, Daniel F.	206, 330, 378	Rev. John	125, 126
Frank P.	204, 205, 348, 452	Mrs.	115
Levi P.	452	More, Polly	316
Meador, Benjamin L.	301	Morgan, Charles	337, 338
Meacham, Asa	203, 240	Florence A.	141
Asa, Jr.	203	Isaac	371
Benjamin	75	Mahitabel	316
James, Jr.	315	Morse, Clarissa	322
Means, Robert	420	Henry S.	253
Medcalf, Michael	12, 17, 19, 23	Dr. G. M.	334
Meigs, Dr. Abner	22, 98	Micah	322
Meigs, Dr. Abner	240, 315, 334, 371	Sally	322
Mellen, Rev. C. W.	121	Morrill, Anne F.	139, 142
Mary J.	139	Mott, B. Maria	440
Merrill, Arnold	186, 372	Mullen, Lilia	139
Lydia	337	Munger, Betsey	435
Noah	282	Munrow, Widow Hannah	315
Messer, Allen P.	141, 368	Murphy, Charles H.	293
Meserve, George	216	Murry, Asahel	318
Metcalf, Mrs. M. A.	265, 266	Beriah	31, 82
Gov. Ralph	332, 452		225, 236, 240, 318, 370
John	452	Calvin	318
Theron	361	Curtis	318

Murray, Mary	318	Nott, Mary C.	141
Mary Ann	318	Noyes, Baron S.	252, 289, 454
Rose	318	Chase	251, 454
Selah	318	Henry C.	454
Surkenath M.	318	Silas E.	210, 454
Warren	318	Tristham	454
N		William T.	455
Nesmith, George W.	68, 165, 475	Nutting, Eunice	314, 417
James W.	258	Nye, Holden R.	346, 361
Neal, Ransom M.	282	Rev. Jonathan	76, 89, 117, 133
Nelson, Everett W.	253, 283		134, 303, 305, 310
Flora E.	139, 142		346, 366, 367, 383
Nettleton, George	277, 280	W. A. R.	154
Nevers, Charles H.	283	O	
Daniel J.	290	Odlin, Woodbridge	132
Enos B.	290	Olcott, Rev. Bulkley	39
Franklin G.	294	George	152
Newcomb, Albert	298	Simeon	44, 86
Newell, Asbury	185	Oliver, Mitchell	296
Charles	185	O'Connell, Patrick	294
John	185	Ordway, John C.	152
Matthew	120, 185	O'Neil, David W.	204, 364
Stephen	185	Isabella G.	141, 142
Wilbur	185	O'Sullivan, Rev. Cornelius	129
Newton, Hubbard	333	Osgood, Anne	320
Nichols, David H.	290	James	243
Frederick A.	283	Fisher	321
Rev. John	127, 362	Hannah	321
William H.	253, 271, 299	Hepsebeth	320
Nigh, Sara	315	John	321
Nightingale, Esther	315	Mary	315
Niff, Mary	416	Napoleon B.	253
Niles, Henry H.	297	Polly	321
Samuel	316	Ruel G.	297
Noonan, Stephen	347	Sarah	316
Norrington, Sebastian D.	302	Thomas	235, 236, 239, 240
Norton, Franklin	161, 309	William	224, 239, 320
Joseph	98, 226, 227, 228, 236	William, Jr.	314
Sarah	316		
Nott, Ellen B.	140		

Ostinelli, Sig.	373	Parmalee, Henry S.	255, 299
Otis, Mansel	293	Parmelee, Albert E.	153, 300
P			
Page, Ephraim	315, 321	Charles H.	252, 260, 290
Clarisa	321	Charlotte	316
Joseph H.	321	Danforth	186
Phelon	321	Edward A.	290, 368
Rowena	321	Eliel	73
Sarah	321	Mahitabel	316
Paine, Elijah	89, 90	Peter	74, 75
Palmer, Dr. H. R.	374, 375	Parrish, Lyman F.	253, 283
Park, William	327	Thomas D.	301
Parke, John H.	197	William E.	253, 283, 290
Parker, Abel	60, 61	Parson, Elijah	82
Benjamin	455	Parsons, Dr. John W.	464
Deborah	322, 324	Partridge, Edward A.	413
Elizabeth	320	Mrs. M. E.	413
Emma H.	140, 142	Miss M. E.	413
Franklin	322	Patrick, Betsey	112
Hannah	320	Charles E.	297
Hosea W.	137, 149, 152, 249	Henry W.	253, 283
	253, 262, 270, 271, 272	Joel W.	283
	303, 332, 333, 348, 363	Patten, Henry	171, 375, 457
	367, 374, 375, 448, 455	Lambert D.	338
Isaac	320	Patterson, James W.	258, 278
Jacob	325	Paul, George W.	346
Jennie L.	140, 142	Henry S.	277, 286
Jonathan	225, 320, 371	Julius B.	290
Lizzie S.	140, 142	Payson, Moses	445
Matilda	322	Payne, Henry W.	448
Minnie M.	141	Peabody, Clarence E.	444
Nathaniel	101	Nathaniel	101
Dr. T. E.	334	Peake, John	224, 370
Phineas	315, 322, 324	Peaslee, Dr. Edward R.	394
Warren	322, 324	Pearson, Rev. Mr.	109
William	14, 22	Peck, Rev. John Milton	108, 262, 362
Parkhurst, Charles	333	Peckens, John	55
Cyrenus S.	266	Pecker, J. E.	152
William C.	286	Pendleton, William H.	253, 285
William L.	298	Peno, Joseph	253, 283
		Perkins, Abbie M.	141, 142
		Mrs. Ann	122
		Benjamin	243

Perkins, Charles A.	140	Pope, Ola M.	141
Franklin E.	141, 142	Porter, Bert P.	140
G. H.	125	Luther S.	372
Hattie E.	139	Mrs. Luther S.	372
James H.	368	Matthew	74
James N.	182	William	82
John Airs	317	Potter, Chandler E.	165
Ruth	137	Mabel	93, 317
Thomas	316	Micah	370
Philbrook, Charles C.	302	Powers, Ashbel	239
Rev. H. A.	127	Jerathmiel	19, 23
Philips, Roger	101	Jeremiah	12, 17
Pickens, Alexander	86, 306, 307	Thomas	239
Rev. John	111	Prentice, Nathaniel S.	229
Picket, John	104, 186	Prentiss, John J. 297, 304, 311, 333, 346	
Mrs. Rebekah	384	John J., Jr.	290
Piddock, Rev. Charles A. 113, 114, 148		William P.	297
Pierce, Bertha A.	140, 142	Prescott, J. L.	330
Franklin	66, 165	Pressey, John	208
Rev. J. D.	127	Price, Ebenezer	93, 380
J. Warren	271	Proctor, Ida	139
John	11, 17, 19, 23	Ira	204
Jane	206	Melvin	399, 401
Marion E.	140, 142	Pulling, Joseph	317
Mary E.	140, 142	Purdue, Levi	240
Mrs. Nancy	347	Pushee, Mr.	372
Urbane P.	141	Putnam, Charles E.	253, 277, 283
Walter A.	139	Charles L.	311, 333, 378
William D.	340	Chester	339
Pike, Andrew J.	161	Elisha	339
Chester	348	George H.	283
Edward P.	290	Hiram	465
Rev. James	124	Israel	445, 487
Piper, Charles N.	140	John G. P.	286
Rev. Mr.	257	Prescott	181
Vesta A.	140	Samuel	308
Pitcher, Frank F.	328	Solomon	339
Place, Mrs. S. A.	337	Stephen	11, 17, 19, 23
Plumer, Gov. William	244	Stella E.	141
Polk, Rev. R. T.	128	Sumner	157, 260, 311
Pomroy, Hannah	299	Tarza	315

Q

Quimby, Emerson A. . . .	140, 142
George E.	139
Herbert F.	140
Lewis J.	139, 142
L. F.	125
Rev. Silas	120

R

Rafferty, Francis	299, 328
Raimond, Abigail K. . . .	322
Abigail R.	322
Betsey	322
Jacob	322
Ralston, Alexander	178
James	184, 185, 329, 457
Rand, Samuel	458
Samuel S.	367, 458
Fred de F.	458
Randall, Lewis W.	200, 308, 367
Randle, Joshua	316
Randolph, John	482
Ranney, Rev. Darwin H. . .	112
Rawley, Thankful	314
Read, J. Parker	253, 285
George	283
Jonathan	202
Reardon, Edward D.	139
Redfield, Hannah	317
Henry A.	299, 367
Sylvanus F.	272
William H.	304, 305, 367, 449
Willis	302, 368
Wyllys	283
Wyllys	347
Mrs. Wyllys	268, 373
Zeria	317
Reed, Edgar T.	283
Erastus	329, 412

Reed, Levi F.	290
Reynolds, Frank J.	140
Rhodes, Polly	315
William	371
Rice, Abel	240
Alma	320
Amy	315
Amos	235
Bela	321
Betsey	322
Benjamin	93, 321
Benedick	371
Charles B.	196
Danford	41, 161
Demon	315, 322
Ebenezer 21, 31, 32, 63, 94, 99, 100	101, 102, 111, 240, 305, 306
319, 323, 327, 366, 370, 432	
Elizabeth	319
Esther	314
Herbert E.	140, 142
Hez.	93, 236
Isabella D.	266
Jacob 18, 31, 32, 82, 224, 306, 371	
Joel	235
Joseph	239, 319, 366, 371
Lydia	322
Maria L.	141
Miriam I.	141
Mary	321, 324
Maryalma	321, 324
Nehemiah	240, 321, 324, 371
Phebe	319, 323
Rebekah	317
Reuben	240, 319, 323
Samuel	319
Sarah	315
Stephen	319, 366, 367
William D.	255, 277, 281
Richards, Joel	90
Dr. Josiah	74, 106, 249, 305
310, 311, 333, 380, 458	

Richards, Marion	266	Rossiter, Charles P. . . .	172
Dr. Leonard E. . . .	334	Charles T. . . .	141
Dr. M. B. . . .	334	Chittenden	459
Prudence	112	George P. . . .	181
Rich, Artemus	318	309, 313, 343, 432	
Bazaleel	318	Hattie	140
Bazaleel Ives	318	Ida B. . . .	141
Benjamin H. . . .	318	James E. . . .	141
David 55, 224, 240, 371		Loret Collins	459
Elizabeth	318	Luzern Sherman	459
Josiah 30, 32, 55, 101, 133, 224		Marshall S. . . . 310, 362, 364	
240, 306, 357, 358, 359, 371		Pomeroy M. 171, 313, 375, 459	
Josiah, Jr. . . .	318	Rounseville Van Ness	459
Joseph	318	Sherman	459
Phebe	318	Stephen F. . . .	66
Richardson, Ashbel	371	160, 304, 309, 312	
Dorkiss	315	313, 348, 459, 461	
Joseph 31, 252, 285		Mrs. Stephen F. . . .	266
Josiah	330	Submit Chittenden	459
Dr. Leonard E. . . .	24	Capt. William	459
Lewis J. . . . 140, 142		William 65, 198, 201	
Polly	315	202, 308, 311, 347	
Sabray	316	361, 459, 460, 476	
William 11, 17, 19, 23		Rounsevel, John P. . . .	312
Robbins, Ella P. . . .	141	Rowell, George E. . . .	277, 283
Rev. Joseph H. . . . 114, 164		Henry L. . . .	141, 290
Roberts, Fannie	139	Jonathan E. . . . 159, 164, 181	
Dr. George D. . . .	334	Joseph	92
John D. . . .	290	Verne M. . . .	141
Mary	138	Royce, Joel	235
Stephen J. . . .	182	Silas	239
Stephen J., Jr. . . . 139, 310		Roys, Benedick 30, 31, 43	
Robertson, Eliphalet	115	David R. . . .	290
Mary. . . .	115	Ebenezer	226, 227
Robinson, Charles D. . . .	283	Henry F. . . .	253, 285
Eliphalet	371	Fanny	322
Joseph W. . . .	367	Hannah	322
Otis G. . . .	298	Hezekiah 225, 227, 228, 370	
Rogers, Abraham	180	Hezekiah, Jr. . . .	317
Benajah 180, 393		Jacob 21, 31, 35, 226	
Rodgers, Rev. Levi	92	Joel 224, 322, 339	
Rossiter, Albert	349	Keturah	316

Roy, Lydia	323	Scott, Rev. Elihu	119, 120
Rugg, Fred H.	138	George F.	212
Ida G.	139	Hannah	314
John H.	294	Henry	301
Russell, Albert F.	253, 300	James	12, 17, 19, 23
Ebenezer	223	John	11, 17, 19, 23
George W.	283	Samuel	12, 17, 19, 23
Henry	194, 205, 378	Gen. Winfield	246
John W.	64, 102, 144, 325	Scales, John	12, 17, 19, 23
Moses Phelps	315	Seabury, Bishop	100, 102, 104
Peter	101	Sears, Martin	140
S		Thomas	140
		Semmunds, Samuel	317
Sabine, Dr. Silas A.	168	Severance, Charles E.	291
Dr. Silas H.	184, 333, 461	Charles L.	291, 313, 368
Sampson, Jennie	452	Willard C.	293
Sanborn, E. D.	30, 165, 362, 381	Seward, Samuel, Jr.	308
E. W.	200	Shattuck, Mrs. C. C.	470
Jacob W.	161	Phebe	317
Rev. R. S.	127	Shaw, Benjamin	323
Sanders, Harriet M.	141	Jonathan, Jr.	101, 315, 322
Henry C.	305, 310, 346, 362	Hartford D.	323
Henry C., Jr.	140, 142	Polly	323
Mrs. C. H.	152	Real	316
Sanford, Thomas	201	Sabina	323
202, 311, 347, 348		Dr. S. T.	334
Sanger, Eleazer	229	Shedd, Hosea P.	161, 309, 354
Sankee, Simeon	462	Shelden, Frank	347
Santa Aña	246	Elisha	101
Sargent, Diantha	266	Shepard, Frederick S.	413
Harvey H.	294	Mrs. Martha Dana	374, 375
Lyman N.	294	Mary E.	141, 413
Rev. O. C.	114	Shepardson, Reuben	197, 203, 204
Winthrop	70, 312, 354	Sheridan, Gen. P. H.	271, 273
Sawyer, Rev. C. E.	127, 340	Sherman, Hiram G.	364, 368
Samuel J.	298	Samuel	316
Saxton, Charles A.	244	General	400
Dr. Thomas	334	Sholes, Aaron	371
Scott, Abraham	12, 17, 19, 23	Cynthia	317
Ard	277, 283	Elisha S.	291
Charles N.	283	Lillian A.	141
		Silsby, Henry S.	291

Silsby, Solon	154	Snow, Lydia	310
Sims, Thephena	317	Molly	319
William	224, 240	Southgate, Caroline Lovisa	456
Skinner, Ebenezer	30	Southwick, James M.	298
31, 32, 82, 305, 370		Southworth, Rev. Tertius B.	90, 91
Rev. Otis	125	Sower, Charlotte Cecelia	397
Rebekah	314	Spafford, Moses 20, 26, 32, 82, 225, 236	
Sleeper, Florence A.	141	Spalding, Captain	226
George W.	298	Sparhawk, Thomas	229
Slocum, Dr. C. C.	335	Sparling, Jesse	293
Smart, Melville C.	138	Spaulding, Capt. Dyer	398
Dr. William H., Jr.	335	Esther	316
Smeed, William	12, 18, 19, 23	George W.	300
Smiley, Rev. Edward	128	Joseph	240, 371
Smith, Albert E.	141	Dr. John S.	202, 334, 361
Alvah	303	Sanford	103
Chester P.	299, 433	Spencer, Cebia	315
Daniel B.	298	Elizabeth	39, 419
Rev. Eleazer	119	Fannie A.	138
Eunice	112	George W.	286
Ezra	112	Herbert T.	140
Fred P.	161, 163	Jeremiah	18
181, 272, 309, 364, 436		31, 236, 305, 306, 371	
Rev. Henry S.	105, 107, 462	John	21, 32
Jacob	70, 115	82, 224, 239, 357, 370	
John	307, 310	Reuben	225, 234, 235
Dea. Jonathan	68	Samuel	317
Luella F.	139	Rev. S. A.	127
Dr. Nathan	64, 144, 333, 463	Sperry, Anson M.	253, 299
Orville	259	James	24
Polly	317	Spofford, Charles B.	151, 212
Rev. S. P.	128	Spooner, James	239
Sarah	395	Sprague, Charles H.	253
Walter H.	268	Chester M.	293
William	317	Miss Elizabeth	264, 265
Rev. W. B. T.	105	Isaac	318
Smyth, Gov. Frederick	298	John	32, 36
Snow, Alpheus	464	225, 240, 314, 318, 371	
Alpheus F.	24, 25	John C.	318, 371
249, 250, 332, 395, 464		Rebekiah	318
Rev. Elisha	125, 225, 239, 319	Sarah	316
Amos	125	Susannah	318

Squier, Algernon M.	300	Stevens, George H.	122
Dr. William C.	335	George W.	125, 375
Starbird, Stephen	74, 367	Godfrey	75, 305
Stark, Gen. John	234, 237, 238, 420	308, 311, 319, 329, 353	
Stearns, Asa	235	Harris 322, 347, 366, 367, 465	
Daniel	235	Henry	55, 225
Gov. Onslow	278	234, 239, 314, 319, 371	
Scarborough J.	327	Josiah	55
Steel, B. H.	436	64, 76, 88, 104, 135	
Dr. James	98	224, 236, 240, 305, 306	
225, 227, 314, 320, 335		315, 346, 353, 370, 464	
Gov. John H.	165	Dea. Josiah	75
Stedman, David	321, 371	319, 329, 353, 465	
Hannah	321	Joseph S.	317
Fisher	321	Josiah, of Concord	165
Polly	321	Leonard M.	300
John	321	Lucius	307, 352, 468
Sterne, Betsey	319	Linus	307, 352, 468
Eunice	319	Dr. Linus	335, 371
Fanny	319	Martha	319
Nabby	39	Mitilda	319, 465
Polly	319	Megs	371
Dr. Thomas	44	Paran	135
55, 63, 184, 224, 227		194, 210, 329, 330, 353	
310, 319, 335, 357, 370		412, 415, 465, 466, 467	
Thomas, Jr.	144, 319	Prudence	115
William	319	Rachael	315, 322
Stevenson, Rev. Daniel	122	Roswell	55, 236, 322, 370
Stevens, Abigail	319, 323	Ruth	319, 323
Alfred	319, 323	Solon	322
Alvah	75, 108, 308	Susannah	115
319, 329, 353, 465, 466		William	319
Augustine	319	Zeba	371
Chalmers W.	138	Steward, Jonas	225, 236
Edwin	319, 465	Lucinda	316
Eliakim	115	Stewart, Betsey	316
116, 117, 305, 371		Charles C.	243
Elihu	36, 46, 55, 59, 63	Jonas	82, 240, 370
87, 225, 230, 231, 240		Still, Benjamin W.	298
306, 310, 357, 370, 464		Stetson, Sarah	314
Elihu, Jr.	224, 370	Stockwell, Ada M.	141
Elisha	236	Edgar W.	140

Stockwell, George T.	123, 364	Strowbridge, James	44, 307, 327
Stodard, Lucinda	317	John	64, 145
Stoddard, Amos	115		207, 306, 307, 326
Curtis	24	Parnel	316
Susannah	115	William	55, 327
Stone, Almerin C.	337	Sturtevant, William S.	260, 291
Anne E.	141	Stubbs, Rev. R. S.	121, 250, 256
Betsey	317	Sullivan, John	60, 68
Catharine	315	Sumner, Anne	316, 317
Cornelius H.	291	Dr. A. F.	335
Dea. David	468	Benjamin	18, 20, 21, 22, 31
Fanny	316		33, 34, 35, 39, 45, 82
Harvey D.	299		98, 191, 219, 225, 226
John	101, 321		227, 229, 230, 305, 306
Joseph	321		310, 317, 323, 370, 371
Mary	323	Clement	19, 23
Matthias	33, 34, 35, 44	David H.	24, 25, 317
46, 59, 60, 61, 63, 101		Fred A.	144, 317
185, 224, 226, 239, 240		Hannah	317, 323
305, 306, 321, 323, 468		Honnor	317
Matthias, Jr.	315	John	171, 472
Priscilla	314	John H.	144, 307, 317, 347, 384
Prudence	314	Mary	314, 317
Samuel	235, 243, 488	Mrs. Olive	314
Susannah	314, 321, 323	Prudence	317, 323
Zedekiah	488	Sarah	314
Story, Edward E.	252, 283	William B.	317
Samuel H.	155	Dr. William	31, 82, 171
Stowell, Abner	200		226, 305, 333, 335
Celia A.	140		370, 432, 471, 472
Cora E.	139, 142	Swaim, Rev. Joseph S.	114
George H.	66, 272, 303	Swain, Arthur J.	137, 138
312, 348, 364, 430, 469		Sweet, Benjamin	324
George H., 2d	296	Prudence	112
Ida L.	140, 142	Swett, Benjamin	101, 315, 324
Sheridan A.	140	Hitty	324
Wilhelmena E.	141	Dr. John L.	470
Straw, Andrew J.	253, 284	Josiah	143, 470
George W.	253, 299	Josiah, Jr.	470
John	253, 285	Rev. Josiah	470
Streeter, Rev. Russell	125	Polly	324

Sylvester, James . . . 181
 Symes, Col. William . . 12, 13, 21
 Symonds, Myrtie B . . . 140, 142

T

Taler, Samuel . . . 315
 Talham, Alfred . . . 253
 Rev. C. L. . . . 152
 Tappan, Mrs. Harriet . . . 134
 John . . . 75, 87
 101, 144, 326, 346, 347
 John W. . . 106, 134, 332, 471
 Mason W. . . . 278, 492
 Weare 471
 Taylor, Arad 203
 Benedick 243
 Lieut. Benjamin . . . 225
 Dennis 253, 301
 Ethel F. 141
 Joseph 23, 33, 34, 35, 225, 226
 234, 235, 239, 306, 472
 Roland 284
 Widow Temperance . . 316
 Timothy . . . 11, 17, 19, 23
 Gen. Zachary 246
 Temple, Charles W. H. . . . 323
 Hannah 323
 Hon. John . . . 12, 14, 21
 John 317, 323
 Tenney, Amos 473
 Amos J. 194, 427, 473
 Charles A. 391, 473
 Edward J. 209, 210, 211, 272
 303, 304, 312, 348, 474
 Elizabeth L. 486
 George A. 348, 474
 George P. 253, 285, 473
 Rev. S. G. 486
 Thayer, Walter 140
 Thomas, Alonzo 354
 Amanda 323

Thomas, Charles L. W. . . . 475
 John 33, 225, 227, 370, 475
 Joshua 420
 Lovina 316
 Mabel S. 141
 Mary 315
 Moses 89
 Orlando 343
 Phebe 317
 Samuel . . . 226, 247, 370
 Zara 343, 371, 475
 Zebal 227
 Zena 475
 Thompson, Savory 314
 Thorning, Samuel J. . . . 291
 Thrasher, Charles 223
 Frank P. 467
 James B. 364
 Lulu J. 141
 Samuel 303
 Thornton, Matthew 63
 Thureault, Dr. J. H. . . . 335
 Tibbills, Chester F. . . . 252, 291
 Ticknor, Elisha 474
 Elizabeth 395
 George 304, 332, 406, 474
 Rev. Joseph G. 105
 Tillotson, Rev. O. H. . . . 127
 Titus, H. B. 258
 Tolles, Dr. Clarence W. 151, 333, 355, 476
 Edwin W. 272
 303, 309, 434, 473
 Harvey 182
 John 475
 Lawrence A. 182, 468
 Mabel 141
 Mary Evelin 139
 Minnie H. 141
 Dr. Nathaniel 66, 136, 268, 271
 272, 303, 304, 333, 348, 354
 374, 467, 467, 475, 476, 494
 Philemon 308, 311, 361, 367

Tolman, Chloe	315	Tyler, President John	361, 362
Dorcas	115	John	41, 43, 311, 347
Tompkins, Rev. Frank P.	92, 362	John, 2d	147
Towle, Rev. Francis W.	113	164, 200, 313, 342, 375	
137, 263, 312		Miles	339
Toothaker, Jotham S.	260, 286	Noah	103, 317
Towmlinson, Abraham	100	Phebe	314
Towne, Matthew T.	253, 291	Rosetta	103
Samuel C.	294	Russell	292
Towner, Benjamin	225, 370	William	103
Benjamin, Jr.	225, 234	Tyrrell, Horace A.	284
Torrey, Dr. E.	335	Sylvester M.	291
Tracy, Alfred	145, 312		
Rev. Leonard	112		
Trask, Doctor	462		
Tucker, Eliza	461		
Dr. Henry	335		
Rev. William J.	92		
Tufts, Charles A.	367		
Walter	249, 258		
Tutherly, David F.	161		
Mrs. David F.	266		
Herbert E.	182, 476, 477		
Lilla A.	140		
Samuel	164, 182, 308, 476		
William	140		
William E.	161, 182, 262		
272, 303, 304, 309			
312, 375, 376, 401			
465, 467, 476, 477			
Tuttle, Hannah	320, 324		
Oliver	225, 240, 320, 324		
Prudence	320		
Samuel	224, 236, 240		
Tyler, Austin	117, 198, 303, 305, 307		
308, 310, 311, 330, 359			
Benjamin	30, 31, 41, 42, 43, 46		
59, 93, 94, 199, 207			
227, 228, 305, 330, 477			
Ephraim	75, 76, 199, 339, 359		
Frederick A.	375, 376		
Hoell	139		

Vaughan, Frank T.	333, 486	Walker, Andrew	293
Veasey, Joel	286	Benjamin P.	163, 250, 354
Lucius	291	George	182
Verry, John	239	George A.	368
Verey, Luther	317	George H.	293
Vinton, William	235	Horace Eaton	493
Volk, Dr. Carl A.	333, 486	John S.	63, 66, 136, 137
Vogl, Frank P.	110, 195, 375		154, 158, 160, 161
			163, 165, 250, 251
			271, 272, 273, 311
			354, 362, 364, 375
			420, 468, 490, 495
		Rev. John	490
		Jonathan	152, 235
		Joseph B. 59, 60, 148, 152, 196	
		Mary D.	141
		Simeon W.	493
		Solomon	307
		Wallingford, George	436
		Joel	311
		Rev. Philander	124
		Stella	266
		Ward, Harvey	293
		Warland, John H.	154
			311, 361, 493, 495
		Warner, Abel	229
		Daniel	31
			93, 94, 225, 236, 370
		Daniel, Jr.	227
		George C.	141
		Levi	93, 225, 227, 236
		Col. Seth	238
		Thomas	88, 112, 306, 307
			326, 327, 371, 493
		Warren, Rev. Edgar L.	92
		Washburn, Charles N.	204, 205, 452
		Helen E.	452
		Ebenezer	224
		N. P.	452
		Washington, President George	52, 54
			55, 58, 136
		Waterman, Silas	226
W			
Wait, Albert S.	367, 490		
Benjamin	488		
Daniel	490		
George W.	271		
John T.	487, 490		
Capt. Jason	33, 235		
Phineas	12, 17, 19		
Waite, John	487		
Capt. Joseph	34, 35, 173, 174		
	225, 226, 234, 235		
	386, 487, 488, 489		
Widow Martha	314		
Morrison R.	487, 490		
Otis F. R.	148, 152, 153		
	154, 160, 161, 163		
	166, 249, 250, 257		
	265, 266, 268, 272		
	303, 304, 353, 354		
	362, 374, 375, 490		
Richard	486, 487		
Thomas	486, 487		
Wakefield, George L.	294		
Harvey M.	284		
Hezekiah	323		
Peter	323		
Peter, Jr.	323		
Sylvester E. H.	253, 299		
Waldo, Nathan	305		
Waldron, George H.	299		
Walker, Capt. Abel	238		
Addie M. G.	139, 142		

Watson, Amos A.	328	Wescott, Samuel	396
Benjamin	315	Westgate, Nathaniel W.	395
Ebenezer	328	Wetherbee, Charles W.	253, 277, 284
Wagh, Bishop	119	Isaac F.	347
Way, Edwin F.	145	Jonathan	379
George O.	145	Ellen	379
Gordon	178	Wheaton, Rev. George	44, 82, 83
Louisa M.	411	Wheeler, Aaron	340
Dr. Osmon B.	123, 124, 134, 148	Abel	125
.	151, 178, 186, 208	Edmund	460
.	305, 312, 329, 333	John F.	253, 284
.	348, 355, 356, 364	Moses	193, 194, 311, 340, 414
.	374, 437, 457, 494	Submit Chittenden	460
Weade, Mary	316	William C.	341
Weare, Mesheck	63, 223	Wheelock, Rev. Dr.	97
Webb, George O.	284	Daniel	317
Hiram	137, 272, 312	Whipple, Carrie L.	496
Lucius C.	292	Cora D.	140
Webber, Henry G.	250	John M.	249, 255, 303
Weber, George H.	252	. . . . .	313, 346, 364, 495
Joseph	154, 250	John M., Jr.	140, 496
.	255, 258, 265, 272, 311	Jonathan	494
.	312, 361, 367, 495, 500	Lois	141, 142, 496
Webster, Charles H.	141, 142	Thomas J.	66
Daniel	60, 136, 380, 401, 492	Gen. William	237
Ebenezer	59	Whitcomb, Francis	70, 354
Ezekiel	60	Mrs. Francis	266
Weed, Charles F.	141, 142	George F.	496
Charles H.	110, 134, 304	Isabella I.	141
Wentworth, Gov. Benning	9, 11, 12, 20	Jacob	496
.	21, 36, 37, 47, 173	Jonathan	418, 496
Gov. John	33, 36, 99	William F.	141
Mark Hunking	12, 14, 21, 36	White, Bessie M.	141
Wells, Julia E.	139, 142	Carrie A. W.	139
Rev. Samuel	12, 17, 19, 23, 115	Lucinda	317
West, Benjamin	44	James	371
John	55, 183, 224, 371	John	185
Ruth	317	Whiting, Artemus	339
Wescott, Anna	396	N.	206
Jeremiah, Jr.	317	Warren	336
Rebecca	317	Whitmore, Elijah	168
Rufus	317	Nelson N.	291

Whitmore, Norman F.	284	Winthrop, John	459
Whitney, Florence C.	140, 142	Winn, Albert F.	66
Whittier, Samuel	44	Frank G.	364
Whittlesey, Newton	305	John A.	312
Wightman, Mary J.	137	Wise, John	185, 317
Wilder, J.	378	Wiske, C. Mortimer	375
Wilkins, Lydia	112	Wolcott, Alanson F.	253, 413
Rev. R. W.	122	Etta M.	139
Wilkinson, Dr. Fred C.	120	George E.	140
	152, 333, 496	Minnie M.	140
Willard, Abel.	12, 17, 19, 20, 23	Wood, Jonathan	418
Abijah	12, 17, 19, 23	Mary	417
Rev. Elijah	115	Woodbury, Augustus E.	284
Jonathan	12, 17, 19, 23	Levi	165
Josiah	9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19	W. O. C.	367
	22, 23, 184, 419	Woodcock, George O.	312, 313
Josiah, Jr.	11, 17, 19, 23	Wooddell, Edward W.	258, 259, 312, 333
Prentice	12, 17, 19, 21, 23	George	184, 344
Sampson	11, 17, 19, 23	Mrs. George	344
William	12, 14, 21	Woodman, Elvira E.	141
Williams, Charles	305, 311, 367	Woods, Joseph	239
Rev. L. O.	128	Woodward, Bazellah	44
Williamson, Alonzo B.	303, 304	David	226
	332, 346, 428, 497	Woolley, N. P.	375
Willey, Jesse L.	140	Walter B.	141
Willis, Algernon	148, 312	Woolson, Charles J.	499, 500
Rev. Samuel	125, 127	Constance Fenimore	499, 500
Willson, Abigail	316	Thomas	75, 303, 310, 498, 500
Toma	316	Worth, Elizabeth	431
Wilson, Fannie F.	141	Worthen, Mrs. Eveline	418
George W.	119	George W.	418
Hannah	119	Rev. H. W.	124
Jonathan	498	Wright, Amaziah	82
Joseph	101, 182, 497	David	92
Joseph, Jr.	497, 498	John	226
Josiah	182, 497	Joseph	82, 235
Josiah F.	497	Thomas	235
Josiah D.	139	Rev. Thomas G.	113
Lydia	497	Wyman, A. P.	137, 354
Mary A.	141	H. F.	125
Nahum	383, 497, 498		

Y		
York, Amos	30, 31, 82, 305, 339, 370	York, Joseph, Jr. . . . 225, 320
Christopher	101, 186, 224, 239, 240	Samuel J. . . . 320
Comfort	. . . 314	William . . . 236, 371
Elsie	. . . 319, 320	Young, Charles . . . 311, 495
Esther	. . . 314, 319	Frank . . . 292
Gersham	. . . 225, 234, 236	John E. . . . 292
Jonathan	. . . 225, 234, 316, 339	Mary T. . . . 138
Joseph	32, 224, 234, 236, 319, 370	Z
		Zerrahn, Carl . . . 375

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